THE COMPLEAT

HERBAL:

OR THE

Botanical Inſtitutions

OF

Monſr. *TOURNEFORT*,

Chief Botaniſt

To the Late *French* KING.

Carefully tranſlated from the Original Latin.

With large Additions, from *Ray*, *Gerard*, *Parkinſon*, and others, the moſt celebrated Moderns;

To which are Added,

Two Alphabetical INDEXES: One containing the Names; the other the Phyſical Vertues and Uſes of the ſeveral Plants.

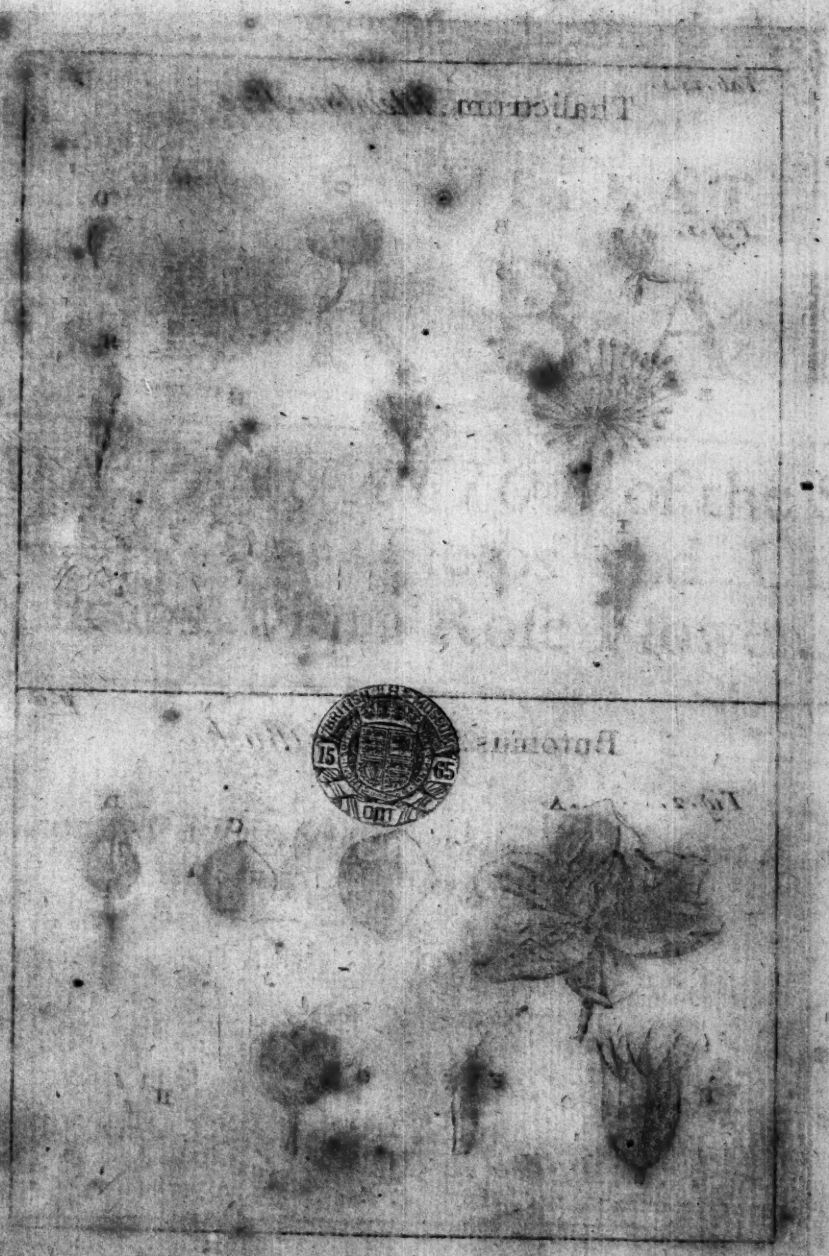
Illuſtrated with about five hundred Copper Plates, containing above four thouſand different Figures, all curiouſly engraven. A Work highly Inſtructive and of general Uſe.

VOL. II.

LONDON:

Printed for J. WALTHOE, R. WILKIN, J. and J. BONWICKE, S. BIRT, T. WARD and E. WICKSTEED. MDCC XXX.

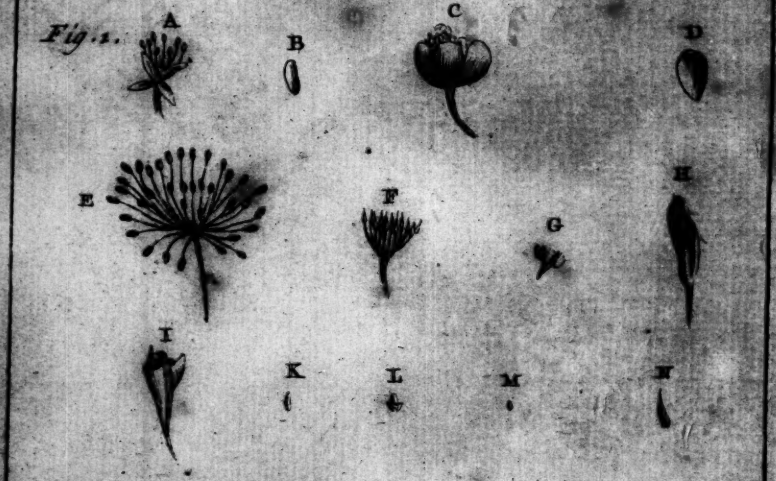

BRITISH MUSEUM
15
OCT
65



Tab. 144.

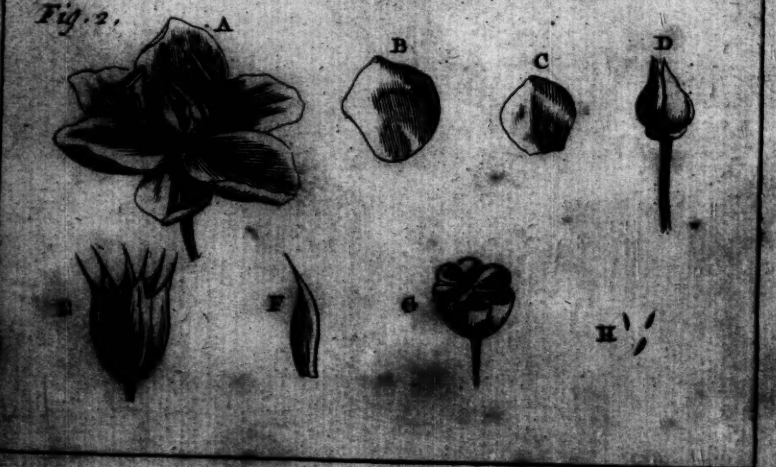
Thalictrum. *Meadow Rue.*

p. 1.



Butomus. *Flow'ring Rush.*

p. 6.



The COMPLEAT HERBAL.

CONTINUATION of the Sixth CLASS of Herbs and Under-Shrubs, with a Roſe-Flower.

SECT. VI.

Of Plants with a Roſe-Flower, whoſe Pointal turns to a Fruit, compoſed, as it were, of many Cells.

TABLE CXLIV. Fig. 1.

GENUS IX.

Thalictrum, MEADOW-RUE.



Eadow-Rue, is a Plant with a Roſe-Flower, A C, conſiſting of many Leaves B D, placed orbicularly; out of the middle of which ariſes a numerous Cluſter of Chives E, encompaſſing the Pointal F G, which afterwards turns to a Fruit, in which are gather'd as in a little Head, the Capſules, which are ſometimes winged H I, ſometimes without Wings K L, each containning one Seed, for the moſt part oblong M N.

1. Thalictrum majus siliqua anguloſa aut ſtriata, *C. B. Pin.* 336. *Meadow-Rue, with a cornered or furrowed Pod. Thalictrum nigrum, caule & ſemine ſtriato*, J. B. 3. 486. *Thalictrum magnum*, Dod. Pempt. 58.

The Leaves are of a fine deep Green, ſhining, long, and angular. The Stalks are ſtiff, furrow'd, hollow and green; as tall as a Man, and ſometimes taller. The Flowers are very ſmall, herbaceous, and without a Flower-cup. The numerous Chives are very long, and of a yellowiſh Colour. The Root is fibrous, of the Colour of *Box*, of an ungrateful and bitter taſte.

It is very common in moiſt Meadows, and by River's ſides.

Dodonæus tells us, that the Leaves mixt with other Herbs, are ſomewhat purging.

Ray was inform'd by Dr. *Palmer*, that the Decoction of the Root was better for that purpoſe, and that it was the beſt Subſtitute for *Rhubarb*.

According to *Camerarius*, it is us'd in ſome Parts of *Italy* againſt the Plague, and in *Saxony* againſt the Jaundice.

2. Thalictrum flore incarnato, *Eyſt. Meadow-Rue with a fleſh-colour'd Flower.*

3. Thalictrum flore albo, *Eyſt. Meadow-Rue with a white Flower.*

4. Thalictrum majus ſiliqua ſeminis ſtriata foliis rugoſis trifidis, *Mor. Umb.* 7. *Meadow-Rue with a furrow'd Pod, and wrinkled, trifid Leaves. Thalictrum pratenſe maximum, Monſpelienſium, aſperioribus foliis, ſeu folio rugoſo*, Mor. H. R. Bleſ. *Thalictrum pratenſe majus Monſpelienſium foliis rugoſis*, H. R. Par.

It ariſes to three or four foot in height. The Leaves are wrinkled, and of a paler green than the firſt Species. The Flowers are yellow. It flowers in *June* and *July*.

5. Thalictrum majus non ſtriatum, *C. B. Pin.* 336. *Great Meadow-Rue not furrow'd. Thalictrum magnum ſecundum*, Dod. Pempt. 51.

6. Thalictrum majus flavum ſtaminibus luteis, vel glauco folio, *C. B. Pin.* 336. *Great yellow-flower'd Meadow-Rue with a glaucous Leaf. Thalictrum ſpecioſiſſimum glaucum ſemine & caule ſtriato*, J. B. 3. 486. *Thalictrum magnum tertium*, Dod. Pempt. 58.

This is ſometimes as tall, or taller than a Man. It's Root is yellow, ſending forth many oblique Fibres, on all ſides, of a bitter taſte. The Stalk is ſtreight, purpliſh, hollow, a Finger thick, with very long ſpaces between the Joints. The Leaves grow out of the Joints, which they encompaſs with a Sheath, and are broader than thoſe of the common *Meadow-Rue*, of a blueiſh Colour on both ſides; of a bitter and acrid Taſte, and ſtrong ſmell. The top of the Stalk is terminated by ſome Sprigs, which ſuſtain little Flowers, entirely compos'd of yellow Threds. The Seed is cover'd with a thin Coat, not an angular Pod.

7. Thalictrum Alpinum, Aquilegiæ foliis, florum ſtaminibus purpuraſcentibus. *Meadow-Rue of the Alps with Columbine-Leaves and purpliſh Clives. Thalictrum majus, florum ſtaminibus purpuraſcentibus* C. B. Pin. 337. *Thalictrum majus, folliculis anguloſis, caule lævi*, J. B. 3. 487. *Thalictrum magnum* 4, Dod. Pempt. 58.

It grows to a Cubit or a Cubit and a half in height. The Stalks are branched, ſtiff, ſmooth, ſhining and hollow. The Leaves are like thoſe of *Columbine*, and ſmooth, nearly of the ſame Colour, and almoſt without ſmell; bitteriſh, with ſome Acrimony. The Chives of the Flowers are purpliſh, and the Summits of a dark or yellow Colour. The Roots are numerous, fibrous, ſmall, blackiſh without, white within, of a not unpleaſant taſte, conſiſting as it were of four ſides. The Seed grows in angular Coverings, and is ſmall, long, and brown.

J. Bauhinus found it in the Mountain *Saleva* near *Geneva*; *Ray*, in the woody Parts of the Mountain *Jura* near *Thuiri*. It flowers in *June*, and ripens its Seeds in *July*.

8. Thalictrum Alpinum majus, Aquilegiæ foliis, florum ſtaminibus albis, caule viridi. *Great Meadow-Rue of the* Alps, *with Columbine-Leaves white Chives and a green Stalk. Thalictrum montanum, album alterius*, C. B. Pin. 337. *Thalictrum montanum*, Cluſ. Hiſt. 234. This differs from the preceding only in the Colour of the Flower.

9. Thalictrum Alpinum minus, Aquilegiæ foliis, florum ſtaminibus albis, caule viridi.

viridi. *Leſſer Meadow-Rue of the Alps, with Columbine Leaves, white Chives and a green Stalk. Thalictrum montanum*, 2. Cluſ. Hiſt. 234.

10. Thalictrum Canadenſe, caule purpuraſcente, Aquilegiæ foliis, florum ſtaminibus albis. *Meadow-Rue of Canada, with a purpliſh Stalk, Columbine-Leaves, and white Chives. Thalictrum Canadenſe*, Corn. 186.

This is fuller of Leaves, and has a finer Flower than the common *Meadow-Rue*. The Stalks are of a dark purple Colour, and divided into ſeveral Branches. The Leaves are ſhap'd like thoſe of *Columbine*, and of a blueiſh Green. The Chives of the Flower are white, each of them bearing a yellow Apex or Summit. The Seeds are longiſh, triangular, and have a kind of membranaceous *Epiphyſis* on each Corner. The taſte of the whole Plant is ſweet; and the Root being chew'd ſeems to be of a fat and viſcid ſubſtance, with a very little Acrimony.

Cornutus aſſures us, that it is a preſent Remedy in agglutinating Wounds, if bruis'd, and laid on; and that being boil'd in Water, it promotes ſuppuration.

11. Thalictrum Americanum minus, *Park. Theat.* 265. *Leſſer American Meadow-Rue.*

12. Thalictrum magnum, flore luteo, odorato. V. Luſit. *Great Meadow-Rue with a yellow, ſweet ſmelling Flower.*

13. Thalictrum minus Aſphodeli radice, magno flore. *Leſſer Meadow-Rue, with an Aſphodel-Root, and a large Flower.* Oenanthe Myconi, *Lugd.* 785. *J. B.* 3. Part. 2. 192.

14. Thalictrum minus, Aſphodeli radice, parvo flore. *Meadow-Rue, with an Aſphodel Root, and a ſmall Flower.*

15. Thalictrum montanum præcox, *Early Mountain Meadow-Rue. Ranunculus præcox ij. Thalictri folio*, Cluſ. Hiſt. 233.

16. Thalictrum minus, *C. B. Pin.* 337. *The Leſſer Meadow-Rue. Thalictrum minus, ſive Rutæ pratenſis genus, ſemine ſtriata* J. B. 3. 487. *Thalictrum minus*, Dod. Pemp. 58.

17. Thalictrum pratenſe anguſtifolium, *C. B. Pin.* 337. *J. B.* 3. 487. *Narrow leav'd Meadow-Rue. Thalictrum ij. vel pratenſe ij.* Cluſ. Hiſt. 234.

18. Thalictrum minus alterum Pariſienſium, foliis craſſioribus & lucidis, *H. R. Par. Leſſer Meadow-Rue with thick, ſhining Leaves. Thalictrum* 5. *vel pratenſe* 1. Cluſ. Hiſt. 234.

19. Thalictrum pratenſe anguſtiſſimo folio, *C. B. Pin.* 337. *Meadow-Rue with a very narrow Leaf. Thalictrum anguſtiſſimo folio*, Prod. 146.

The Root is yellowiſh, compos'd of long, thick Fibres. The Stalk is two Cubits high, ſmooth, round, deeply channell'd and jointed. From each Joint proceed the Leaves, divided into many long, very narrow, trifid Segments. The top of the Stalk is divided into little Branches, which ſuſtain ſeveral yellowiſh Flowers, diſpos'd, as it were, in a Spike. The Seeds are very ſmall.

20. Thalictrum minimum fœtidiſſimum, *Pin.* 337. *Prod.* 147. *J. B.* 3. 488. *Small ſtinking Meadow-Rue.*

The Stalk of this is round, a foot high, and divided into Branches. The Leaves are cut into three Segments, indented, of a dark Green above, and pale underneath. On the tops of the Branches are ſmall Flowers; to which ſucceed the ſmall Seeds. The whole Plant has a very ſtinking Smell.

21. Thalictrum montanum, minus, foliis latioribus, *Raii Synopſ.* 10. *The Leſſer Meadow-Rue, with Broader Leaves.*

Dr. *Richardſon* having brought this out of its native place in *Wales*, and planted it in his own Garden, found it to be not ſpecifically different from the 16*th* Species.

22. Thalictrum minimum, montanum, atrorubens, foliis ſplendentibus, *Raii Synopſ.* 100. *The leaſt mountainous Meadow-Rue with ſhining Leaves and dark-red flowers.*

The Root is very ſmall and creeping. The under Leaves are leſs than in the other Species, compos'd of round ſegments, green above, and ſhining, as it were, with Oil, of an Aſh-colour underneath, not above an Inch or two Inches long. The Stalks are erect, ſlender not branched, a Span high, on the upper part of which the little Flowers are diſpos'd, alternately and in looſe Spikes, of a dark red or purple Colour common on the moiſt Rocks in *Carnarvanſhire.*

23. Thalictrum Orientale minimum Fumariæ folio. *The leaſt Oriental Meadow-Rue with a Fumitory Leaf.*

24. Thalictrum foliis ampliſſimis rugoſis, florum ſtaminibus albis. *Boer. Ind.* 44. *Meadow-Rue, with very large, wrinkled Leaves, and white Chives.*

TABLE CXLIV. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS X.

Butomus, FLOWERING RUSH.

FLowering Ruſh is a Plant with a Roſe-Flower *A*, conſiſting of many great *B* and ſmall *C* Leaves, plac'd orbicularly: Out of the middle of which riſes the Pointal *D*, which afterwards turns to a membranaceous Fruit *E*, in which the Husks *F* are gather'd at it were into a little Head, ending for the moſt part in a Horn, and opening lengthwiſe, full of Seed *G*, for the moſt part oblong *H*.

1. Butomus flore roſeo. *Flowering Ruſh with a Roſe-colour'd Flower. Butomus Cæſalp.* 553. *Juncus floridus major, C. B. Pin.* 12. *Juncus floridus,* J. B. 2. 524. *Gladiolus aquaſilis,* Dod. Pempt. 601.

2. Butomus flore albo. *Flowering Ruſh with a white Flower. Juncus floridus, major, flore albo,* H. R. Par.

Theſe two are only Varieties of the ſame Plant. Its Leaves are ſoft, full of a ſpongy Pith, three corner'd, hollow at the beginning, and embracing the Stalk, in ſome degree, with membranaceous Appendages. The Stalk is two Cubits or more high, round, ſmooth, ſpongy but not hollow, naked; having ſeveral Flowers on the top diſpos'd in an Umbell, ſuſtain'd by ſlender, naked Pedicles half a ſpan long. The Flowers conſiſt of ſix Leaves or Petals; the three outer being larger, and ſeeming to ſerve for a Flower-cup to the three inner ones. The Seed-Veſſel conſiſts of ſix Husks, horned at the top, and full of very ſmall Seeds. At the Baſe of the Umbells are three remarkable ſharp-pointed Leaves.

It is common in deep Ditches.

TABLE. CXLV.

GENUS XI.

Helleborus, BLACK HELLEBORE.

BLack Hellebore is a Plant with a Roſe-Flower *A B*, conſiſting of ſeveral Leaves plac'd orbicularly, out of the middle of which riſes the Pointal *D* encompaſſed about the Baſe with ſeveral little Horns *C*, lying between the Chives *X* and the Petals, or Leaves which afterwards turns to a Fruit *E*, in which the membranaceous Husks *F* are gather'd as it were into a little Head, ending for the moſt part in a Horn, opening lengthwiſe *G*, and for the moſt part full of Seeds *H*, round or oval *I K*.

1. Helleborus niger fœtidus, C. B. Pin. 185. *Stinking black Hellebore. Helleborus niger ſylveſtris adulterinus etiam hyeme virens,* J. B. 3. App. 880. *Veratrum nigrum tertium,* Dod. Pempt. 386.

This Plant is a Cubit high. Its Root is fibrous, oblique, a little bitteriſh, with ſome Acrimony, the Pith is woody and hard, cover'd with a blackiſh Bark. The Stalk is round and woody, having a greeniſh Pith. The Leaves are deeply divided for the moſt part into nine long Segments, generally ſerrated about the edges. The Leaves of the Flower are green, with reddiſh edges.

It grows in the Pariſh of *Brundiſh* in *Suffolk*, and upon the Downs in *Suſſex* towards *Chicheſter*, along the Road.

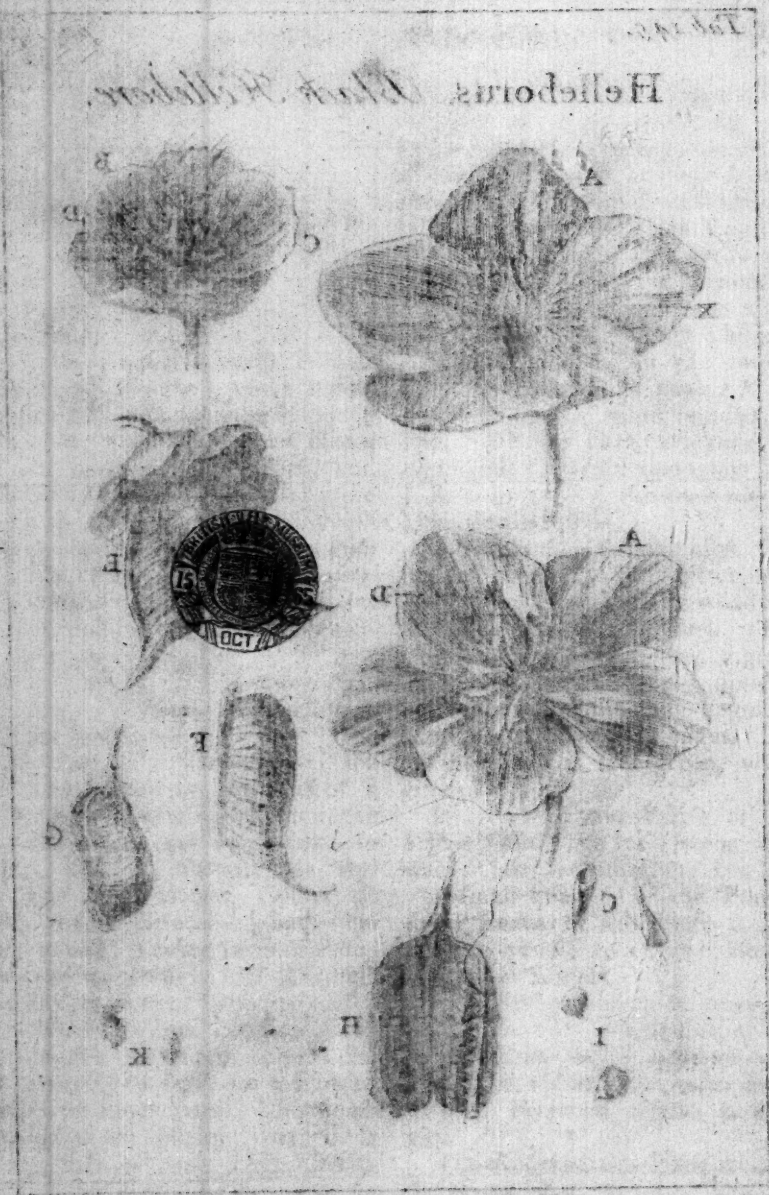
A ſmall quantity of the Powder of the dry'd Leaves of this Herb is given by the Country-people to children for the Worms, with good Succeſs.

2. Helleborus niger hortenſis flore viridi, *C. B. Pin.* 185. *Green-flower'd black Hellebore; or Bears-foot. Helleborus niger vulgaris flore viridi, vel herbacea, radice diuturna,* J. B. 3. 636. *Veratrum nigrum ij.* Dod. Pempt. 385.

The Roots of this Plant are compoſed of numerous black Fibres. The Segments of the Leaves are much broader than thoſe of the preceding, and more tender, and pointed,

Helleborus. *Black Hellebore.*




Helleborus
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
K
L
M
N

pointed, ſerrated about the edges, and not of ſo dark a colour.

It grows at *Ditton* near *Cambridge*, and in *Stoken-Church* Woods in *Oxfordſhire*.

3. Helleborus niger hortenſis alter, *C. B. Pin.* 185. *The other Garden Black Hellebore. Veratrum* 10 *nigrum peregrinum*, Cluſ. Hiſt. 274.

4. Helleborus niger amplioribus foliis. *Black Hellebore with larger Leaves. Veratrum nigrum ſtiriacum*, Tabern. Icon. 723.

5. Helleborus niger anguſtioribus foliis. *True Black Hellebore, or Chriſtmas-Roſe. Helleborus niger flore roſeo*, C. B. Pin. 186. *Elleborus niger legitimus*, Cluſ. Hiſt. 271.

The Roots conſiſt of numerous Fibres, thicker than thoſe of the Second. The Leaves are thicker: The Segments broad, obtuſe, ſerrated near their Baſe; but not in the other part, the Leaves of the Flowers are white, and ſometimes of a Blueiſh Colour.

This is the officinal *black Hellebore*, and commonly thought to be that of the Ancients; tho' it does not perfectly agree with what they have ſaid of their Plant. It purges ſtrongly upwards and downwards, and is us'd in maniacal Caſes, and robuſt Conſtitutions. Its Doſe is from one Scruple, to half a Dram in ſubſtance: In Infuſion, from one Dram, to two Drams. The Fibres of the Root are the only part to be us'd.

It is not a Native of *England*. *Ray* obſerv'd it growing on the *Alps*.

6. Helleborus niger autumnalis flore maximo, *H. R. Par. Autumnal Black Hellebore, with a very large Flower. Elleborus autumnalis, flore roſeo, majore, albo D. de* Mauvilain, *Joncq. Hort.*

7. Helleborus niger, flore roſeo, minor, Belgicus, *Mor. H. R. Bleſ. Small Dutch Black Hellebore with a Roſe-Flower.*

8. Helleborus niger, ſanguineo folio, *Bocc. Muſ.* Part ii. pag. 26. Tab. 11. *Black Hellebore with a bloody Leaf.*

9. Helleborus niger, foliis diſſectis, *Bocc. Muſ.* Part ii. pag. 26. Tab. 11. *Black Hellebore with deep-cut Leaves.*

10. Helleborus niger trifoliatus, *Ald. Hort. Farneſ.* 22. *Trifoliated black Hellebore.*

This is very diſtinguiſhable from the reſt, by its Leaves being triply divided, harder, and ſtiffer,) with prickly Edges. The Flowers alſo are of a paler Green.

It begins to flower in *November*, and continues till *March* or *April*.

11. Helleborus niger, tuberoſus Ranunculi folio, flore luteo. *Winter Wolfs-bane. Aconitum unifolium, luteum, bulboſum*, C. B. Pin. 183. *Ranunculus cum flore in medio folio, radice tuberoſa*, J. B. 3. 414. *Aconitum luteum, minus*, Dod. Pempt. 440.

From the Root of this Plant ariſe the Pedicles, which are inſerted into the middle of the Leaves, whereon grow the hexapetalous Flowers.

12. Helleborus niger, Ranunculi folio flore globoſo, majore. *The Globe Flower or Locker-gowlons. Ranunculus montanus, Aconiti folio, flore globoſo*, C. B. Pin. 182. *Ranunculus flore globoſo, quibuſdam Trollius, flos*, J. B 3. 419. *Ranunculus flore globoſo*, Dod. Pempt. 430.

The Root of this Plant is black and fibrous, like that of the *Hellebore*. The Leaves are like thoſe of *Wolfs-bane*, cut to the bottom into five Segments. The Stalk is a Cubit and half high, ſmooth, hollow, branched, ſuſtaining Flowers larger than thoſe of the common *Crowfoot*, of the ſame Colour, conſiſting of ten or twelve Leaves, reflex'd in ſuch a manner as to form a Globe. The Seeds are ſmall, black and ſhining.

It grows by the Sides of Hills, and in mountainous Meadows in the North of *England*, and in *Wales*.

13. Helleborus niger Orientalis, ampliſſimo folio, caule prælto, flore purpuraſcente. *Oriental Black Hellebore, with a very large Leaf, a high Stalk, and purpliſh Flower.*

This was obſerv'd by *Bellonius* on Mount *Olympus*.

14. Helleborus niger, Orientalis Ranunculi folio, flore nequaquam globoſo. *Oriental Black Hellebore with a Crowfoot Leaf, and a Flower not globoſe.*

Hellebore is ſo call'd from the Greek Words ἑλεῖν βορᾶ; becauſe the eating of it is thought to be deadly.

TABLE

TABLE CXLVI. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS. XII.

Veratrum, WHITE HELLEBORE.

White Hellebore is a Plant with a Roſe-Flower *A*, conſiſting of ſeveral Leaves *B*, placed orbicularly, out of the middle of which ariſes the Pointal *C*, which afterwards turns to a Fruit *D*, in which for the moſt part three membranaceous Sheaths *F* are gather'd into a little Head, and are full of Seeds *E G*, oblong *I*, reſembling a Grain of Wheat, and encompaſs'd as it were with a leafy Wing *H*.

1. Veratrum flore ſubviridi. *White Hellebore with a greeniſh Flower. Helleborus albus flore ſubviridi*, C. B. Pin. 186. *Helleborus albus, flore ex viridi albeſcente*, J. B. 3. 634. *Helleborum album ſive Veratum*, Lob. Icon. 311.

The Roots are fibrous, white and gather'd into a Head: The Stalk is ſometimes two Cubits high, round, ſet with Leaves whoſe Pedicles involve the Stalks. The Leaves in ſome meaſure reſemble thoſe of *Plantain*, or rather thoſe of Gentian; but are a foot long, not much narrower, ſoft, full of Ribs, hairy. The Stalk almoſt throughout its whole length is ſet with ſmall Flowers conſiſting of ſix greeniſh Leaves, to which ſucceeds the Fruit.

2. Veratrum flore atro-rubente. *White Hellebore with dark-red Flowers. Helleborus albus flore atro-rubente*, C. B. Pin. 186. *Helleborum album, flore nigro*, J. B. 3. 634. *Helleborum album, floribus atro-rubentibus, præcox*, Lob. Icon. 311.

The Leaves of this are longer and tenderer. The Stalk is taller and ſet with fewer Leaves. The Flowers are of a dark Purple. It appears a Month before the other.

The Root, which is the only part us'd in Phyſick, purges violently both upwards and downwards, whence it is ſeldom given, but in Madneſs, and to robuſt Conſtitutions.

The Powder of it ſnuff'd up the Noſe is a ſtrong Sternutatory.

TABLE. CXLVI. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS XIII.

Pulago, MARSH-MARIGOLD.

Marſh-Marigold is a Plant with a Roſe-Flower *A*, conſiſting of ſeveral Leaves plac'd orbicularly: Out of the middle of which riſes the Pointal *B*, which afterwards turns to a membranaceous Fruit *C*, in which ſeveral Husks *D*, for the moſt part bent downwards, are gather'd as it were into a little Head, and full of Seeds, for the moſt part oblong *E*.

1. Populago flore majore. *Marſh-Marigold with a larger Flower. Populago major*, Tabern. Icon. 750. *Caltha paluſtris, flore ſimplici*, C. B. Pin. 276. *Caltha paluſtris*, J. B. 3. 470.

The Root conſiſts of ſeveral large, whitiſh Fibres, coming out of the boſoms of the wither'd Leaves, divided into ſmall, capillaceous Fibres. The Stalks are round, ſmooth, hollow, jointed, divided at each Joint into two Branches, and having at the ſame place a dark green, roundiſh Leaf, notch'd about the Edges. The Flowers are large, yellow, pentapetalous, naked, having ſeveral Chives of the ſame Colour.

It is common in boggy and watry Places.

2. Populago flore minore. *Marſh-Marigold with a ſmaller Flower. Populago minor*, Tabern. Icon. 750.

3. Populago flore pleno. *Marſh-Marigold with a double Flower. Populago multiflora*, Tabern. Icon. 751. *Caltha paluſtris flore pleno*, C. B. Pin. 276. *Caltha paluſtris flore multiplicato*, J. B. 3. 470.

TABLE CXLVII.

GENUS XIV.

Pæonia, PEIONY.

Peiony is a Plant with a Roſe-Flower *A*, conſiſting of ſeveral Leaves *B* plac'd orbicularly, out of whoſe many leav'd Empale-

ment

Tab. 146. pag. 6.

Veratrum. *White Hellebore.*

Fig. 1.

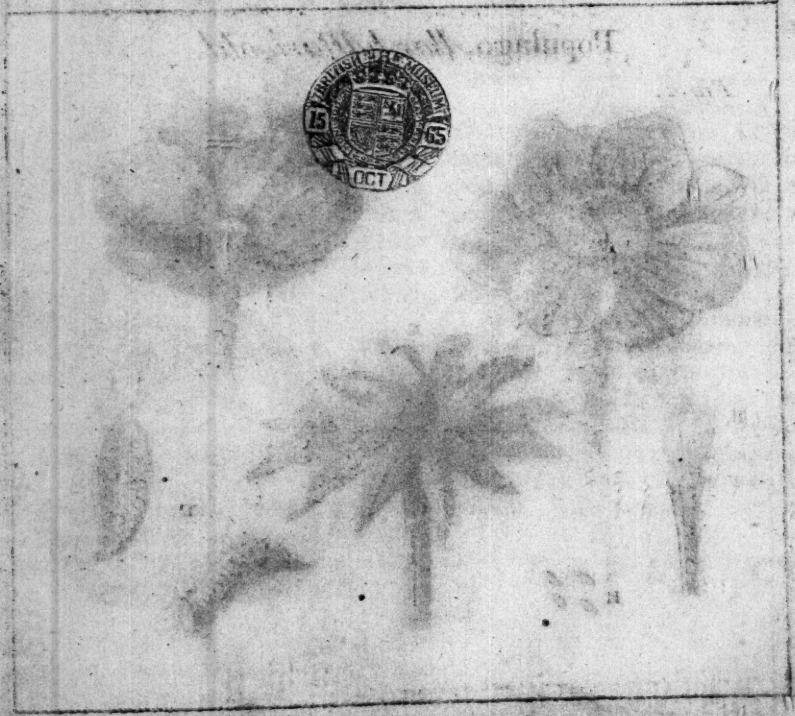


Populago. *Marsh Marigold.*

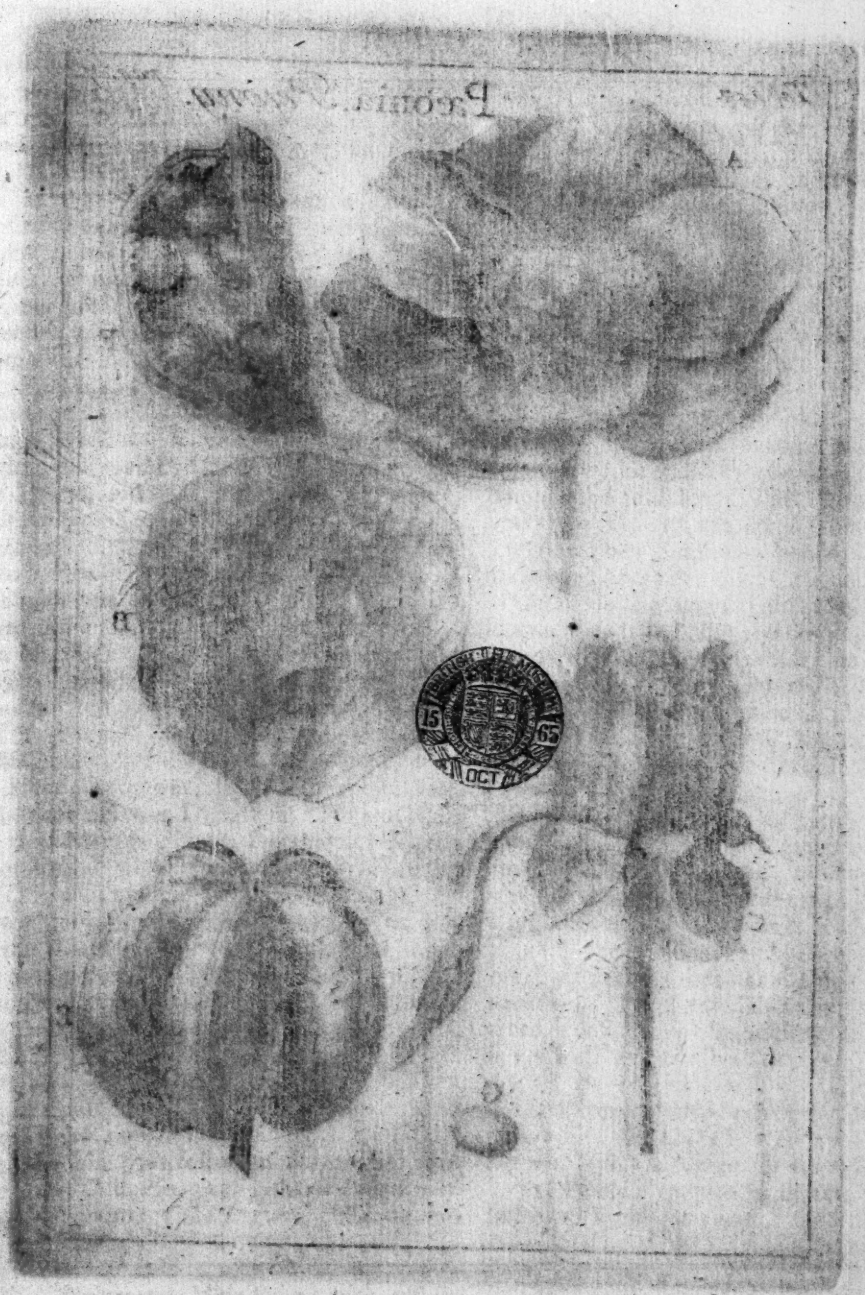
Fig. 2.







OCT




Tab. 147.
Pæonia. Peiony.
pag. 7.
A
F
B
D
C
E
G

ment *C* riſes the Pointal *D*, which afterwards turns into a Fruit *E*, in which ſeveral little Horns bent downwards are gather'd as it were into a little head, cover'd with Down, opening lengthwiſe, and full of Seeds *F*, almoſt globular *G*.

1. Pæonia ſolio nigricante, ſplendido, quæ mas, *C. B. Pin.* 323. *Male Peiony. Pæonia mas procerior*, J. B. 3. 492. *Pæonia mas*, Dod. Pempt. 1. 194.

This Plant grows to about a Yard in height. The Stalks are reddiſh, divided into ſeveral Branches, and clothed with Leaves ſomething reſembling thoſe of the *Walnut-tree*, but broader, thicker, and cover'd underneath with a Down, divided into 4 or 5 Segments. At the top of the Stalk grow the Flowers, conſiſting of five or ſix red Leaves encompaſſing purpliſh Chives, which ſuſtain yellow *Apices* or Summits. The Fruit is compos'd of two or three, ſometimes five Horns, which are whitiſh and hairy, with a purple Creſt. They open lengthways when ripe, and diſcover a beautiful appearance of Seeds; at firſt reſembling the Kernels of a *Pomegranate*, afterwards of a deep blue, and at laſt black. The Root conſiſts of a Number of Knobs, ſome round, ſome longer, hanging by Strings to the main Head.

The Roots, Flowers and Seeds are in uſe. They are reckon'd good in the Diſeaſes of the Head, Apoplexy, Epilepſy, Convulſions and other nervous Diſorders, Obſtructions of the Menſes, and Retention of the After-birth. *Galen* mentions a Boy's being cur'd of a Convulſive Diſorder by this Root's being hung about his Neck. It is often us'd by the Vulgar now-a-days in the ſame manner to prevent Childrens having Convulſions in the breeding of their Teeth; but without any manifeſt advantage.

2. Pæonia mas flore incarnato, *Eyſt. Male Peiony with a fleſh-colour'd Flower.*

3. Pæonia mas flore albo, *Eyſt. Male Peiony with a white Flower.*

4. Pæonia mas foliorum ſegmentis amplioribus, *C. B. Pin.* 323. *Male Peiony with broader Segments of the Leaves. Pæonia mas major*, Eyſt.

5. Pæonia mas major flore incarnato, *Eyſt. The greater Male Peiony with a fleſh-colour'd Flower.*

6. Pæonia mas altera tardior, *J. B.* 3. 492. *Later flowering Male Peiony.*

7. Pæonia communis vel fœmina, *C. B. Pin.* 323. *Female Peiony. Pæonia fœmina vulgatior*, J. B. 3. 492. *Pæonia fœmina altera*, Dod. Pempt. 195.

The Roots are compos'd of ſeveral Knobs, which again branch out into others. The Stalk is green, having hardly any red except at the Origine of the Leaves. The Leaves are variouſly divided, the Segments being ſometimes entire, ſometimes bifid, and ſometimes trifid, green above, and whitiſh underneath and ſomewhat hairy. The Flower is leſs than that of the Male, and more purple.

9. Pæonia fœmina altera, *C. B. Pin.* 323. *The other female Peiony. Pæonia promiſcua ſtrictiore folio*, J. B. 3. 493. *Pæonia fœmina prior*, Dod. Pempt. 194.

This has many things in common both with the *Male and Female Peiony*. The Roots are like thoſe of the *Female*, but the Knobs are thicker. The Leaves come nearer to thoſe of the Male, but are more irregular, the Segments being longer and narrower, of a deep Green above, like thoſe of the Male, but more whitiſh below, yet not ſo much as thoſe of the common Female, than which they are leſs hairy on the underpart. The Flowers are of a deeper red colour, conſiſting of ſeven or nine Leaves.

10. Pæonia promiſcua Vormarii, folio latiore, *J. B.* 3. 493. *The other broad-leav'd Peiony.*

This beautifully varies from the other Species of *Peiony*. The Leaves which hang on the lower Branches, are broader and rounder than thoſe of the other Species, of a blueiſh Green on the backſide and hairy; of a deeper Green on the foreſide, and cover'd with Hairs, but not ſo thick as on the backſide. The Leaf is variouſly cut into three, four or five Segments. The Flower is not unlike that of the others. The Pods are all cover'd with a white Down.

11. Pæonia hyemalis, pumila, Roſæ rubræ mono-flore, *H. Cathol. Dwarf Winter Peiony with a ſingle Flower like the Red Roſe.*

12. Pæonia tenuius laciniata, ſubtus pubeſcens, flore purpureo, *C. B. Pin.* 323. *Dwarf female Peiony. Pæonia pumila fœmina*, Lob. Icon. 683.

The Leaves of this are finer cut, more pointed, hoary on the under ſide, with a ſhort Down, green above, and ſhining. The

Stalks

Stalks are ſlender, and of a paler Green, each ſuſtaining one Flower, a little leſs than thoſe of the other Species, conſiſting of eight Leaves, encompaſſing white Chives, which ſuſtain yellow Summits.

13. Pæonia folio ſubtus incano, flore albo vel pallido, *C. B. Pin.* 323. Peiony with a hoary Leaf and white flower. *Pæonia ſimplex niveo flore*, Cluſ. Hiſt. 281.

14. Pæonia Aquilinæ foliis, *C. B. Pin.* 323. Peiony with Columbine Leaves, *Pæonia iiij. Aquilinæ foliis*, Cluſ. Hiſt. 280.

This has a ſtrong Stalk: Leaves not unlike thoſe of Columbine; and a Root like the female Peiony.

15. Pœonia pomi Arantii colore, *C. B. Pin.* 323. Peiony with an Orange-colour'd Flower. *Pæoniæ* iij. Cluſ. Hiſt. 280.

The Leaves of this are like thoſe of the female Peiony, a little paler, ſhining, ſomething curl'd about the edges, underneath of an Aſh-colour. The Flower conſiſts of a ſimple row of ſix leaves, of a pale fleſh colour, with a Shade of yellow. The Summits are of a golden colour, ſuſtain'd by white Chives. The Seed is black. It flowers in *May*.

16. Pæonia flore variegato. *C. B. Pin.* 324. Peiony with a variegated flower. *Pæonia* v. Cluſ. Hiſt. 280.

The Flowers of this are ſometimes of a fleſh colour, ſometimes red, and ſometimes mixt.

17. Pæonia peregrina, flore ſature rubente, *C. B. Pin.* 324. Peiony with a deep red flower. *Pæonia Byzantina* 1. Cluſ. Hiſt. 279.

The Leaves of this are like thoſe of the female Peiony, but a little thicker. The Flowers conſiſt of eight, ten, and ſometimes more Leaves, not of a purple colour, but of a fine red. The Knobs are like thoſe of the female Peiony, but paler on the outſide.

18. Pæonia peregrina, flore dilute rubente, *C. B. Pin.* 324. Peiony with a pale red Flower. *Pæonia Byzantina altera*, Cluſ. Hiſt. 219.

The Buds of this are not red as in the former, but of a whitiſh green, as alſo the Stalks and Pedicles of the Leaves which in that are red at the beginning. The Leaves are of a paler green above, and ſmooth; no leſs ſhining both above and below than thoſe of the former. The Flower is a little lighter and more florid. The Husks are ſhorter, the Seeds rounder and leſs black and ſhining. It is not ſo free in flowering as the former.

19. Pæonia fœmina flore pleno rubro majore, *C. B. Pin.* 324. Female Peiony with a large double red Flower. *Pæonia flore pleno rubro*, J. B. 3. 493. *Pæonia fœmina multiplex flos*, Dod. Pempt. 195.

This is the moſt beautiful of all the Species of Peiony: The flower being of a full blood-colour, and abounding with a great variety of Leaves. The Leaves of the Plant are not much unlike thoſe of the ninth Species, but ſhorter and broader, and not ſo downy underneath; but ſmooth and ſhining like the male Peiony.

The Flowers and Roots of this being more eaſy to be had than thoſe of the Male, they are frequently ſold in their ſtead, and may be us'd for the ſame purpoſes.

20. Pæonia flore pleno rubro minore, *C. B. Pin.* 324. Peiony with a ſmall double red flower. *Pæonia flore pleno rubro, minor*, J. B. 3. 494. *Pæonia pleno rubro flore, minor*, Cluſ. Hiſt. 280.

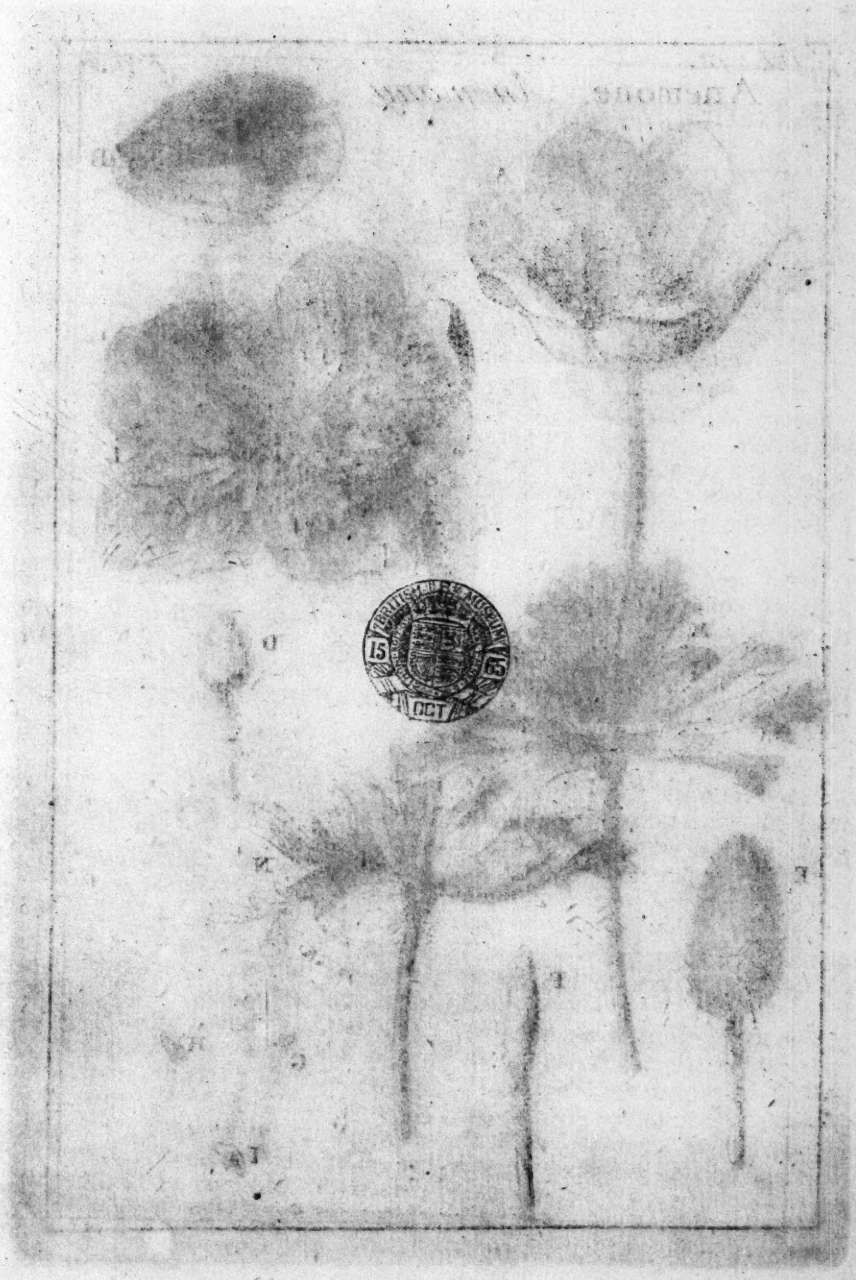
21. Pæonia fœmina flore albo pleno, *C. B. Pin.* 324. Female Peiony with a double white Flower. *Pæonia albo flore pleno, ſive polyanthos, alba fœmina*, J. B. 3. 494.

22. Pæonia flore exalbido, pleno, major, *C. B. Pin.* 324. Great Peiony with a whitiſh, double Flower. *Pæonia exalbido pleno flore major*, Cluſ. Hiſt. 280.

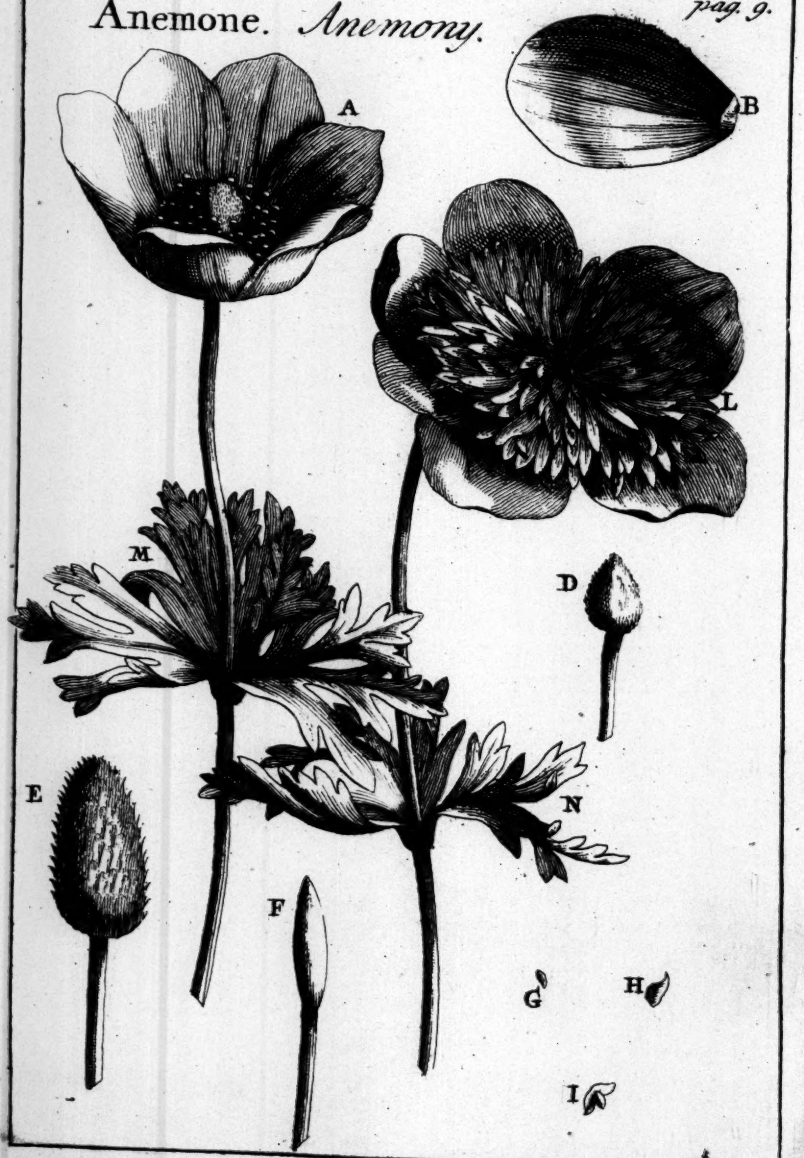
23. Pæonia flore exalbido, pleno, minor, *C. B. Pin.* 324. Small Peiony with a whitiſh double Flower. *Pæonia pleno flore albeſcente, minor*, Cluſ. Hiſt. 280.

24. Pæonia ochranthemos Camerarii, *Schol. Bot. Flor. Bat.* Peiony with a yellow Flower.

SECT.



Anemone. *Anemony.*



SECT. VII.

Of Plants with a Roſe-Flower, whoſe Pointal becomes a Fruit compos'd of ſeveral Seeds gather'd into a kind of Head.

TABLE CXLVIII.

GENUS I.

Anemone, ANEMONY.

ANemony is a Plant with a Roſe-Flower AL, conſiſting of ſeveral Leaves B plac'd orbicularly; out of the middle of which riſes the Pointal D, which afterwards becomes an oblong Fruit E, to whoſe Axis F adhere ſeveral Seeds G, cover'd for the moſt part with a downy Hood H I. The Figure L exhibits an *Anemony* with a double Flower. To theſe Notes muſt be added ſome Leaves M N encompaſſing the Stalk, otherwiſe naked, for the moſt part three.

1. Anemone Cyclamini ſeu Malvæ folio, lutea, *C. B. Pin.* 173. *Yellow Anemony with a Mallow-Leaf.* Anemone latifolia flore flavo, 1. Cluſii, *J. B.* 3.401. Anemone hortenſis latifolia ſimplici flavo flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 248.

The Leaves of this are large, almoſt round, ſerrated about the edges, hard, firm ſuſtain'd by a long Foot-ſtalk, of an intenſe green above, and purpliſh for the moſt part underneath, like the *Sow-bread*, of a very hot taſte. Amongſt which ariſes a Stalk, a Span high, round, a little hairy, having three jagged Leaves on the upper part, and out of them a Pedicle which ſuſtains a Flower conſiſting of ten or more Leaves, yellow on the outſide, of a golden Colour within. The Root is tuberous, longiſh, almoſt like the common *Tormentil*, fibrous, black without, within white, ſolid, of a very nauſeous Taſte.

2. Anemone latifolia flava, *C. B.* Pin. 176. *Broad-leav'd yellow Anemony.* Anemone latifolia, duplo flore flavo, 2 *Cluſii J. B.* 2.402. Anemone hortenſis latifolia, duplo flore flavo, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 249.

This differs from the preceding, in that the under Leaves are a little jagged; thoſe which accompany the Stalk being divided into great and deep Jaggs. The Flower conſiſts of a double row of Leaves, of which the outer ſix or ſeven have a blunt Point; ſome alſo being indented, pale without, and ſprinkled with ſome purpliſh Veins, the inner ten, twelve, or more are a little narrower, pale without, but all yellow within. Otherwiſe it agrees with the preceding, from which it does not ſeem to be ſpecifically different.

3. Anemone latifolia, flore intus luteo, foris rubro and violaceo, *V. Luſit. Broad-leav'd Anemony with a flower yellow on the inſide, and red and Violet-colour'd on the outſide.*

4. Anemone latifolia, flore ſimplici, emaculati candoris, *H. R. Par. Broad-leav'd Anemony with a pure white ſimple flower.*

5. Anemone latifolia, flore albo, duplici & triplici foliorum ſerie, *V. Luſit. Broad-leav'd Anemony with a white double and treble Flower.*

6. Anemone latifolia, flore intus albo, extrinſecus rubro & violaceo, *V. Luſit. Broad-leav'd Anemony with a flower white on the inſide, and red and Violet-colour'd on the outſide.*

7. Anemone latifolia, flore duplo, foliis albo & amœno violaceo virgatis, *H. R. Par. Broad-leav'd Anemony, with a double flower, ſtrip'd with white, and a fine Violet-colour.* Anemone latifolia ſeu Pavo minor foliis amœno violaceo & albo variegatis, *Joncq. Hort.*

8. Anemone latifolia, Pavo dicta major, prima, *C. B. Pin.* 176. *Broad-leav'd Anemony with a full, ſcarlet flower.* Anemone latifolia pleno flore coccineo, ſive Pavo major, 1 *Cluſii, J. B.* 3.405. Anemone hortenſis,

hortensis, latifolia, Pavo major, *Clus. Hist.* 261.

9, Anemone latifolia, Pavo dicta major, prolifera, *C. B. Pin.* 176. *Broad-leav'd, proliferous, scarlet Anemony.* Anemone Pavonia latifolia, multiplex flore miniato.

10. Anemone latifolia, Pavo dicta luxuriantibus solum foliis, infeliciter sylvescens & florens raro, *H. R. Par. Broad leav'd Anemony with luxuriant Leaves, seldom coming to flower.*

11. Anemone latifolia, Pavo dicta, polyphylla, flore suave rubente, *H. R. Par. Broad-leav'd Anemony with a double flesh-colour'd Flower.*

12. Anemone latifolia, flore pleno, arboris Persicæ quoad floris colorem æmula, *H. R. Par. & Joncq. Hort. Broad-leav'd Anemony with a double Peach-colour'd flower.*

13. Anemone latifolia, maxima, versicolor, *C. B. Pin.* 176. *Great broad-leav'd Anemony with a variegated flower.* Anemone latifolia flore pleno variegato, *J. B.* 404. Anemone hortensis, latifolia pleno flore, 1 *Clus. Hist.* 261.

14. Anemone latifolia, maxima, foliis amœno candore & suavi purpura variis, *H. R. Par. Great Broad-leav'd Anemony variegated with a fine white and purple.*

15. Anemone Chalcedonica, major, flore viridi, pleno, violaceo, rubentibus lineis, *Swert. Great Chalcedonian Anemony with a green and Violet-colour'd Flower with red stripes.*

16. Anemone latifolia, multiplex, flore violaceo, *H. R. Par. Broad-leav'd Anemony with a double Violet-colour'd Flower.*

17. Anemone latifolia, circumfusis foliis, obsoletius holosericea, mediis glomeratis foliolis virescens saliente coma ex purpura nigricante, *H. R. Par. Broad-leav'd Anemony with the outer Leaves like Velvet, and dark-colour'd, and the inner ones green.*

18. Anemone latifolia, flore simplici, croceo-pallescente vivaci rubore radiato, Pavo minor Herbariorum, *H. R. Par. Broad-leav'd Anemony with a simple, pale yellow Flower, strip'd with a bright red.*

19. Anemone Geranii rotundo folio, purpurascens, *C. B. Pin.* 173. *Broad prickly-leav'd Anemony with a purple Flower.* Anemone Italica, latiusculis spinosis foliis 3 Clusii, *J. B.* 3.402. Anemone, 1. *Dod. Pempt.* 434.

The first Leaves of this are divided almost like those of *Sanicle* and something purplish on the under part, those which follow are deeper cut. From amongst these the Stalk arises, naked, downy, a Span and sometimes a Foot high, at first hiding the Flower with three jagged Leaves; but afterwards letting it appear. The Flower is compos'd of twelve or fifteen, narrow, pointed Leaves, of a grey colour without, and hairy within, of a red mixt with purple, shining, and very beautiful. The Root something resembles that of the *Bulbocastanum.*

20. Anemone Geranii rotundo folio dilute purpurascens, *C. B. Pin.* 173. *Broad-leav'd Anemony with a pale purple Flower.* Anemone latifolia, ex purpura dilutiore albicante flore, 4 Clusii, *J. B.* 3.402. Anemone hortensis, latifolia 4, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 250.

21. Anemone Geranii rotundo folio dilute rubens, *C. B. Pin.* 173. *Broad-leav'd Anemony with a pale red Flower.* Anemone latifolia, flore ad carneum colorem tendente, albicantibus unguibus, 5 Clusii, *J. B.* 3.402. Anemone hortensis, latifolia, 5, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 250.

22. Anemone latifolia, simplici carneo flore, *C. B. Pin.* 173. *Broad-leav'd Anemony with a simple flesh-colour'd Flower.* Anemone latifolia, purpurei fere coloris, unguibus albicantibus Byzantina, 6 Clusii, *J. B.* 3.403. Anemone hortensis latifolia 6, simplici flore *Clus. Hist.* 250.

23. Anemone latifolia flore purpurosaturo, *C. B. Pin.* 173. *Broad-leav'd Anemony, with a deep purple Flower.* Anemone latifolia, flore coloris purpurei saturi, unguibus magnis albis, infima parte purpureis, 8 Clusio, *J. B.* 3.403. Anemone hortensis latifolia 8 simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 251.

24 Anemone latifolia, purpuro-violaceo flore, *C. B Pin.* 173. *Broad-leav'd Anemony with a purple and Violet-colour'd Flower.* Anemone latifolia violacea unguibus argenteis, 12 *Clusii, J. B.* 3.403. Anemone hortensis, latifolia 12, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 251.

25. Anemone latifolia, flore purpuro-violaceo

violaceo, altera, *C. B. Pin.* 173. *The other Broad-leav'd Anemony with a purple and Violet-colour'd Flower.* Anemone latifolia, flore ampliore, duodenis foliis violaceo purpureis, unguibus albis, 13 Clusii, *J. B.* 3.403. Anemone hortensis, latifolia, 13, simplici flore *Clus. Hist.* 252.

26. Anemone latifolia, violaceo flore *C. B. Pin.* 173. *Broad-leav'd Anemony with a Violet-colour'd Flower.* Anemone latifolia, flore ex purpura violaceo, ad umbilicum albicante orbe, 9, Clusii, *J. B.* 3.403. Anemone hortensis, latifolia, 9, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 251.

27. Anemone latifolia, flore violaceo, saturo colore, *C. B. Pin.* 173. *Broad-leav'd Anemony with a deep Violet-colour'd flower.* Anemone latifolia, flore violaceo, unguibus magnis, candidis Byzantina, ij, Clusii, *J. B.* 3.403. Anemone hortensis, latifolia, ij, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 251.

28. Anemone latifolia, flore variegato, *C. B. Pin.* 173. *Broad-leav'd Anemony with a variegated Flower.* Anemone colore saturatius, ex purpureo rubens, oris coccineis, unguibus albis, magnis, Byzantina, 7 Clusii, *J. B.* 3.403. Anemone hortensis, latifolia, 7, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 250.

29. Anemone latifolia, punctato flore, *C. B. Pin.* 173. *Broad-leav'd Anemony with a spotted Flower.* Anemone latifolia, violacea, maculis albis notata, 10 Clusii, *J. B.* 3.403 Anemone hortensis, latifolia, 10, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 251.

30. Anemone latifolia, flore carneo, *C. B. Pin.* 173. *Broad-leav'd Anemony with a Flesh-colour'd flower.* Anemone latifolia, flore veluti carneo, unguibus albis, 14 Clusii, *J. B.* 3.403. Anemone hortensis, latifolia, 14, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 252.

31. Anemone latifolia, Saniculæ folio, *C. B. Pin.* 173. *Broad Sanicle-leav'd Anemony.* Anemone simplex, latifolia, dilute purpurascens, *Eyst.*

32. Anemone latifolia, flore orangei coloris, *C. B. Pin.* 174. *Broad-leav'd Anemony with an Orange-colour'd Flower.* Anemone latifolia, colore Orengens dicto, 15 Clusii, *J. B.* 3.403. Anemone hortensis, latifolia, 15, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 252.

33. Anemone latifolia, flore coccineo, *C. B. Pin.* 174. *Broad-leav'd Anemony with a Scarlet Flower.* Anemone latifolia, flore coccineo, itemque unguibus, 16 Clusii, *J. B.* 3.404. Anemone hortensis, latifolia, 16, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 252.

34. Anemone latifolia, flore magno, coccineo, *C. B. Pin.* 174. *Broad-leav'd Anemony with a large, Scarlet Flower.* Anemone latifolia, coccinea, fine unguibus, Byzantina, 17 Clusii, *J. B.* 3.404. Anemone hortensis, latifolia, 17, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 253.

35. Anemone latifolia flore coccineo, phœniceo, *C. B. Pin.* 174. *Broad-leav'd Anemony with a Scarlet and Crimson flower.* Anemone latifolia, ex coccineo phœnicei coloris, unguibus, parvis, subpallidis 18 Clusii, *J. B.* 3.404. Anemone hortensis, latifolia, 18, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 253.

36. Anemone sylvestris, alba major, *C. B Pin.* 176. *Great white wild Anemony.* Anemone alba, magna, plurima parte anni florens, *J. B.* 3.411. Anemone sylvestris, 1. *Clus. Hist.* 244.

The Root of this Plant is of a hot, unpleasant taste: Of the thickness of ones Finger, having several hairy fibres, and some a little thicker, which, creeping here and there, propagate the Plant. the Stalk is a span high, slender, stiff, hoary with a thick down, reddish towards the top and hollow; on the top of each Stalk grows a Flower, hairy before it opens, afterwards large, consisting of five, six or seven Leaves, rounded at the Point, almost white, and smooth within, but hairy without, and purplish at the bottom. The Leaves are almost like those of *Crow-foot*, triply divided to the very Foot-Stalk, hairy below and whitish, smooth above, and of a deep green.

37. Anemone sylvestris alba minor; *C. B. Pin.* 176. *Prod.* 93. *Small white wild Anemony.*

From a blackish, fibrous Root, arise roundish Leaves, scarce exceeding an inch in length, having long hairy Foot-stalks, three or four in number, like the *Meadow-Crow-foot*; having three Divisions to the very middle, pale-green, soft and hairy; amongst which appears a little Stalk, cover'd with a white Down, seven inches high, en-

compass'd in the middle with two little Leaves; on the top of which sits one small Flower three times less than that of the preceding, consisting of five white Leaves or Petals; in the middle of which is a little head encompassed with many, very short, yellowish Chives.

38. Anemone Virginiana, *Par. Bat. Virginian Anemony.* Anemone Virginiana, tertiæ Matthioli similis, parvo flore, *H. L. Bat. App.*

39. Anemone Geranii Rupertiani folio, cærulea, an Dioscoridis, *C. B. Pin.* 174. *Blue Anemony with a Leaf like Herb-Robert.* Anemone Geranifolia, *J. B.* 3.405. Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 254.

40. Anemone tenuifolia, flore multifido, dilute purpurascente, *C. B. Pin.* 174. *Fine leav'd Anemony with a purplish Flower.* Anemone tenuifolia, flore pluribus foliis constante, carneo quasi coloris, 9 Clusii, *J. B.* 3.406. Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia, 9, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 257.

41. Anemone Oenanthes foliis, flore violaceo hexaphyllo, *C. B. Pin.* 174. *Anemony with Dropwort Leaves and a Violet Flower.* Anemone tenuifolia, purpurea, foliis floris in acutum desinentibus, 2 Clusii, *J. B.* 3.406.

42. Anemone tenuifolia, flore pallide coccineo, *C. B. Pin.* 174. *Fine leav'd Anemony with a pale Scarlet Flower.* Anemone sanguinea, unguibus venis albicantibus distinctis, foliis floris orbiculato mucrone, 16 Clusii, *J. B.* 3.407. Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia 16, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 259.

43. Anemone tenuifolia, coccineo flore hexaphyllo, *C. B. Pin.* 174. *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a Scarlet six-leav'd Flower.* Anemone tenuifolia, coccinea, unguibus ex pallido, fusco & albo coloribus mixtis tenuifolia, 3 Clusii, *J. B.* 3.406. Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia, 3, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 255.

44. Anemone tenuifolia, coccineo flore octophyllo, *C. B. Pin.* 174. *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a Scarlet, eight leav'd Flower.* Anemone tenuifolia, coccinea, unguibus albis, 4 Clusii, *J. B.* 3.406. Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia, 4, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 256.

45. Anemone tenuifolia, flore magno, coccineo, hexaphyllo, *C. B. Pin.* 174. *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a large, Scarlet, hexaphyllous Flower.* Anemone tenuifolia, flore magno, coccineo, unguibus albis orbiculatis, 5. Clusii, *J. B.* 3.406. Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia, 5, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 256.

46. Anemone tenuifolia, flore coccineo, sanguineo, *C. B. Pin.* 174. *Fine-leav'd Anemony, with a Scarlet and blood-colour'd Flower.* Anemone tenuifolia, coloris sanguinei, coccineo permixti, unguibus ejusdem fere coloris, 8 Clusii, *J. B.* 3.406. Anemone hortensis tenuifolia, 8, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 257.

47. Anemone tenuifolia flore sanguineo, coccineo, altera *C. B. Pin.* 175. *The other Fine-leav'd Anemony with a Scarlet and blood-colour'd flower.* Anemone tenuifolia, sanguinea, albicantibus unguibus, 20 Clusii, *J. B.* 3.407. Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia 20, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 260.

48. Anemone tenuifolia flore ex sanguineo & coccineo, medio, *C. B. Pin.* 175. *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a Flower of a colour between Blood and Scarlet.* Anemone tenuifolia, cochinillæa, unguibus magnis, albis, foliis florum extrema parte orbiculatis, 19 Clusii, *J. B.* 3.407. Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia, 19, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 260.

49. Anemone tenuifolia, flore amplo, sanguineo, hexaphyllo, *C. B. Pin.* 175. *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a large, blood-colour'd, six leav'd Flower.* Anemone tenuifolia, flore amplo (foliis florum in cuspidem fer desinentibus) sanguineo, unguibus albis, magnis, 6 Clusii, *J. B.* 3.406. Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia, 6, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 256.

50. Anemone tenuifolia, flore amplo, atrorubente, *C. B. Pin.* 175. *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a large, dark red flower.* Anemone tenuifolia, Kermesina, 17 Clusii, *J. B.* 3.407. Anemone hortensis, tenuifolia 17, simplici flore, *Clus. Hist.* 259.

51. Anemone tenuifolia, flore rubro, saturo, *C. B. Pin.* 175. *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a deep red flower.* Anemone sanguinea, unguibus venis albicantibus distinctis, foliis orbiculato mucrone, 16 Clusii, *J. B.* 3.407.

Ane-

Anemone hortenſis, tenuifolia 16, ſimplici flore *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 259.

52. Anemone tenuifolia, flore niveo, *C B. Pin.* 175. *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a Snow-white Flower.* Anemone tenuifolia, prorſus nivea præter ungues, in quibus aliquid carnei coloris, 13 Cluſii, *J. B.* 3.407. Anemone hortenſis tenuifolia, 13, ſimplici flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 258.

53. Anemone tenuifolia, flore amplo, candido, *C. B. Pin.* 175. *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a large white Flower.* Anemone tenuifolia, candida, exceptis unguibus, externa parte nonnihil vireſcentibus, 12 Cluſii, *J. B.* 3.407. Anemone hortenſis, tenuifolia, 12, ſimplici flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 258.

54. Anemone tenuifolia, Cretica, flore magno, albo, *C. B. Pin.* 175. *Prod.* 93. *Fine-leav'd Cretick Anemony with a large white Flower.*

55. Anemone tenuifolia, flore albicante, *C.B. Pin.* 175. *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a whitiſh Flower.* Anemone tenuifolia præcedenti candidior, 15 Cluſii, *J. B.* 3.407. Anemone hortenſis tenuifolia, 15, ſimplici flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 259.

56. Anemone tenuifolia, flore exalbido, majore, *C. B. Pin.* 175. *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a large greeniſh white Flower.* Anemone tenuifolia ex albido vireſcens, unguibus albis 10 Cluſii, *J. B.* 3.406. Anemone hortenſis, tenuifolia, 10, flore ſimplici, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 251.

57. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ex albido, minore, *C. B. Pin.* 175. *Fine-leav'd Anemony, with a ſmall greeniſh white Flower.* Anemone prorſus fere alba, unguibus & venis ex albo paululum vireſcentibus, ij *Cluſii*, *J. B.* 3.406. Anemone hortenſis, tenuifolia, ij ſimplici flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 258.

58. Anemone tenuifolia, flore furvo, albicante, *C.B. Pin.* 175. *Fine-leav'd Anemony with an aſh-colour'd Flower.* Anemone hortenſis, tenuifolia, 21, ſimplici flore, *Cluſii Cur. poſt.*

59. Anemone tenuifolia, flore carneo, ſtriato, *C.B. Pin.* 175. *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a fleſh-colour'd, ſtrip'd Flower.* Anemone tenuifolia, exalbido, venis carnei coloris, 14 Cluſii, *J. B.* 3.407. Anemone hortenſis, tenuifolia, 14, ſimplici flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 259.

60. Anemone tenuifolia, flore magno, ſuave-rubente, unguibus albis, *C.B. Pin.* 175. *Fine-leav'd Anemony, with a large fine red Flower, with white nails.*

This has a ſingle Flower and differs from that of *Cluſius*, of which *Caſp. Bauhinus* ſpeaks in that place.

61. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici albo, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a ſingle white flower.* Anemone griſea verſicolor, *Swertii.*

62. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici, phœniceo, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a criniſon ſingle flower.*

63. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici, miniato, *H R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a ſingle Orange-colour'd flower.*

64. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici, puniceo, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a ſingle, pomegranate-colour'd flower.*

65. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici, igneo ſeu rutilo, *H. R. Par. Fine leav'd Anemony with a ſingle fire-colour'd flower.*

66. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici, rubro, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony, with a ſingle, red flower.*

67. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici, rubicundo ſeu ſanguineo, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a ſingle, blood-colour'd flower.*

68. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici, rubro, ſplendido, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony, with a ſingle, red, ſhining flower.*

69. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici, purpureo. *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony, with a ſingle purple flower.*

70. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici, atropurpureo, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony, with a ſingle dark purple flower.*

71. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici, hyacinthino, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a ſingle, blueiſh purple flower.*

72. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici, dilute purpureo, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a pale purple, ſingle flower.*

73. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici, ſuave-rubente, *H. R. Par. Fine leav'd Anemony, with a ſingle, fleſh-colour'd flower.*

74. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici, violaceo, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a ſingle Violet-colour'd flower.*

75. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici, ianthino, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a ſingle violet-purple flower.*

76. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici, ianthino, dilutiore, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a gridelin flower.*

77. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici, leucophæo, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony, with a pale brown flower.*

78. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici, argenteo, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony, with a ſingle, pearl-colour'd flower.*

79. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici, aqueo, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a ſingle, water-colour'd flower.*

80. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici, Amethyſtino, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a ſingle, Amethyſt-colour'd flower.*

81. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici, cœruleo, ſaturo, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a ſingle, deep-blue flower.*

82. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici, cœruleo, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony, with a ſingle, blue flower.*

83. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici, dilute cœruleo, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a pale blue flower.*

84. Anemone tenuifolia, flore albo, circa caulem purpuraſcente, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony, with a white flower purpliſh about the Stalk.*

85. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici, rubro, pallentibus oris, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a ſingle red flower, pale about the edges.*

86. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici, flammeo & albo, ſplendoris participe, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony, with a ſingle flame-colour'd white, ſhining flower.*

87. Anemone tenuifolia, luteo pallore, decolor, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a pale yellow Flower.* Anemone tenuifolia degeneri pallore, decolor, *Joncq. Hort.*

88. Anemone tenuifolia, holoſerico magis pulla: ſeu foliis fuſco colore ſaturatis, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a dark brown velvet flower.*

89. Anemone tenuifolia, foliis lutoſe candidis, foliolis flammæ ſplendore lucentibus, Scala dicta, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a dirty flower, and the little Leaves of a flame-colour.*

90. Anemone tenuifolia, flore obſolete rubro, foliolis atro-purpureis, medio villo concolori, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony, with a dark red flower, and the little leaves of a dark purple.*

91. Anemone tenuifolia, foliis florum majoribus, alba linea ſtriatis, ſtaminibus Amaranthinis, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with large petals, ſtrip'd with white, and Amaranthine Chives.*

92. Anemone tenuifolia, foliis & foliolis vivaci cocco ſplendentibus, & nivis albedine virgatis, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a bright ſcarlet flower, ſtrip'd with white.*

93. Anemone tenuifolia, foliis florum utrinque contractis, cocco ſaturatiore nitentibus, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with the leaves of the flower contracted on both ſides, of a ſhining deep ſcarlet colour.*

94. Anemone tenuifolia, miniato colore & albo varia, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a red and white flower.* Anemone tenuifolia, rutilo & albo varia, *Joncq. Hort.*

95. Anemone tenufolia, phœniceo flore, foliolis interfuſo candore lucentibus, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a ſhining crimſon flower, mixt with white.* Anemone intenſe miniata, foliis & foliolis interfuſo candore lucentibus, *Joncq. Hort.*

96. Anemone tenuifolia, rubicundiſſimo flore, lactis lacrymis aſperſo, & minus ardenti, *H. R. Par. Weeping Anemony.*

97. Anemone flore violaceo, dilutiori, præcox, maxima, *H. R. Par. Early-flowing, great Anemony with a pale Violet-colour'd flower.*

98. Anemone circumfuſis foliis obſoletius purpureis, umbilico blande virenti, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with the outer leaves of a dark purple, and the inner of a fine Green.*

99. Anemone tenuifolia, ianthino flore, lactis albedine ſtolato, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a Hyacinth-colour'd flower, mixt with white.*

100. Anemone tenuifolia, flore albo, maximo, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a very large white flower.*

101. Anemone tenuifolia, flore amplo, floreas foliorum nives grata viriditate diluens, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony,* with

with a large flower of a Snow-white colour, mixt with an agreeable Green.

102. Anemone tenuifolia, flore maximo, floreas foliorum nives grata viriditate diluens, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a very large flower, of a Snow-white colour, mixt with an agreeable Green.*

103. Anemone tenuifolia, maxima, pallido candore lactea & levi per oras rubedine conſperſa, *H. R. Par. Great Fine-leav'd Anemony, of a milk-white colour edg'd with red.*

104. Anemone ſupina & fere jacens, maxima languido rubore ſpectabilis, *H. R. Par. Large Procumbent fleſh-colour'd Anemony.*

105. Anemone tenuifolia, amplo flore ſeſſili carnis colorem æmulante, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a large ſeſſile fleſh-colour'd flower.*

106. Anemone tenuifolia, flore maximo, flammæ & nivis colore vario, eminulis cirris blande luteis, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a very large, Snow and flame-colour'd flower, with Chives of a fine yellow.*

107. Anemone tenuifolia, minor, flore niveo & ſuaverubente, ſemper elegans, *H. R. Par. Smaller, fine-leav'd Anemony with a beautiful flower of a Snow-white mixt with a fine red.*

108. Anemone gigantea, flore flammeo dilutiore, *H. R. Par. Giant-Anemony, with a pale flame-colour'd flower.*

109. Anemone vivido Cinnabaris rubore ſplendens, foliis alba linea notatis, *H. R. Par. Bright-red, ſhining Anemony with white Liner.*

110. Anemone tenuifolia, flore maximo, ſanguineo, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a very large, blood-colour'd flower.*

111. Anemone tenuifolia, ruberrimo flore maximo, *H. R. Par. Large, red Luxemburg-Anemony.*

112. Anemone tenuifolia, flore maximo, rubicundiſſimo, foliis albo candore radiatis, *H. R. Par. Fine leav'd Anemony with a very large, and very red flower, ſtrip'd with white.*

113. Anemone profundi coloris amœnum ruborem, interfuſa candore virta ſua diluens, *H. R. Par. Deep-red Anemony with white ſtripes.*

114. Anemone tenuifolia, maxima, purpureo flore, *H. R. Par. Large, fine-leav'd Anemony with a purple flower.*

115. Anemone tenuifolia, propendente flore, ex violaceo & ferrugineo verſicolori, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a hanging, changeable flower.*

116. Anemone tenuifolia, floribus dilute violaceis, viridi colore & rubore perfuſis, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with Violet-colour'd flowers, mixt with green and red.*

117. Anemone gigantæa flore cœruleo, *H. R. Par. Giant-Anemony, with a blue flower.*

118. Anemone altera, ſupina, & floris mole fere jacens, Amethyſtina, *H. R. Par. The other procumbent Anemony, with an Amethyſt-flower.*

119. Anemone tenuifolia, flore cœruleo albis interſecto radiis, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a blue flower ſtrip'd with white.*

120. Anemone folioſa, toto interdum flore ſubrubente & lateritio, *H. R. Par. Brick-colour'd Anemony.*

121. Anemone tenuifolfa, foliis ad baſim rutilis, cacumine albeſcente, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with the Leaves of the Flower red at the baſe, and whitiſh at the top.*

122. Anemone folioſa, candidis floribus diluto rubore umbilicatis & latiſſimum in orbem patens, *H. R. Par. Leafy-Anemony, with ſpreading white flowers of a pale red in the middle.*

123. Anemone Hermaphroditica, foliis circa baſim & media ſui parte rubris, altera lactis candore fulgentibus, *H. R. Par. Hermaphrodite-Anemony with Petals, red about the Baſe and in the middle, the reſt of a ſhining Milk-white.*

124. Anemone tenuifolia, flore ſimplici, majore albicante, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a large, ſingle, whitiſh flower.*

125. Anemone tenuifolia, flore miniato, venis albis diſtincto, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd, Anemony with a ſcarlet flower with white Veins.*

126.

126. Anemone tenuifolia, multiplex, rubra, *C. B. Pin.* 176. *Fine-leav'd double, red Anemony.* Anemone hortenſis tenuifolia, pleno flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 263.

127. Anemone tenuifolia, multiplex purpurea, *C. B. Pin.* 176. *Fine-leav'd, double, purple Anemony.* Anemone tenuifolia, pleno purpureo flore Caccini, *Cluſ. Cur. poſt in fol.* 28.

128. Anemone tenuifolia, multiplex atropuraſcens, *C. B. Pin.* 176. *Fine-leav'd double dark-purple Anemony.* Anemone tenuifolia, pleno flore ex atro purpuraſcente, *Cluſ. Cur. poſt in fol.* 128.

129. Anemone Geranei rotundo folio, plena, *C. B. Pin.* 176. *Double Anemony with a round Cranes-bill Leaf.* Anemone latifolia, purpuro rubeſcens plena, *Eyſt. Deſcript.*

130. Anemone tenuifolia, flore duplici, albo, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a double white flower.*

131. Anemone tenuifolia, flore pleno, ſordide albo, & ſubcœruleo colore irrorata, *H. R. Par.* *Fine leav'd Anemony with a double, dirty white flower, ſprinkled with a blueiſh colour.*

132. Anemone tenuifolia, flore pleno, albo, nitide ſordido, margine ſuave-rubente, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a double, dirty white flower, and fine red edges.* Anemone flore pleno, lutoſe albido (gris ſale) margine roſea, *Joncq. Hort.*

133. Anemone tenuifolia, flore pleno, pallido candore lacteſcente, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a double Milk-white flower.*

134. Anemone tenuifolia, flore pleno, foliis & foliolis coccineis, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemony, with a double, ſcarlet-flower.*

135. Anemone tenuifolia, pleno flore, ignis fulgore ardens, innocenterque flammea, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemony, with a double, fiery flower.*

136. Anemone tenuifolia, pleno flore, foliis & foliolis fulgentiſſimo cocco ſplendentibus, oris niveis, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemony, with a double, ſhining ſcarlet-flower, edg'd with white.* Anemone flore rutilo & lactis albedine tricolor, *Joncq. Hort.* Anemone, foliis niveo candore ſtolatis, *Ferr.*

137. Anemone tenuifolia, flore pleno, rutilo & argenteo candore bicolor, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a double red and white flower.*

138. Anemone tenuifolia, multiplex Ranunculi flore, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd double Anemony with a Crowfoot flower.* Anemone xerampelina, multiplex latis foliolis ſine foliis, Ranunculi flore, *Joncq. Hort.*

139. Anemone flore pleno, miniato, cacumine albeſcente, foliolis partim albidis, partim miniatis, *H. R. Par.* *Anemony with a double, ſcarlet and white flower.*

140. Anemone tenuifolia, flore pleno, violaceo major, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd, large Anemony with a double Violet-colour'd flower.*

141. Anemone tenuifolia, flore pleno, ex griſeo dilute violaceo, minor, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a double flower of a grey, or pale Violet colour.* Anemone tenuifolia ex griſeo dilute violaceo flore pleno dicta griſe Dodier, *Joncq. Hort.*

142. Anemone tenuifolia, flore pleno, mali Peſicæ rubello flore, concolor, *H. R. Par.*

143. Anemone tenuifolia, flore pleno, Mali Perſicæ rubello flore, concolor, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a double, peach-colour'd flower.*

144. Anemone tenuifolia, flore maximo, foliis & foliolis ex viridi pallente & purpuro-violaceo colore pictis, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemony, with a very large flower of a pale green and purple-Violet colour.*

145. Anemone tenuifolia, flore pleno, carneo, rutilis guttato punctis, maxima, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd large Anemony with a double fleſh-colour'd flower dotted with red.*

146. Anemone tenuifolia, flore pleno, carneo, rutilis guttato punctis, firmiore caule, ſuperbum attollens caput, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd Anemony with a double, fleſh-colour'd flower, dotted with red, having a firm ſtalk, and proudly holding up it's head.*

147. Anemone tenuifolia, multiplex, mutata florum facie quotannis nova, *H. R. Par.* *Fine-leav'd double Anemony changing it's colour every Year.*

148.

148. Anemone tenuifolia, multiplex, alto & firmiori cauliculo, amplum floris verticem promens notabilem mira coloris ſuavite, *H. R. Par. Fine leav'd double Anemony, with a tall and firm ſtalk, ſuſtaining a large Flower of a remarkably ſweet colour.*

149. Anemone tenuifolia, maxima, foliis & foliolis fulgenti cocco ſplendentibus, oris niveis, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd large Anemony, of a ſhining Scarlet, with Snow-white Edges.*

150. Anemone flore pleno, multiplici, rubente, coma fuſca, *H. R. Par. Double-flower'd red Anemony with brown tops.*

151. Anemone tenuifolia, multiplex, ruberrimo flore, vitta, ſeu ſtaminimbus violaceis, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd double Anemony, with a very red flower and Violet-colour'd Chives.*

152. Anemone tenuifolia, multiplex, flammea, ſtaminibus Citrii colore præditis, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd double flame-colour'd Anemony with Lemon-colour'd Chives.*

153. Anemone tenuifolia, multiplex, coccinea, vitta viridi, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd double, Scarlet Anemony with green Chives.*

154. Anemone tenuifolia, hilari Cinnabaris fulgore ardentiſſima, expanſo pleno flore, unguibus albis, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a double, open flower of a ſhining Vermilion-Colour with white Nails.*

155. Eadem vegetiſſimo ignis ſplendore coloratior, *H. R. Par. The ſame with a brighter fiery-colour.*

156. Anemone tenuifolia, flore pleno, fulgentiſſimo minio & maculis guttato albis bicolori, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony, with a double ſhining Scarlet Flower, Dotted with White.*

157. Anemone tenuifolia, multiplex, magno flore violaceo & rubente colore mixto, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd double Anemony with a large Violet-colour'd flower mixt with red.*

158. Anemone tenuifolia, flore violaceo, foliis & foliolis lactis albedine ſtriatis, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a Violet-colour'd flower, with Milk-white Stripes.*

159. Anemone tenuifolia, flore pleno, cæruleo, per totum major & magis variegata, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony, with a double blue flower larger and more variegated.*

160. Anemone tenuifolia, flore pleno, cœruleo, foliis & foliolis per oras interfuſo candore pictis, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with a blue flower, variegated at the Edges with White.*

161. Anemone foliis & foliolis ex rubro, purpureo & albo variegatis, coma holoſericæ, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd Anemony with red, purple and white Velvet-flowers.* Anemone tenuifolia, flore pleno, foliis holoſericeis ex albo & rubro-purpureo variegatis, foliolis ex Ianthino fuſcis, coma minutiſſima holoſericeo rubro-purpureo ſimili, *Joncq. Hort.*

162. Anemone tenuifolia, foliis latioribus, pleno flore flammeo, *H. R. Par. Fine leav'd Anemony, with broader leaves and a double flame-colour'd flower.*

163. Anemone tenuifolia, multiplex, folioſa, ſanguinea, major, *H. R. Par. Fine-leav'd, double leafy bloody large Anemony.*

164. Anemone folioſa, flore ſuaverubente multiplici, *H. R. Par. Leafy Anemony with a fine red double flower.*

165. Anemone folioſa flore albo, *H. R. Par. Leafy Anemony with a White flower.*

166. Anemone folioſa flore ſubviridi, *H. R. Par. Leafy Anemony with a greeniſh flower.*

167. Anemone folioſa, flore amœno, violaceo & albo mixto, *H. R. Par. Leafy Anemony with an agreeable Violet and white flower.*

168. Anemone folioſa, flore Ianthino, *H. R. Par. Leafy Anemony with a purple Violet flower.*

169. Anemone folioſa, flore Hyacinthino, *H. R. Par. Leafy Anemony, with a Hyacinth-colour'd flower.*

Anemone is ſo call'd from Ἄνεμος, *Ventus* becauſe its flower is expanded at the blowing of the Wind, or, as others will have it, becauſe it delights in places expos'd to the Wind. Notwithſtanding we ſhorten the laſt ſyllable but one in *Engliſh*; Anemŏny; the *Latin* Word *Anemōne* muſt have it pronounc'd long; it being writ in *Greek* with an ω.

TABLE. CXLIX.

GENUS II.

Pulſatilla, PASQUE-FLOWER.

PAſque-flower is a Plant, with a Roſe-Flower AB, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves C plac'd orbicularly: Out of the middle of which riſes a Pointal D, ſet for the moſt part with Chives E, which afterwards becomes a Fruit H, in which the Seeds F are gather'd as it were into a little Head, and end in a ſmall Hair G. To theſe Notes muſt be added ſome little Leaves encompaſſing the Stalk below the Flower, as in the *Anemony*; from which the *Paſque-flower* differs in the naked ſeed, ending in a tail.

1. Pulſatilla folio craſſiore & majore flore, *C. B. Pin.* 177. *The greater or Daniſh Paſque-flower.* Pulſatilla purpurea cæruleave, *J. B.* 3.409. Pulſatilla, *Dod. Pempt.* 433.

The Leaves are cut like thoſe of the *wild Parſnep*, but are leſs, hanging upon a foot ſtalk, a Span in length, and very hairy. The Stalk is round, hollow, ſet with a thick Down, a ſpan high, upon the falling off of the Flower, for the ſpace of a foot or more, having neither branches nor leaves, except one leaf, which grows a little below the flower, cover'd with a thick and ſoft down, encompaſſing the ſtalk in form of a Baſon, join'd at the lower part, and afterwards cut into numerous, fine Segments. On the top of the Stalk is plac'd one large Flower compos'd of ſix pointed Leaves, of a purpliſh colour, hairy without, ſmooth within, ſending forth a ſmall, but a ſweet ſmell. The middle of the flower is poſſeſs'd by an oblong roundiſh little Head, ſet about with Chives and yellow Summits. When the flower is gone off, that part of the Stalk, which is above the before-mention'd Leaf encreaſes above five times it's length; and in the room of the Flower ſuſtains a Head ſet with threds of a Velvet-ſoftneſs, and a ſhining ſilver colour. One long, round Seed hangs to the end of each thred. The Root is thick, long, black, divided ſometimes into ſeveral heads, of a bitteriſh and biting taſte.

It is common in the mountainous parts of *Germany, Italy and France* It has been obſerved alſo on *Gogmagog-Hills*, on the left hand of the high way leading from *Cambridge* to *Haveril*, juſt on the top of the Hill; alſo about *Hilderſham*, ſix miles from *Cambridge*; and on *Bernak-Heath*, not far from *Stamford*, in great Plenty, and on *Southrip-Common* adjoining thereunto. Alſo in mountainous and dry Paſtures juſt by *Ledſtone-hall*, near *Pontefract* in *York ſhire*. It flowers about the end of *March*.

2. Pulſatilla flore violaceo, duplici, fimbriato, *H. R. Par.* *Paſque-Flower with a double, fring'd, Violet-colour'd Flower.*

3. Pulſatilla folio tenuius inciſo & flore minore ſive paluſtris, *C. B. Pin.* 177. *Marſh Paſque-flower with a fine cut leaf and ſmaller flower.* Pulſatilla paluſtris, *C. B. Prod.* 94.

The under Leaves are cut into very fine and narrow Segments, having hairy Pedicles. Amongſt which riſes a Stalk, a foot high, round, reddiſh, a little downy; encompaſſed at the middle with capillaceous ſharp-pointed leaves. On the top of it grows one Flower ſuſtain'd by a hairy Head, compos'd of capillaceous leaves. This Flower is leſs than that of the common one, compos'd of ſix, ſharp-pointed, Violet-colour'd leaves, with yellow Chives in the middle.

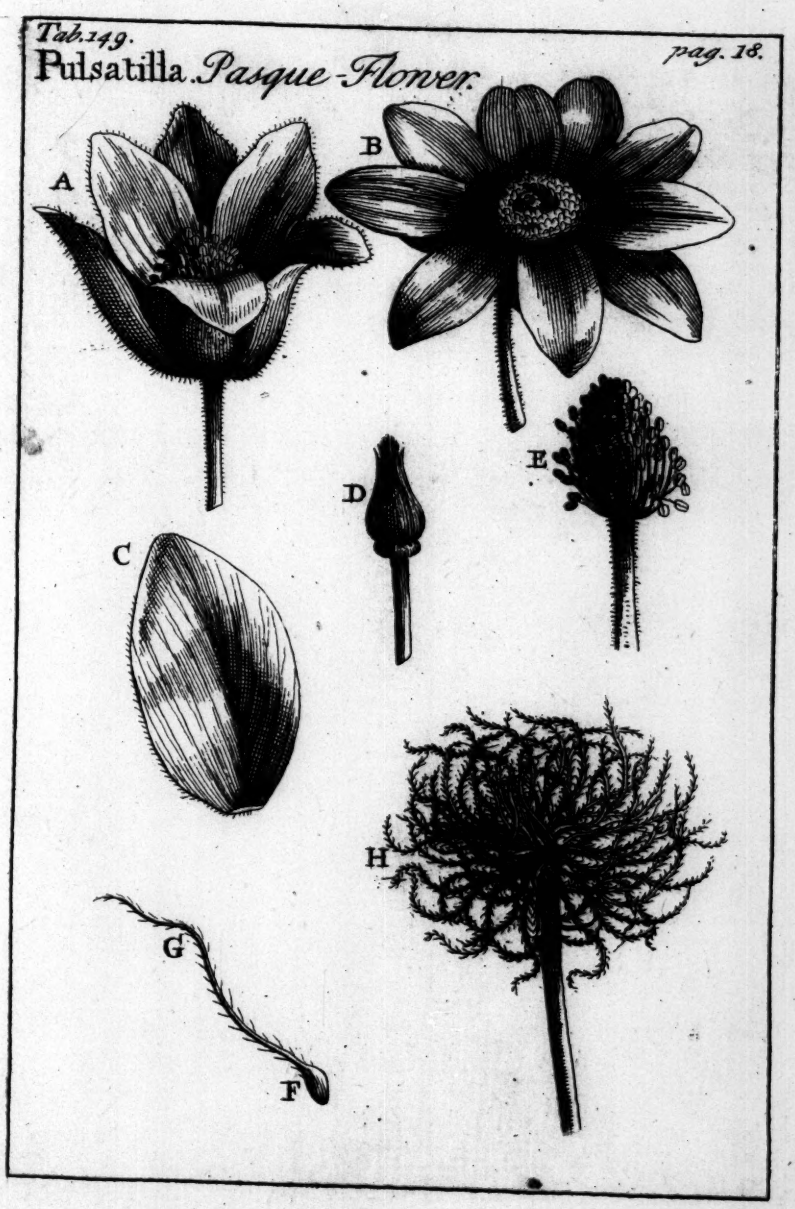
It grows in moiſt and marſhy Meadows of *Michefeld* near *Baſil*.

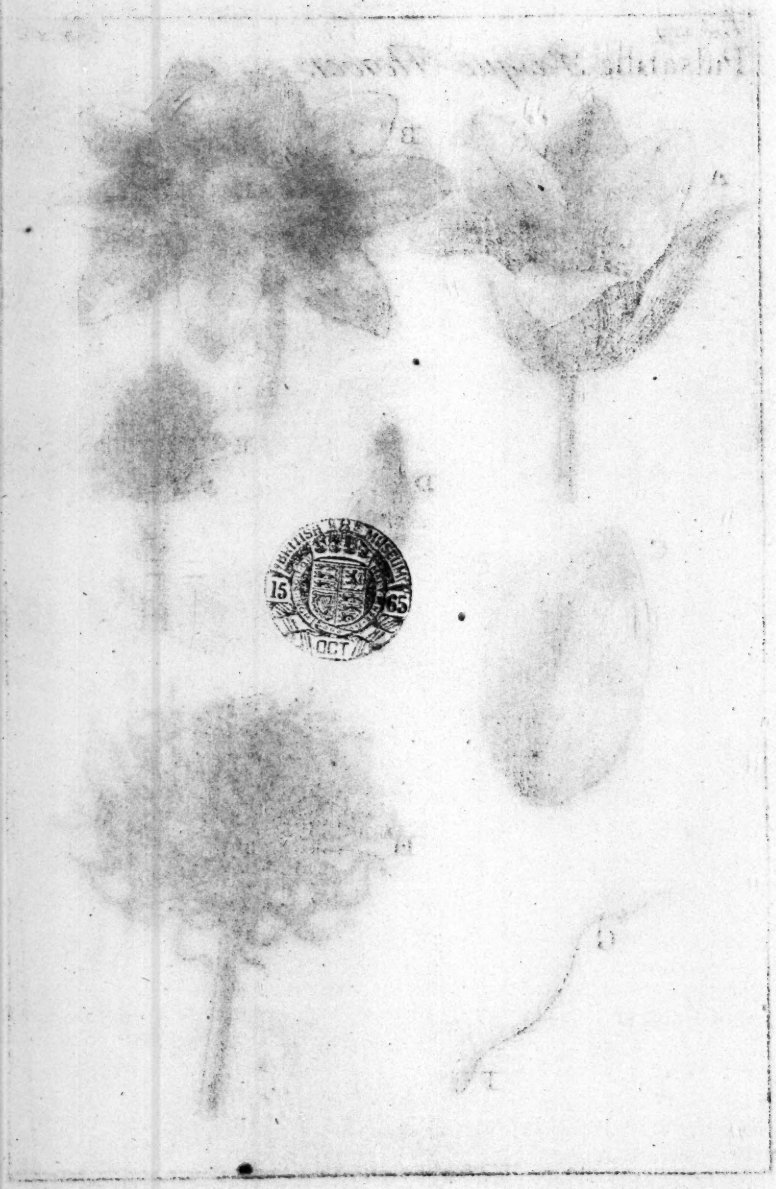
4. Pulſatilla folio tenuius inciſo ſeu paluſtris, dilutiore flore, *H. R. Par.* *Marſh Paſque-Flower with a fine cut Leaf and a paler Flower.*

5. Pulſatilla flore minore, nigricante, *C. B. Pin.* 177. *Paſque flower with a ſmall darker Flower.* Pulſatilla flore clauſo, cæruleo, *J. B* 3.410. Pulſatilla flore clauſo, *Lob. Icon.* 283.

6. Pulſatilla Apii folio, vernalis, flore majore, *C. B. Pin.* 177. *Prod.* 94. *Spring Paſque flower with a Smallage-Leaf and a larger Flower.*

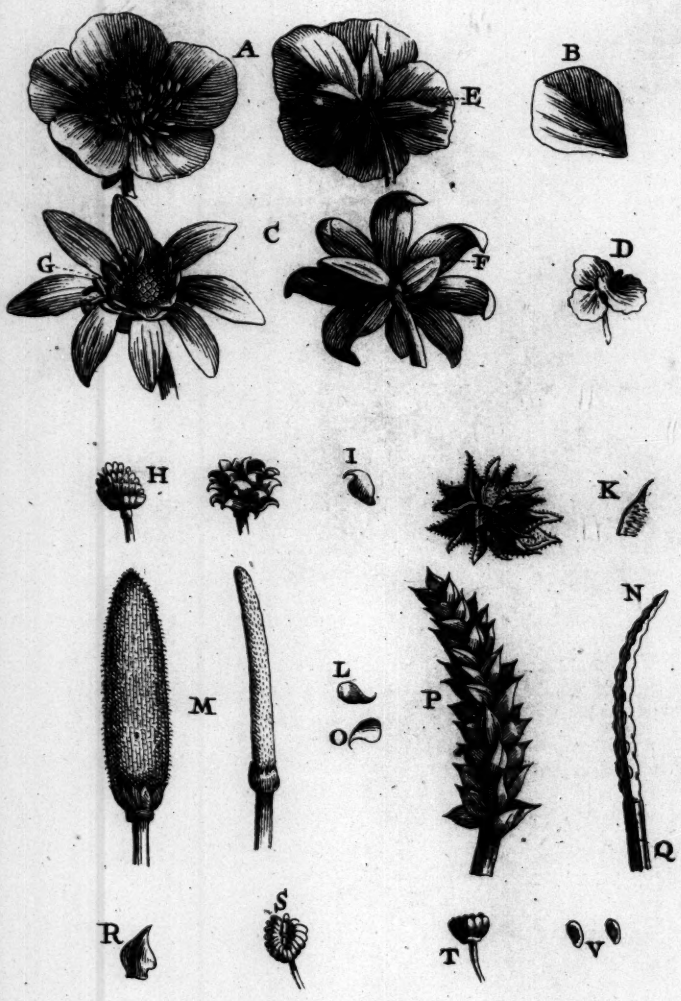
From a black longiſh Root proceed ſeveral Leaves, not much unlike thoſe of *Smallage*, having long, hairy footſtalks, thick, hard, ſtiff, cut into five Segments, and thoſe


Tab.149.
Pulsatilla. Pasque-Flower.
pag. 18.
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H




BRITISH MUSEUM
15
65
OCT

Ranunculus. *Crowfoot.*



those again into others, hairy about the edges: Amongst these leaves arises a little Stalk, four inches high, naked and hoary, sustaining a large flower of three Inches diameter, compos'd of six leaves, and many yellow Chives.

It is found in the Woods about *Frankfort.*

7. Pulsatilla Apii folio, vernalis, flore minore, *C. B. Pin.* 177. *Prod.* 94. *Spring Pasque-flower with a Smallage leaf and a smaller flower.*

The Leaves of this are cut into three Segments, and those again into two others. The Flower is about half as big as that of the preceding, and of a pale purple colour.

8. Pulsatilla Apii folio, autumnalis, C. B. *Pin.* 177. *Prod.* 94. *Autumnal Pasque-flower, with a Smallage-leaf.*

9. Pulsatilla folio Anemones secundæ sive subrotundo, C. B. *Pin.* 177. *Prod.* 94. *Pasque-flower with a roundish leaf.*

10. Pulsatilla flore rubro, obtuso, *C. B. Pin.* 177. *Red Pasque-flower.* Pulsatilla rubra, *J. B.* 3.410. *Lob. Icon.* 282.

11. Pulsatilla flore albo, *C. B. Pin.* 177. *White Pasque flower.* Pulsatilla alba, *J. B.* 3.410. *Lob. Icon.* 282.

This has larger Leaves than any of the rest, and not so fine cut. The Stalk is sometimes above a Cubit high, and encompassed with three leaves. The Flower is Milk-white.

It grows on the top of Mount *Jura,* and flowers in *July.*

12. Pulsatilla Pyrenaica, flore albo duplici, *H. R. Par. Pasque-flower of the* Pyrenees, *with a double, white flower.*

13. Pulsatilla lutea, Apii hortensis folio, *C. B. Pin.* 177. *Yellow Pasque-flower with a Parsley leaf.* Pulsatilla lutea, Apii hortensis folio, 2, Dalechampii, *J. B.* 3.411. Pulsatilla iij, Alpina Dalechampii, *Lugd.* 851.

14. Pulsatilla lutea Pastinacæ sylvestris folio, *C. B. Pin.* 177. *Yellow Pasque-flower with a wild Parsnep-leaf.* Pulsatilla lutea, Apii hortensis folio, 3 Dalechampii, *J. B.* 3.411. Pulsatilla iij, Alpina Dalechampii, *Lugd.* 851.

15. Pulsatilla lutea, Alpina, hispidior, *C. B. Pin.* 177. *Yellow hairy Pasque-flower of the Alps.* Pulsatilla lutea, *J. B.* 3.411. Pulsatilla Alpina Dalechampii, *Lugd.* 850.

16. Pulsatilla Orientalis, tenuissimè divisa & villosa, flore rubro. *Oriental Pasque-flower finely divided and hairy, with a red flower.*

17. Pulsatilla Africana multifido flore, Apii folio rigido D. Hermanni, *Raii Supp.* 330. *African Pasque-flower with a multifid flower, and a stiff Smallage-leaf.*

TABLE CL.

GENUS III.

Ranunculus, CROWFOOT.

Crowfoot is a Plant with a Rose-flower ACD, consisting of several Leaves B, plac'd orbicularly, and having for the most part a many leav'd Empalement or Flower-Cup EF. Out of the middle of the Flower rises the Pointal G, which afterwards becomes a Fruit, almost globose HK, ST, or cylindrical M, or spiked P; to the Axis of which, as a *Placenta* NQ, adhere many Seeds I, L, O, R, V, for the most part naked.

1. Ranunculus nemorosus luteus, *C. B. Pin.* 178. *Yellow Wood-Anemony or Crowfoot.* Ranunculus phragmites, luteus, nemorosus, *J. B.* 3.413. Nemorosus Ranunculus luteus *Lob. Icon.* 674.

The Root is thick, long, running obliquely, brown without, and white within, sending out many capillary Fibres. The Leaves are more green than those of the common *Wood-Anemony,* longer, and sitting upon shorter footstalks. The flowers grow single, and sometimes double on the top of the Stalk, of a golden colour consisting of five broad and obtuse leaves, in the middle of which are several Saffron-colour'd Chives.

2. Ranunculus nemorosus, foliis minoribus, eleganter incisis, flore luteo simplici, *Pluk. Alm. Bot. Wood-Anemony with less leaves, finely cut, and a single yellow flower.* Anemone nemorum flore luteo Bobarti.

3. Ranunculus phragmites, albus, vernus, *J. B.* 3.412. *Wood-Anemony.* Anemone nemorosa, flore majore, *C. B Pin.* 176. Anemone v, *Dod. Pempt.* 435.

The Root is like that of the firſt Species. The Stalk is ſlender, ſoft, purpliſh, a ſpan and a half high, or more; about the top of which at the ſame place grow three leaves upon reddiſh footſtalks, hairy, ſometimes green, ſometimes purpliſh, cut into three ſegments to the very footſtalk. On the top of the ſtalk grows one Flower, without an Empalement, conſiſting of ſix white, oblong leaves, containing ſeveral Safforn-colour'd Chives in the middle. The Flower is ſucceeded by ſeveral, naked, oblong Seeds, crooked at the Point, and gather'd into a Head.

It is very common in ſhady Places and flowers in *March*.

4. Ranunculus phragmites, purpureus, vernus, *J. B.* 3.412. *Purple Wood-Anemony.* Ranunculus nemoroſus purpureus, *Tabern. Icon.* 45.

5. Ranunculus nemoroſus, ex rubro purpureus, ij, *Tabern. Icon.* 46. *Wood-Anemony of a purple and red colour.*

6. Ranunculus nemoroſus, flore pleno, purpuraſcente. *Wood-Anemony with a double purple flower.* Ranunculus ſylvarum, pleno flore purpuraſcente, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 248.

7. Ranunculus nemoroſus, flore pleno, albo, foliis cincto. *Wood-Anemony with a double white flower, encompaſſed with Leaves.* Ranunculus ſylvarum pleno albo flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 247.

8. Ranunculus nemoroſus, flore albo pleno, *Mor. H. R. Bleſ.* *Wood-Anemony with a double white flower.*

9. Ranunculus nemoroſus, trifolius, *H. L. Bat.* *Three-leav'd Wood-Anemony.* Anemone trifolia, flore albo, *J. B.* 3.412. Anemone trifolia, *Dod. Pempt.* 436.

10. Ranunculus nemoroſus, flore cœruleo, foliis majoribus, Apennini montis *Mentz. Pug.* Tab. 8. *Wood-Anemony with a blue flower, and larger leaves, of Mount Apennine.*

11. Ranunculus nemoroſus, flore cœruleo, foliis minoribus, Apennini montis. *Wood-Anemony with a blue flower, and ſmaller leaves, of Mount Apennine.*

12. Ranunculus nemoroſus, flore cœruleo, minori. *Wood-Anemony with a ſmaller blue flower.*

13. Ranunculus nemoroſus, flore pleno, violaceo, *Mor. H. R. Bleſ.* *Wood-Anemony with a double Violet-colour'd flower.*

14. Ranunculus nemoroſus vel ſylvaticus, folio rotundo, *C. B. Pin.* 178. *Sweet Wood-Crowfoot or Goldilocks.* Ranunculus rotundifolius vernus, ſylvaticus, *J. B.* 3. *App.* 857. Ranunculus auricomus, Ranunculus dulcis Tragi, *Lob. Icon* 669.

The Root is fibrous, not at all acrid: From which ariſes ſeveral fiſtular ſtalks, about a foot high, divided into branches, on the top of each of which ſits a Gold-colour'd flower, conſiſting of five fugacious leaves, which are cover'd on the outſide with as many more of about a third part of the bigneſs, having ſeveral Saffron-colour'd Chives in the middle. There is a wonderful Variety in the leaves of this Plant. For ſome are round, and only ſerrated about the edges; others deeply cut into three or five ſegments, the roundneſs ſtill remaining. But thoſe which are plac'd at the diviſions of the branches, are cut into fine and long Segments, and embrace the ſtalk, without any pedicle, in form of a radiant Star.

It grows in Woods and ſhady places, and flowers in *April*.

15. Ranunculus rotundifolius, vernus, ſylvaticus, major, vel Caſſubicus, foliis Thoræ ſive Calthæ, *Breyn. Prod* 1, 45. *Great Round-leav'd, vernal, Wood-Crowfoot with Marſh-Marigold Leaves.*

16. Ranunculus nemoroſus, vel ſylvaticus, Virginianus, flore parvo, molliori folio, *H. L. Bat.* *Virginian Wood Crowfoot with a ſmall flower, and a ſofter leaf.*

17. Ranunculus Cyclaminis folio, Aſphodeli radice, major. *The larger Crowfoot, with a Sow-bread Leaf, and an Aſphodel Root.* Aconitum Pardalianches, ſeu Thora major, C. B. *Pin.* 184. Thora folio Cyclamini, J. B. 3, 650. Phtora Valdenſium montis Baldi, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 239.

This has a ſingle, ruſhy Stalk, of about a ſpan high; two or three Leaves ariſe immediately from the Root. About the middle of the Stalk grow one or two Leaves without any Pedicle; almoſt round, like the Leaves of *Sow-bread*, but twice as big, ſinuated about the Edges. It has one Flower on the top of each Stalk. It grows on the higheſt Parts of the Mountains *Jura*, *Baldus*, and other ſuch like places. 18.

18. Ranunculus Cyclaminis folio, Aſphodeli radice, minor. *The leſſer Crowfoot with a Sow-bread leaf, and an Aſphodel-Root.* Aconitum Pardalianches alterum, ſive Thora minor, C. B. *Pin.* 184. Ranunculus grumoſa radice, iij. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 239.

19. Ranunculus vernus, rotundifolius major. *The larger Pilewort.* Chelidonia rotundifolia major, C. B. *Pin.* 309.

20. Ranunculus vernus, rotundifolius minor. *The common Pilewort or leſſer Celendine.* Ranunculus latifolius, *Ludg.* 1036. Chelidonia rotundifolia, minor, C. B. *Pin.* 309. Scrophularia minor, ſive Chelidonium minus vulgo dictum, J. B. 3.468.

This Plant is about a ſpan high. The Root conſiſts of ſeveral Knobs, not ill reſembling the Diſeaſe from which it has its Name. The Leaves are round like thoſe of *Scurvy-graſs*, and ſometimes corner'd like thoſe of *Ivy*. On the top of each branch is plac'd a Flower conſiſting of eight or ten Petals, of a golden colour; of a three-leav'd Empalement.

This Plant is of an Herby Taſte, and has no Acrimony. It does not grow by Water-ſides, nor about Ponds: So that *Fuchſius* had no reaſon to ſay that we could not deny without imprudence, but that it was the *leſſer Celandine* of *Diſcorides*. The Roots are eſteem'd good for the Piles. *Sylvaticus* preſcrib'd the eating of them. *Dodonæus* bath'd the parts with the juice mixt with Wine, or the Urine of the Patient. *Tragus* ſet a great value on the Powder, the Juice and the diſtill'd Water of the whole. He commended it mightily for the Ulcers of the Fundament.

It is common in moiſt places, and flowers early in the Spring.

21. Ranunculus vernus, rotundifolius, minor maculatus. *Spotted Pilewort.* Chelidonia rotundifolia, minor, foliis macula purpurea notatis, C. B. *Pin.* 309.

22. Ranunculus verus, rotundifolius, flore pleno. *Double flower'd Pilewort.* Chelidonium minus flore pleno, *Cam. Hort.*

23. Ranunculus vernus, rotundifolius, petalis florum gemino ordine digeſtis. *Pilewort with a double row of Petals.* Chelidonia rotundifolia, minor duplici foliorum ſerie in flore, *H. R. Par.*

24. Ranunculus montanus, Graminis Parnaſſi folio, *H. R. Par. Mountain Crowfoot with a Graſs of* Parnaſſus *leaf.*

25. Ranunculus Alpinus, Tribuli aquatici foliis, *Bocc. Muſ.* Part. 2. 162. Tab. 124. *Crowfoot of the* Alps *with a Water-Caltrop-leaf.*

26. Ranunculus aquaticus, hederaceus, flore albo, parvo. *Ivy-leav'd Water-Crowfoot.* Ranunculus aquaticus, hederaceus, luteus, C. B. *Pin.* 180. Ranunculus hederaceus, rivulorum, ſe extendens, atra macula notatus, J. B. 3.782. Ranunculus hederaceus Dalechampii, *Lugd.* 1031.

The Stalks of this Plant are round, ſolid, procumbent, and joynted; ſending out many fibres, from the joynts, by which the Plant is propagated. The Leaves ſit on long footſtalks at the Joints, triangular, ſomething reſembling thoſe of *Ivy*, ſmooth, ſhining, ſometimes markt with a black ſpot, ſometimes pale green.

The Flowers grow on the oppoſite ſide to the leaves, ſmall, conſiſting of five, pointed, white Petals and a quinquefid Empalement.

It grows in moiſt and watry places, eſpecially on a ſandy Soil. It flowers in *April* and *May*.

The following Receipt was communicated to *Ray* for a wonderful Medicine in the *Dropſy* and *Scurvy*. Take of the Tops of the *Alder-Tree*, of the leaves of the *Ivy-leav'd Water-Crowfoot*, and *Sage*, of each a handful, infuſe them a Night in white Wine, and drink the Infuſion.

27. Ranunculus aquaticus, Americanus, Aſari folio, ad nodos umbelliferus, *Plum. American Water-Crowfoot, with an Aſarabacca-Leaf, and Flowers in Umbels at the Joints.*

28. Ranunculus ſaxatills Apii folio, minor, radice tuberoſa, reticula obducta, *Bocc. Muſ.* Part. 2. 161. *Rock Crowfoot with a Smallage Leaf, and a tuberous, reticulated Root.* Ranunculus radice tuberoſa, reticulata, *Ejuſd. Tab.* 124.

29. Ranunculus Luſitanicus, grumoſa radice, foliis Hederæ terreſtris. *Portugal Crowfoot with a grumous Root, and Ground-Ivy Leaves.*

30. Ra-

30. Ranunculus rotundifolius, repens, echinatus, C. B. *Pin.* 180. *Prod.* 95. *J. B.* 3. *App.* 858. *Round-leav'd, creeping, echinated Crowfoot.* Ranunculus Apulei quibuſdam, *J. B. Cluſ. Hiſt.* 233.

The bottom Leaves of this Plant are round, notch'd about the edges, an inch in diameter, hanging upon long footſtalks: Thoſe which accompany the Stalk are larger, generally round, cut into ſeveral Jaggs, but not to the very middle. The Stalk is a foot long, lying on the ground, and as it were creeping, and divided into others, encompaſſed with Leaves and Footſtalks a ſpan long. The Flowers are of a pale yellow colour. The whole Plant is cover'd with ſoft hairs, and grows in the fields about *Bolonia.*

31. Ranunculus ſtellatus echinatus Creticus, *C. B. Pin.* 180. *Prickly Crow-foot of Candy.* Ranunculo echinato, di Candia, *Ponæ Ital. Bald.* 41.

From a fibrous Root it ſends forth round, ſmooth, branched Stalks, ſcarce a foot high, at each joint is placed one broad leaf, dark-green, wrinkled, ſitting on a long footſtalk. On the extremities of the branches grow ſmall, pale yellow flowers, to which ſucceed little heads compos'd of ſeveral browniſh, prickly Seeds.

32. Ranunculus latifolius, bullatus, Aſphodeli radice, C. B. *Pin.* 181. *Broad-leav'd* Portugal *Crow-foot, with an Aſphodel Root.* Ranunculus Luſitanicus, bullatus, *J. B. App.* 867. Ranunculus grumoſa radice, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 238.

33. Ranunculus Luſitanicus, folio ſubrotundo, parvo flore. *Roundiſh-leav'd* Portugal *Crow-foot, with a ſmall Flower.* Ranunculus grumoſa radice, ſpecies ij, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 238. Ranunculus autumnalis, *Cluſ. Hiſp.* 316. Ranunculus autumnalis, folio, lato, rotundo, ſerrato, *J. B.* 3 *App.* 866.

34. Ranunculus latifolius, multiplex, ſerotinus, *Corn.* 94. *Broad-leav'd, double, late-flowering Crowfoot.* Ranunculus autumnalis, flore multiplici, *Park. Theat.* 352.

35. Ranunculus tridentatus, vernus, flore ſimplici, cæruleo. *Hepatica,* or *noble Liverwort with a ſingle blue flower.* Trifolium hepaticum flore ſimplici cœruleo, *C.B. Pin.* 330. Trifolium hepaticum ſive Triniratis herba, flore cæruleo, *J. B.* 2.389. Hepatica trifolia, cæruleo flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* ccxlxii.

The Roots are thick, divided into ſeveral heads, ſet with innumerable fibres of a blackiſh red colour, in ſuch a manner that they ſeem to be wholly compos'd of fibres ſtrangely twiſting together. Out of each of the heads of the Root every Year ſpring forth firſt the Flowers, then the Leaves; at their firſt appearance folded together and hairy; after, they are extended ſmooth, dark-green above, paler underneath, and ſometimes purpliſh like *Sow-bread,* triangular, divided into three ſegments, but not to the middle, entire about the edges, ſitting upon footſtalks a ſpan and half long. From the ſame Root ariſe many Stalks, ſlender, ſhorter than the Footſtalks of the Leaves, ſuſtaining each of them one beautiful Flower, compos'd of ſix, ſeven, or eight blue Leaves, contain'd in a three leav'd Empalement, which remains after the other Leaves or Petals are fallen off. It Flowers in *February* or *March.*

This Plant is eſteem'd by ſome to be a good Vulnerary, either taken inwardly, or applied outwardly. It has been reputed cooling and drying, and ſo made uſe of in Inflammations of the Liver: But others can find no ſuch Effects.

36. Ranunculus tridentatus, vernus, flore ſimplici, violaceo. *Noble Liverwort with a ſingle, Violet-colour'd flower.* Trifolium hepaticum, flore ſimplici, *C. B. Pin.* 330.

37. Ranunculus tridentatus, vernus, flore ſimplici, ſubpurpureo. *Noble Liverwort with a ſingle, purpliſh Flower.* Trifolium hepaticum, flore ſimplici, ſubpurpureo, *C. B. Pin.* 330.

38. Ranunculus tridentatus, vernus, flore ſimplici, rubro. *Noble Liverwort with a ſingle, red flower.* Trifolium hepaticum, flore ſimplici, rubro, *C.B. Pin.* 330. Hepatica trifolia, rubro flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* ccxlviii. Trifolium hepaticum, ſive Trinitatis herba, flore rubro, *J. B.* 2.390.

39. Ranunculus tridentatus, venrus, flore ſimplici, carneo. *Noble Liverwort with a ſingle, fleſh-colour'd flower.* Trifolium hepaticum, flore ſimplici carneo, H. R. *Par.*

40. Ranunculus tridentatus, vernus, flore ſimplici, cinereo. *Noble Liverwort with a ſingle, Aſh-colour'd flower.* Trifolium hepaticum

paticum, flore ſimplici, cinereo, *H. R. Par.* Hepatica albida ſive argentea, *Park. Par.* 225.

41. Ranunculus tridentatus, vernus, flore ſimplici, albo, magno. *Noble Liverwort with a large, ſingle, white flower.* Hepatica alba, magno flore, *Park. Par.* 225.

42. Ranunculus tridentatus, vernus, flore ſimplici, albo. *Noble Liverwort with a ſingle, white flower.* Trifolium hepaticum flore albo, *J. B.* 2.390. Hepatica trifolia, flore niveo, *Paſſ.*

43. Ranunculus tridentatus, flore ſimplici cum apicibus rubris. *Noble Liverwort with a ſingle, white flower, with red ſummits.* Hepatica alba, ſtaminibus rubris, *Park. Par.* 226.

44. Ranunculus tridentatus, vernus, flore pleno, cæruleo. *Noble Liverwort with a double blue flower.* Trifolium hepaticum, flore pleno, *C. B. Pin.* 333. *J. B.* 290. Hepatica trifolia, cæruleo pleno flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* ccxiviij.

45. Ranunculus tridentatus, vernus, flore pleno, purpureo. *Noble Liverwort with a double, purple flower.* Hepatica flore purpureo, multiplici ſive pleno, *Park. Par.* 226.

46. Ranunculus tridentatus, vernus, flore pleno, carneo. *Noble Liverwort with a double, fleſh-colour'd flower.*

47. Ranunculus tridentatus, vernus, folio variegato. *Noble Liverwort with a variegated Leaf.* Herba Trinitatis, foliis majoribus, maculis notuliſve variegatis, *Lugd.* 1274.

48. Ranunculus grumoſa radice, flore Phœniceo, minimo, ſimplici, *C. B. Pin.* 181. *Crowfoot of* Tripoly, *with a ſmall Scarlet-Flower.* Ranunculus Tripolitanus, flore phœniceo vel Aſiaticus grumoſa radice, *J. B.* 3. *App.* 863.

This Plant ſends forth ſome Leaves from the Root, an Inch broad, divided by two ſmall jaggs, ſerrated about the Edges, hanging upon long Pedicles, thick and ſucculent, ſmooth or very little hairy, having pale-green Veins, of a ſouriſh and ingrateful taſte at firſt, afterwards growing acrid, and biting the tongue. The Leaf embracing the bottom of the Stalk is larger than the reſt, and divided into three jaggs, each of which is equal to any of the other leaves, and is triply divided, and ſerrated about the edges. In the middle of theſe ariſes a round, green Stalk, not ſmooth, but cover'd with a kind of down; having at certain diſtances two or three leaves, ſmaller and more jagged than that which adheres to the bottom of the Stalk, ſuſtaining a pentapetalous or hexapetalous ſcarlet flower. It has a grumous Root conſiſting of many ſhort, thick knobs, hanging from the ſame Head.

49. Ranunculus grumoſa radice, ramoſus, *C. B. Pin.* 181. *Crowfoot of Aſia with a grumous Root and a branched Stalk.* Ranunculus Aſiaticus, polyclonos, ſive grumoſa radice, ſecundus, *J. B.* 3. *App.* 863. Ranunculus Aſiaticus, πολύκλων, ſive grumoſa radice ij, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* ccxlj.

This has a ſtronger and thicker Stalk than the preceding, and divided into Branches.

50. Ranunculus grumoſa radice, flore flavo, vario, *C. B. Pin.* 181. *Crowfoot of* Aſia *with a grumous Root, and a variegated yellow Flower.* Ranunculus Aſiaticus, grumoſa radice, flore flavo, rubris venis diſtincto, *Cluſ. Cur. poſt. in fol.* 26.

The Leaves of this are cut into more, and finer jaggs than in the 40*th* Species. The Flowers are of a yellow colour, inclining to green, variegated with red or purple Veins; the Chives alſo are purple.

51. Ranunculus grumoſa radice, flore albo, *C. B. Pin.* 181. *Crowfoot of* Aſia *with a grumous Root, and white Flower.* Ranunculus peregrinus, grumoſa radice, 1. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 241.

The Stalk of this is a foot high, divided into two ſlender Branches, each ſuſtaining a white flower at the top, mixt with a fine red about the edges: Having many yellow longiſh Chives, encompaſſing the Head. Other Leaves divided into three or more jaggs encompaſs the Stalk before it is divided into Branches.

52. Ranunculus grumoſa radice, flore niveo, *C. B. Pin.* 181. *J. B.* 3. *App.* 864. *Crowfoot of* Aſia, *with a grumous Root and a Snow-white flower.* Ranunculus peregrinus, grumoſa radice, iij, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 242.

53. Ranunculus Aſiaticus grumoſa radice, flore ſimplici, luteo palleſcente, ſtriis rubentibus, *H. R. Par.* *Crowfoot of* Aſia *with a grumous Root, and a pale yellow ſingle flower, with red ſtreaks.*

54. Ranunculus Aſiaticus, flore aureo, ſimplex, *Fer. Flor.* 182. *Crowfoot of* Aſia *with a ſingle golden flower.*

55. Ranunculus grumoſa radice, aureo panno concolor, fundo & limbo rubentibus, *H. R. Par.* *Grumous rooted Crowfoot with a golden Flower edg'd with white.*

56. Ranunculus Aſiaticus, flore ſimplici, melino, *H. R. Par.* *Crowfoot of* Aſia *with a ſingle, yellow Flower.*

57. Ranunculus Aſiaticus, grumoſa radice, flore miniato, per oras luteo, *H. R. Par.* *Crowfoot of* Aſia, *with a grumous Root, and a ſcarlet flower, yellow about the edges.*

58. Ranunculus Aſiaticus, grumoſa radice, flore roſeo, lineis albis, picto, *H. R. Par.* *Crowfoot of* Aſia, *with a grumous Root, and a Roſe-colour'd Flower with white lines.*

59. Ranunculus Aſiaticus, grumoſa radice foliis intus & per oras pallide luteis, lituris purpureis, alas referentibus papilionum, *H. R. Par.* *Crowfoot of* Aſia *with a grumous Root, and pale yellow Petals mark'd with purple, reſembling the Wings of Butterflies.*

60. Ranunculus grumoſa radice, flore phœniceo, ſimplici, odoro, *H. R. Par.* *Grumous rooted Crowfoot with a ſingle, ſcarlet, Sweet-ſmelling Flower.*

61. Ranunculus Alepus, grumoſa radice, flore purpuro-ſanguineo maximo, *H. R. Par.* *Grumous-rooted Crowfoot with a very large blood-colour'd Flower.*

62. Ranunculus Alepus, grumoſa radice, flore lineis rubris & luteis ſtriato, *H. R. Par.* *Grumous-rooted Crowfoot with a Flower ſtrip'd with red and yellow lines.*

63. Ranunculus Syriacus, grumoſa radice, flore miniato, patulo, *H R. Par.* Syrian *Crowfoot, with a grumous Root, and a ſcarlet, open Flower.*

64. Ranunculus Syriacus, grumoſa radice, ex luteo palleſcente & rubro mixtus, *H. R. Par.* Syrian *Crow-foot with a grumous Root, and a pale yellow flower mixt with red.*

65. Ranunculus Alepenſis, flore albo, prolifero Chermeſinis ſtaminibus repleto, *Pluk. Alm. Bot.* *Crowfoot of* Aleppo, *with a white, proliferous flower, full of ſcarlet Chives.*

66. Ranunculus Aſphodeli radice, flore ſanguineo, *C. B. Pin.* 281. *Crowfoot of* Conſtantinople *with an Aſphodel Root, and a double blood-colour'd Flower.* Ranunculus Conſtantinopolitanus, flore ſanguineo, pleno, *J. B.* 3. *App.* 864. Ranunculus Aſiaticus, grumoſa radice, pleno flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 242.

67. Ranunculus Aſphodeli radice flore ſubphœniceo, rubente, *C. B. Pin.* 181. *Crow-foot of* Aſia *with an Aſphodel Root, and a Crimſon Flower.* Ranunculus Aſiaticus, grumoſa radice, pleno flore, ij, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 243.

68. Ranunculus Aſphodeli radice, flore flavo, venis rubris diſtincto, *Boſvel* dictus, *H. R. Par.* *Crowfoot with an Aſphodel Root, and yellow Flower, with red Veins.*

69. Ranunculus flore pleno, flaveſcente, & rubris lineis elegantiſſime variegato, *H. R. Par.* *Crowfoot with a double, yellow Flower, finely ſtrip'd with red lines.*

70. Ranunculus Aſphodeli radice, prolifer, miniatus, *C. B. Pin.* 181. *Proliferous, ſcalet Crowfoot with a ſcarlet Flower.* Ranunculus Aſiaticus, grumoſa radice, pleno flore, iij, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 243.

71. Ranunculus Aſphodeli radice, flore ſanguineo, maximo, *H. R. Par.* *Crowfoot with an Aſphodel Root, and a very large, blood-colour'd Flower.*

72. Ranunculus Aſphodeli radice, flore luteo, variegato, *H. R. Par.* *Crowfoot with an Aſphodel Root, and a yellow variegated Flower.*

73. Ranunculus Aſphodeli radice, flore pleno ex albo vireſcente, *H. R. Monſp.* *Crowfoot with an Aſphodel Root and a double, greeniſh flower.*

74. Ranunculus Aſphodeli radice, flore pleno albo, parvo, rubris ſtriis diſtincto, *H. R. Monſp.* *Crowfoot with an Aſphodel Root, and a double, white ſmall flower with red ſtreaks.*

75. Ranunculus Aſphodeli radice, flore pleno, magno, albo, roſeo, *H. R. Monſp.* *Crowfoot with an Aſphodel Roet, and a double, large, white Flower.*

76. Ranunculus Aſphodeli radice, flore pleno, magno, Ianthino, *H. R. Monſp.* *Crowfoot with an Aſphodel Root, and a double, large, blueiſh, purple Flower.*

77. Ra-

76. Ranunculus Aſphodeli radice, flore pleno, magno, ianthino *H. R. Monſp. Crowfoot with an Aſphodel Root, and a double, large, bluiſh purple flower.*

77. Ranunculus Conſtantinopolitanus, Gigas flore coccineo, *H. R. Par. Giant-Crowfoot of* Conſtantinople, *with a ſcarlet flower.*

78. Ranunculus Conſtantinopolitanus, Gigas flore eleganti, variegato, *H. R. Par. Giant-Crowfoot of* Conſtantinople, *with an elegant, variegated flower.*

79. Ranunculus Romanus, Gigas miniato flore, *H. R. Par. Giant* Roman *Crowfoot, with a ſcarlet Flower.*

80. Ranunculus Romanus, Gigas pleniſſimo flore miniato & luteo, vario, *H. R. Par. Giant* Roman *Crowfoot with a double ſcarlet and yellow Flower.*

81. Ranunculus Rutæ folio, ſerotinus, flore aureo pleno, *H. R. Par. Late-flowering Crowfoot with a Rue Leaf and a golden double Flower.* Ranunculus Rutæ folio, ſerotinus, flore luteo, pleno, Morini, *Joncq. Hort.*

82. Ranunculus Rutaceo folio, flore ſuaverubente, *C.B. Pin.* 181. *Rue-leav'd Crowfoot with a fine red Flower.* Ranunculus folio Rutaceo, *J. B.* 3. 414.. Ranunculus præcox. 1. Rutæ folio, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 232.

It ſends forth ſeveral Leaves from the Root, and not very unlike thoſe of *Rue*, but ſofter and greener: It has large Flowers, coming out before the Leaves themſelves, inclining without to a fine red colour, white within, conſiſting of ten or more Leaves. The Stalk which ſuſtains the Flowers, is round and purpliſh at the beginning; afterwards of a pale green, encompaſſed with one ſmall Leaf, ſeldom more, divided into two or three jaggs, embracing the Stalk with a broad Baſe.

83. Ranunculus Chærophyllos, Aſphodeli radice, *C. B. Pin.* 181. *Chervil-leav'd Crowfoot with an Aſphodel Root.* Ranunculus montanus, leptophyllos, Aſphodeli radice, *Col.* Part. 1. 311.

84. Ranunculus Ceratophyllus, ſeminibus falcatis, in ſpicam adactis, *Mor. Hiſt. Ox.* Part. 2. 440. *Horn-leav'd Crowfoot, with crooked Seeds gather'd into a ſpike.* Melampyrum luteum, minimum, *C.B. Pin.* 234. perpuſillum Melampyrum luteum, *Lob. Icon.* 37.

85. Ranunculus arvenſis echinatus, *C. B. Pin.* 179. *J. B.* 3. *App.* 859. *Corn-Crowfoot.* Ranunculus arvorum, *Lob. Icon.* 665.

It has a fibrous, white Root, a Stalk a Cubit high or higher, round, upright, ſtiff, a little hairy, hollow within, divided into many Branches. The Leaves are cut into long, narrow, ſharp, very deep Segments. The Flowers grow on the tops of the Stalks and Branches, ſmaller and paler than in the common creeping *Crowfoot*, pentapetalous, with a five-leav'd Empalement, ſitting on long Pedicles. The Heads are compos'd of ſeveral long, flat, prickly Seeds.

It flowers in *May*, and is common amongſt the Corn.

86. Ranunculus lanuginoſus, anguſtifolius, grumoſa radice, major, *C.B. Pin.* 181. *The greater, hairy, narrow-leav'd* Illyrian *Crowfoot, with a grumous Root.* Ranunculus Illyricus, radicibus bulboſis, foliis longis, *J. B.* 3. *App.* 863. Ranunculus Illyricus, major, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 240.

The Root is compos'd of ſeveral little Bulbs, reſembling Pine-Kernels, white, cluſter'd together, by which it wonderfully propagates it ſelf. The firſt Leaves appear upon long, reddiſh Pedicles, ſmall ſmooth, green, having Nerves running lengthwiſe, ſo like the firſt Leaves of *Plantain*, that they are hardly to be diſtinguiſh'd from them. The after-Leaves are cut into ſeveral Segments and hoary. The Stalk is a Cubit, or a Cubit and a half high, divided into ſeveral Branches, all white and hairy, ſuſtaining large Flowers, of a ſhining Gold-colour, pentapetalous, ſometimes double without ſmell; to which ſucceed rough Heads like *Strawberries.*

87. Ranunculus lanuginoſus, anguſtifolius grumoſa radice, minor, *C. B. Pin.* 181. *The leſſer, hairy, narrow-leav'd* Illyrian *Crowfoot with a grumous Root.* Ranunculus grumoſa radice, iiij, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 240.

88. Ranunculus lanuginoſus, Apii folio, Aſphodeli radice, *C. B. Pin.* 181. *Hairy, Smallage-leav'd Crowfoot with an Aſphodel Root.* Ranunculus ſaxatilis, montanus, Aſphodeli radice, *Col.* Part. 1. 313.

89. Ranunculus Alpinus, Fumariæ folio, *H. R. Par.* *Crowfoot of the Alps, with a Fumitory Leaf.*

90. Ranunculus montanus, purpureus, calyce villoſo Fœlicis Plateri, *J. B.* 3. *App.* 862. *Mountain, purple Crowfoot, with an hairy Empalement.*

This is a little Plant of a ſpan high; the Leaves are cut as it were into Fingers, the Flower is purple, very downy and has an Empalement cover'd with a down of the ſame colour.

91. Ranunculus pratenſis, erectus, acris, *C. B. Pin.* 178. *Upright Meadow Crowfoot.* Ranunculus rectus, non repens, flore ſimplici, luteo, *J. B.* 3.416. Ranunculus pratenſis, ſurrectis cauliculis, *Lob. Icon.* 665.

The Stalks of this Plant are two Cubits high, ſtreight, round, hollow, ſet with a Down ſo ſhort and thin that they ſeem to be quite ſmooth. The Leaves which come from the Root ſit upon long Footſtalks in ſhape and diviſion like thoſe of the *yellow Wolfsbane.* The Stalks are divided into ſeveral Branches, ſuſtaining at the top yellow, pentapetalous Flowers with a hairy five leav'd Empalement. To each of theſe Flowers ſucceed (in a round head, leſs than that of the *common creeping Crowfoot*) ſeveral flat Seeds, ſharp at the top.

It is common in Meadows and Paſtures.

92. Ranunculus pratenſis, erectus, acris & maculatus, *C. B. Pin.* 179. *Spotted upright Meadow Crowfoot.* Ranunculi alterius ſpecies maculis notata, *Trag.* 95.

93. Ranunculus polyanthemos, ſimplex, *Lob. Icon.* 666. *Many-flower'd ſingle Crowfoot.*

94. Ranunculus rectus, foliis pallidioribus, hirſutus, *J. B.* 3.417. *Upright pale-leav'd Crowfoot.*

This has many, fibrous, white Roots, not creeping, from which ariſe ſeveral Stalks, a Foot or a Cubit high, hollow, ſoft, hairy, divided into ſeveral Branches, at the extremities of which are placed ſmall, yellow Flowers; to which ſucceed rough, longiſh heads. The leaves are much leſs than thoſe of the *common creeping Crowfoot*, hanging on long Footſtalks, divided into three Segments, and each of thoſe again into other deeper jaggs, and of a paler and leſs green colour than in other *Crowfoots.* It has no manifeſt Acrimony in the taſte.

It is common in moiſt and muddy Places, and it flowers in *May, June,* and *July.*

95. Ranunculus pratenſis, erectus, dulcis, *C. B. Pin.* 179. *Sweet upright Meadow Crowfoot.* Ranunculus dulcis: Batrachium ſalutiferum, *Tabern. Icon.* 51.

96. Ranunculus oleraceus major, *Tabern. Icon.* 52. *The larger oleraceous Crowfoot.*

97. Ranunculus pratenſis, repens, hirſutus, *C. B. Pin.* 179. *Common creeping Crowfoot.* Ranunculus repens, flore luteo, ſimplici, *J. B.* 3.419. Ranunculus pratenſis, reptante cauliculo, *Lob. Icon.* 664.

The Root of this Plant conſiſts of many white Fibres. The leaves ſit on long Footſtalks, being triply divided, having Segments almoſt like thoſe of *Smallage*, deep cut and indented about the edges, hairy on both ſides, dark green mark'd here and there white ſpots. It ſends forth ſeveral Stalks, ſlender, round, hairy, and hollow, lying on the Ground, ſending Roots from the joints. The Flowers grow on long Pedicles ariſing over againſt the leaf, being pentapetalous, yellow, ſhining as if varniſh'd: and having a five-leav'd Empalement. Each of the Seeds ends in a little Spine. It is common in moiſt Meadows.

98. Ranunculus pratenſis, repens, hirſutus, foliis ex albo variis, *H. R. Par. Hairy, creeping Meadow Crowfoot with Leaves ſpotted with white.*

99. Ranunculus pratenſis, radice verticilli modo rotunda, *C. B. Pin.* 179. *Round-rooted Crowfoot.* Ranunculus tuberoſus, major, *J. B.* 3.417. Ranunculus bulboſus, *Lob. Icon.* 667.

This bears no ſmall reſemblance to the 97*th*, but it differs from it in the following reſpects: 1. It's Roots ſwell into round knobs. 2. It's Stalks are upright. 3. It's upper

upper Leaves are cut into longer and narrower Segments. 4. When the Flowers open, the Leaves of the Empalement bend back. 5. It flowers a little later. 6. Its heads are longer, and the Seeds do not end in a Spine.

It is common in Paſtures every where.

All the Parts of this Plant, eſpecially the Root are very acrid and cauſtick. Some make uſe of it for Cauteries and Bliſters; and apply them to take away Corns, after having ſoften'd them well in warm Water and cut them to the quick.

Some Beggars make uſe of this Plant to exulcerate their Skin, that they may appear greater Objects of Compaſſion.

100. Ranunculus pratenſis, radice verticilli modo rotunda, minor, *C. B. Pin.* 179. *The leſſer round-rooted Crowfoot.*

101. Ranunculus arvenſis, parvus, folio trifido, *C. B. Pin.* 179. *Small Field-Crowfoot with a trifid Leaf.* Ranunculus minimus, Apulus, *Col.* Part. 1.316.

102. Ranunculus arvenſis, annuus, hirſutus, flore omnium minimo, luteo, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part. 2. 440. *Field-Crowfoot with a ſmall Flower.*

The Root of this Plant is compos'd of large, white fibres, little or nothing acrid. The leaves grow on long footſtalks, hairy and ſoft to the touch, round and ſomething like thoſe of the *Doves-foot Cranes-bill*, paleiſh, divided into three principal Segments, but not to the the footſtalk, having having large Indentations about the edges. From the ſame Root ariſe ſeveral Stalks, ſometimes erect, ſometimes lying on the ground, divided into branches, cloath'd with leaves, plac'd alternately; oppoſite to which ariſe yellow, pentapetalous flowers, ſmaller than in any other ſpecies of *Crowfoot* yet known. The Seeds are flat and pointed.

It grows on Banks, but is not very common.

103. Ranunculus hortenſis, rectus, flore pleno, *C.B. Pin.* 179. *Upright Garden-Crowfoot, with a double flower.* Ranunculus rectus, non repens, pleno flore, *J. B.* 3. 416. Ranunculus polyanthemos, duplex, *Lob. Icon.* 666.

104. Ranunculus multiflorus, maximus, *Tabern. Icon.* 53. *Many-flower'd large Crowfoot.* Ranunculus magnus, hirſutus, repens, flore pleno, *J. B.* 3. 857.

From a fibrous Root it ſends forth Stalks a Cubit high, thick, hairy, reddiſh near the Earth, green above, fiſtulous, divided into ſome branches, and ſhooting out fibres where they touch the ground. The Flowers grow at the Extremities of the Branches, larger than thoſe of the *common creeping Crowfoot*, conſiſting of many rows of leaves, of which the outer ones are ſtain'd with a Saffron-colour, and the inner ones greeniſh. The Leaves are divided into three Segments, and thoſe again into three others, thick, hairy, dark-green, ſhining and wrinkled above, pale green underneath. It flowers in *April.*

105. Ranunculus hortenſis, inclinatus, *C. B. Pin.* 179. *Creeping Garden-Crowfoot.* Ranunculus hortenſis, reptante cauliculo, *Lob. Icon.* 664.

106. Ranunculus dulcis, flore pleno, *C. B. Pin.* 179. *Sweet Crowfoot with a double flower.* Ranunculus dulcis, multiflorus, *Tabern. Icon.* 53.

107. Ranunculus bulboſus flore pleno, *C. B. Pin.* 179. *Round-rooted Crowfoot with a double flower.* Ranunculus bulboſus, major, *Eyſt.*

108. Ranunculus radice tuberoſa, flore pleno & prolifero, *C. B. Pin.* 179. *Round-rooted Crowfoot with a double, proliferous Flower.* Ranunculus maximo tubere, flore magno, pleno *J. B.* 3. 418. Ranunculus tuberoſus, flore multiplici, *Dod. Pempt.* 431.

109. Ranunculus grumoſa radice, folio Ranunculi bulboſi, C. B. *Pin.* 181. *Prod.* 95. *Grumous-rooted Crowfoot with a Leaf like that of round-rooted Crowfoot.*

110. Ranunculus Aſphodeli radice, Creticus, *C. B. Pin.* 181. *Cretan Crowfoot with an Aſphodel Root.* Ranunculus Creticus, latifolius, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 239.

It ſends forth five or ſix Leaves from the Root, deep-green, very broad, like thoſe of the *Plane-tree*, having many Veins, amongſt which ariſes a Stalk a foot high, pretty ſtrong, having ſome ſmaller leaves, very much cut; out of the boſoms of which proceed Branches, cloath'd with ſtill leſs; amongſt which grow the Flowers, hanging

on a long Pedicle, conſiſting of five yellow leaves, pretty large.

111. Ranunculus Alpinus, humilis, rotundifolius, flore minore, *C. B. Pin.* 181. *Low, round-leav'd Crowfoot of the Alps, with a ſmaller flower.* Ranunculi montani 1, ſpecies 1, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 234.

112. Ranunculus Alpinus, humilis, rotundifolius, flore majore, *C. B. Pin.* 181. *Low, round-leav'd Crowfoot of the Alps, with a larger Flower.* Ranunculi montani 1, ſpecies altera, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 234.

113. Ranunculus montanus, hirſutus, albus, altior, *C.B.Pin.* 182. *Hairy, white, tall, Mountain-Crowfoot.* Ranunculus montanus 2, vel ſecundi ſpecies 1, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 235.

114. Ranunculus montanus, hirſutus, humilior, Narciſſi flore, *C. B. Pin.* 182. *Low, hairy, Mountain-Crowfoot with a Daffodil Flower.* Ranunculus Alpinus, Narciſſi flore, *J. B.* 3. *App.* 860. Ranunculi montani ij, ſpecies altera, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 235.

115. Ranunculus montauus, hirſutus, purpuraſcente flore, *C. B. Pin.* 182. *Hairy Mountain-Crowfoot with a purpliſh Flower.* Ranunculus montanus, albus, hirſutus, *J. B.* 3. *App.* 861. Ranunculus montanus, iij, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 235.

The Root is black compoſed of thick Fibres; from which proceed four, five or ſix Leaves, large, round, hairy, cut into ſeveral jaggs to the very Footſtalk, which is a ſpan long. It has a ſingle Stalk, a Cubit or a Cubit and a half high, hairy, going off at the top into four or five branches, at which diviſion is plac'd one leaf, in a manner perforated, without a footſtalk, no leſs divided than the under ones. One Flower ſits on the top of each branch, fair, compos'd of five orbicular Leaves, purpliſh underneath, and above about the edges, the reſt white.

It grows in the Woody Parts of Mount *Jura*, and flowers in *June* and *July*.

116. Ranunculus montanus Aconiti folio, albus, flore majore, *C. B. Pin.* 182. *Mountain-Crowfoot, with a Wolfs-bane Leaf, and a large white Flower.* Ranunculus flore albo, Alpinus, major, *J. B.* 3. *App.* 861. Ranunculus montanus, iiij, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 236.

117. Ranunculus montanus, Aconiti folio, albo flore minore, *C. B. Pin.* 182. *Mountain-Crowfoot with a Wolfs-bane Leaf and a ſmall Flower.* Ranunculus albus, ſimplici flore, *J. B.* 3. *App.* 859. Ranunculus albus, flore ſimplici, *Lob. Icon.* 668.

118. Ranunculus folio Aconiti, flore albo, multiplici, *C. B. Pin.* 179. *Wolfs-bane-leav'd Crowfoot with a white, double Flower.* Ranunculus albus, flore denſo, *J. B.* 3. *App.* 860. Ranunculus niveus, polyanthos, *Lob. Icon.* 667.

119. Ranunculus montanus folio Aconiti, magno flore, *C. B. Pin.* 182. *Mountain-Crowfoot with a Wolfs-bane Leaf and a large Flower.* Ranunculus montanus, major, flore luteo, *Eyſt.*

120. Ranunculus Geranii tuberoſi folio, *C. B. Pin.* 182. *Prod.* 95. *Crowfoot with a Leaf like the tuberous rooted Cranes-bill.*

121. Ranunculus montanus, latiſſimo folio, hirſutus, *C. B. Pin.* 182. *Hairy, Mountain-Crowfoot, with a very broad Leaf.* Ranunculus montanus, *v. Cluſ. Hiſt.* 237.

122. Ranunculus montanus, ſubhirſutus, Geranii folio, *C. B. Pin.* 182. *Hairy, Mountain-Crowfoot with a Cranes-bill Leaf.* Ranunculus montanus, ſubhirſutus, latifolius, *Prod.* 95.

123. Ranunculus tenuifolius, montanus, luteus, *J. B.* 3.416. *Fine-leav'd, yellow, Mountain-Crowfoot.*

124. Ranunculus montanus, lanuginoſus, foliis Ranunculi pratenſis, repentis, *C. B. Pin.* 182. *Prod.* 96. *Mountain hairy Crowfoot, with leaves like thoſe of the common creeping Crowfoot.* Ranunculus magnus, valde hirſutus, flore luteo, *J. B.* 3.417.

125. Ranunculus ſaxatilis, magno flore, *C. B. Pin.* 182. *Prod.* 96. *Stone-Crowfoot with a large Flower.*

126. Ranunculus ſaxatilis, foliis ſubrotundis, *C.B. Pin.* 182. *Prod.* 96. *Stone-Crowfoot with roundiſh Leaves*

127. Ranunculus villoſiſſimus, Monſpeliacus, *C. B. Pin.* 182. *Prod.* 96. *Hairy Crowfoot of* Montpelier.

128. Ra-

128. Ranunculus paluſtris, Apii folio, lanuginoſus, *C. B. Pin.* 180. *Hairy, Marſh-Crowfoot with Smallage Leaves.* Ranunculus ij, *Matth.* 611.

129. Ranunculus paluſtris Apii folio, lævis, *C. B. Pin.* 180. *Round-leav'd Water-Crowfoot.* Ranunculus paluſtris, flore minimo, *J. B.* 3. *App.* 858. Ranunculus ſylveſtris, 1. *Dod. Pempt.* 426.

The Root of this Plant is very thick, hollow and full of Fibres; from which ariſe ſeveral Stalks, remarkably thick, hollow, furrow'd, branched. The Leaves are of a ſhining green like thoſe of Smallage, ſometimes ſpotted with white. The Flowers are leſs than in any other Species of *Crowfoot*, except the 102*d*, conſiſting of five, little golden Leaves. The Heads are long, ſlender and ſmooth, compos'd of very ſmall Seeds.

It is very common in watry Places; and is of a remarkably hot and burning Taſte.

130. Ranunculus paluſtris, Apii folio, lævis flore purpureo, *C.B. Pin.* 180. *Round-leav'd Water-Crowfoot with a purple Flower.* Ranunculus paluſtris, floribus purpureis, *Cord. Hiſt.* 119.

131. Ranunculus aquaticus, folio rotundo & capillaceo, *C. B. Pin.* 180. *Water-Crowfoot with various Leaves.* Ranunculus aquatilis albus tenuifolius, *J. B.* 3. 781.

The Root conſiſts of numerous Fibres running into the Mud. It ſends forth long Stalks, pretty thick, hollow, weak, and floating in the Water, divided into Branches, upon which appear Leaves of two ſorts, ſome being capillaceous, others round. The Flowers grow on long Footſtalks coming out oppoſite to the Leaves.

It is common in deep Ditches, and flowers in *April*, *May* and *June*.

132. Ranunculus aquaticus capillaceus, C. B. *Pin.* 180. *Fine-leav'd Water-Crowfoot.* Millefolium aquaticum, foliis Abrotoni, Ranunculi flore & capitulo, C. B. *Pin.* 141. Ranunculus aquatilis omnino, *J. B.* 3. 781. Ranunculus alter, aquaticus, Fœniculaceus, τειχόφυλλον, *Col. Part.* 1. 316.

This has only capillaceous Leaves. The Flowers are white, like thoſe of the preceding, but much leſs.

It grows in the ſame Places, and flowers at the ſame time.

133. Ranunculus aquatilis, albus, fluitans, Peucedani foliis, *H. L. Bat.* *Fennel-leav'd Water-Crowfoot.* Millefolium aquaticum, foliis Fœniculi, Ranunculi flore & capitulo, *C. B. Pin.* 141. Ranunculo ſive polyanthemo aquatili, albo affine, Millefolium Maratryphyllum fluitans, *J. B.* 3. 782. Millefolium Maratriphyllon, tertium, flore & ſemine Ranunculi aquatici, Hepaticæ facie, *Lob. Icon.* 791.

This has long Stalks, lying on the Water, and following the Stream. The Leaves are like thoſe of *Hogs Fennel*, and longer than in any other of this ſort of *Crowfoot*. The Flowers alſo are larger than thoſe of either of the preceding.

It grows in the River *Tame*, and the Brooks that run into it about *Tamworth*, *Middleton*, &c. in *Warwickſhire*; in the *Iſis* near *Oxford*; and in the *Lee* near *Hackney*.

134. Ranunculus fœniculaceis foliis Hellebori nigri radice, *H. R. Monſp.* *Yellow Ox-Eye.* Helleborus niger, tenuifolius, Buphthalmi flore, *C. B. Pin.* 186. Buphthalmum Dodonæi, aliis Conſiligo tenuifolia, *J. B.* 3. 637. Helleborus Hippocratis *Tabern, Icon.* 721.

The Root of this is not much unlike that of the *black Hellebore*; only the Fibres are ſlenderer, of a bitter taſte and not without ſome Acrimony. It's Stalks are a ſpan high, furrow'd, ſlender, cloath'd with fine cut Leaves, of a bitteriſh taſte, yielding an unpleaſant ſmell, on being rubb'd. The Flowers are fair, yellow, of no excellent ſmell, conſiſting of ſixteen long, ſtriated, pointed leaves, a little notch'd about the Point. The Empalement conſiſts of five green Leaves. It flowers in *May* and *June*.

The Root is ſometimes ſold inſtead of the *black Hellebore*.

135. Ranunculus Fœniculaceis foliis, humilior, caule geniculato, flore magno. *Yellow Ox-eye with a large Flower.* Helleborus niger, ferulaceus, caule geniculato, flore

flore magno, Tulipæ minoris inſtar Mentz. *Pug. Tab.* 3.

136. Ranunculus arvenſis, foliis Chamæmeli, flore phœniceo. *Crimſon Adonis Flower.* Ranunculus foliis Anthemidis, floribus rubicundis & ſplendentibus, *Cæſalp.* 546. Adonis, *Matth.* 906. Adonis ſylveſtris, flore phœniceo, ejuſque foliis longioribus, C. B. *Pin.* 178.

It grows amongſt the Corn in *Narbonne, Spain, Italy, Auſtria* and *Moravia.*

Parkinſon affirms from his own experience, that the Flowers of this Plant infuſed in Wine give eaſe in the Cholick and Nephritick Pains.

137. Ranunculus arvenſis, foliis Chamæmeli, flore citrino. *Yellow Adonis Flower.* Adonis ſylveſtris, flore pallido ejuſque foliis longioribus, C. B. *Pin.* 178.

138. Ranunculus arvenſis, foliis Chamæmeli, flore minore, atrorubente, C. B. *Pin.* 178. *Common Adonis Flower, Red Maithes, or Pheaſant's Eye.* Adonis hortenſis, flore minore, atrorubente, C. B. *Pin.* 178. Flos Adonis vulgo, aliis Eranthemum, *J. B.* 3. 125. Eranthemum, *Dod. Pempt.* 260.

The Root is white, ſimple, ſmaller than the little Finger, of an herbaceous and nauſeous taſte. The Stalks are a Cubit or a Cubit and a half high, hairy at the lower part, erect, round, furrow'd, a little hollow, ſmooth, branched, clothed at the joints with leaves plac'd alternately, and having many branches coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves, riſing higher than the Stalk it ſelf. The Leaves are cut into fine Segments like thoſe of *Chamomile*, of a bright green and ſmooth. The Flowers grow on the tops of the Stalk and Branches upon long Pedicles, compos'd of five and ſometimes eight dark-red Petals, falling ſoon off, together with the Empalement. The Summits are dark blue. The Head is long, compos'd of many, large, pointed Seeds, green when ripe.

It is common amongſt the Corn in foreign Countries but is ſeldom found in *England.* It has been obſerv'd in *Kent* about *Rocheſter* and *Chatham.*

139. Ranunculus arvenſis, foliis Chamæmeli, flore minore, luteo. *Small yellow Adonis flower.* Adonis hortenſis flore minore, lutei coloris, C. B. *Pin.* 178. Adonium luteum, *Tabern. Icon.* 22.

140. Ranunculus montanus, Betonicæ foliis, *Park. Theat.* 335 and 338. *Mountain-Crowfoot with Betony-leaves.*

141. Ranunculus montanus, folio gramineo, *C. B. Pin.* 180. *Mountain-Crowfoot with a Graſſy Leaf.* Ranunculus pumilus, gramineis foliis, *J. B.* 3. *App.* 866. Ranunculus gramineus, *Tabern. Icon.* 51.

Its Roots are about the thickneſs of the middle Finger, divided into ſeveral capillary Fibres. The Leaves ariſing from the Root are two inches long, or very little longer and narrow like Graſs. The Stalk has one Leaf not an inch long, being otherwiſe naked, without joints, and above a ſpan high; on the top of which ſits one Flower, compos'd of five Petals with a five leav'd Empalement.

142. Ranunculus montanus, folio gramineo, multiplex, *C. B. Pin.* 181. *Mountain-Crowfoot with a graſſy Leaf, and double Flower.* Ranunculus gramineus, pleno flore, *J. B.* 3. *App.* 865. Ranunculus folio Graminis, *Dod. Pempt.* 428.

143. Ranunculus Gramineo folio, bulboſus, *C. B. Pin.* 181. *Bulbous Crowfoot with a graſſy Leaf.* Ranunculus anguſtifolius, bulboſus, *J. B.* 3. *App.* 866. Ranunculus phœniceus Myconi, *Ludg.* 1036. Ranunculus bulboſus, gramineus, montanus, *Col.* Part. 1. 313.

144. Ranunculus gramineus, hirſutus, monanthos, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part. 2. 445. *Hairy, Graſſy-leav'd Crowfoot with one Flower.*

145. Ranunculus gramineus, alter, polyanthos, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part. 2. 445. *Graſſy-leav'd Crowfoot with many Flowers.*

146. Ranunculus Alpinus, pumilus, gramineo folio, flore albo, *Dwarf-Crowfoot of the Alps, with a graſſy-leaf and a white flower.*

147. Ranunculus montanus, foliis Plantaginis, *C. B. Pin.* 180. *Mountain Crowfoot with Plantain-Leaves.* Ranunculus Pyrenæus, foliis ſublongis non laciniatis, albo flore, *J. B.* 3. *App.* 864. Ranunculus Pyreneus, albo flore, *Cluſ. App. Alt. Auct.*

148. Ra-

148. Ranunculus paluſtris, Plantaginis folio, ampliore. *Great Water-Plantain.* Plantago aquatica latifolia, *C. B. Pin.* 190. Plantago aquatica, *J. B.* 3.787. Plantago paluſtris ſive aquatica, *Tabern. Icon.* 734.

The Stalk of this Plant is furrow'd, angular, reddiſh, a Cubit high or higher, divided into many branches; on the top of which ſit ſmall Flowers of a pale purple colour, conſiſting of three Petals, a three-leav'd Empalement and ſix Chives. The Seeds are gather'd into a three-corner'd Head. The Leaves are nervous like thoſe of *Plantain* but longer, more pointed, ſmooth, and of a ſouriſh taſte.

This Plant is ſaid to cool and dry. *Schwenckfeld* ſays, that it cures the *Procidentia Ani*, and bloody Urine. *Roſſin* affirms, that the juice of this Plant applied to the Breaſts inſtantly conſumes the Milk in them.

It is common in watry Places.

149. Ranunculus paluſtris, Plantaginis folio auguſtiore. *The leſſer Water-Plantain.* Plantago aquatica, anguſtifolia, *C. B. Pin.* 190. Plantago aquatica minor, *Tabern. Icon.* 374.

The Stalk is ſlender, hollow, naked, a foot high, or higher; having ſeveral Foot-ſtalks three or four inches long, ſet as in a Whorl about its middle; and others near the top, on each of which ſits a white tripetalous Flower. It has ſix or ſeven Leaves from the Root, narrow, pointed, ſmooth, having three long Nerves. The Seeds are gather'd into a round Head. The whole Plant has a ſmell ſomething approaching to *Caſtor.*

150. Ranunculus paluſtris Plantaginis folio, humilis & ſupinus. *Dwarf Water-Plantain.* Plantago aquatica humilis, anguſtifolia & longifolia, *Lob. Icon.* 300.

151. Ranunculus aquaticus Plantaginis folio anguſtiſſimo.

The Root of this Plant is a Tuft of white and capillaceous fibres. The Leaves are two or three inches long, two or three lines broad, pale-green, having nerves running lengthways, pointed, ſuſtain'd by a pretty long Pedicle, inſipid at firſt, but afterwards diſcovering a taſte approaching to that of *Coriander.* The Stalks are generally crooked, naked, one line thick, loaded with a cluſter of Flowers diſpoſed as it were in an Umbel, the Rays of which are an Inch and a half long; each Flower is compoſed of three Leaves, almoſt round, ending in a Point, white, approaching to a fleſh-colour with a yellow nail: The Empalement alſo conſiſts of three Leaves, hollow, of a yellowiſh green, ſmooth, ſhining, a line and a half long, pointed, channell'd each Flower has ſix very ſhort Chives, each ſuſtaining a yellow Summit. The Pointal of the Flower is a little greeniſh Button, which afterwards becomes three lines diameter, and ſuſtains ſeveral cluſter'd, channell'd Seeds, one line long, pointed, of the ſame taſte with the Leaves.

This Plant grows in ſeveral Places about *Paris*, and flowers in *July* and *Auguſt.*

152. Ranunculus aquaticus, Americanus, Plantaginis folio, flore albo, calyce purpureo, *Plum. American Water-Plantain with a white Flower and a purple Empalement.*

153. Ranunculus aquaticus, Americanus, Sagittæ folio breviori, *Plum. American Water-Crowfoot with an Arrow-head leaf, but ſhorter.*

154. Ranunculus paluſtris, folio ſagittato, maximo. *Great Arrow-head.* Sagitta aquatica major, *C. B. Pin.* 194. Sagitta major, *J. B.* 3. 790. Sagitta major, *Tabern. Icon.* 743.

The Roots of this Plant are numerous, white, thick, fungous, having capillary Fibres, from which proceed long trails ſometimes two Cubits in length, creeping under the Water. The firſt Leaves are like Graſs; after theſe appear others not much unlike thoſe of *Water-Plantain*; and laſt of all, ſome of a very ſingular ſhape, reſembling the Head of an Arrow, but rounded at the extremity. The Stalk is almoſt round, channel'd, thick and fungous, in the upper part of which grow ſeveral Flowers, conſiſting of three white Petals, with a three leav'd Empalement. The Flowers are ſucceeded by echinated Heads.

It is common in deep Ditches.

155. Ranunculus paluſtris, folio ſagittato, minori. *Small Arrow-head.* Sagitta aquatica minor, latifolia, *C. B. Pin.* 194. Sagitta, *J. B.* 3. 789. Sagitta minor, *Tabern. Icon.* 743.

This differs from the preceding only in the ſize of the Leaf.

156. Ranunculus, folio ſagittato, anguſtiori. *Narrow-leav'd Arrow-head.* Sagitta aquatica, minor, auguſtifolia, *C. B. Pin.* 194. Sagitta minor, anguſtifolia, *J. B.* 3. 790. *Tabern. Icon.* 744.

The Leaves of this are narrower and more pointed.

157. Ranunculus longifolius, paluſtris, major, *C. B. Pin.* 180. *Great Spearwort.* Ranunculus longo folio, maximus, Lingua Plinii, *J. B.* 3. *App.* 865. Ranunculus lanceatus major, *Tabern. Icon.* 48.

This Plant grows to two Cubits high or higher. It's Stalk is thick, ſmooth divided into ſeveral Branches; cloth'd alternately with Leaves about a Foot long, ſcarce an inch broad, thick, ſmooth, pointed, of an acrid and bitter taſte. The Flowers grow at the ends of the Branches, conſiſting of five large, yellow Petals. The Root is compoſed of many Fibres.

It grows in the Iſle of *Ely*, on *Teverſham-Moor*, and in other parts of *Cambridgeſhire*, and in deep Ditches in many other Places.

158. Ranunculus flammeus latiori Plantaginis folio, marginibus piloſis, *Pluk. Almag. Bot. Spearwort with a broader Leaf like Plantain, with hairy Edges.*

159. Ranunculus longifolius, paluſtris, minor, *C. B. Pin.* 180. *The leſſer Spearwort.* Ranunculus longifolius, aliis Flammula, *J. B.* 3. *App.* 864. Flammula Ranunculus, *Dod. Pempt.* 432.

The Stalks of this Plant are a ſpan high, ſmooth, hollow, jointed, ſometimes branched, creeping, cloth'd with leaves a ſpan long.

It is common in moiſt and boggy Places and flowers in *June.*

According to *Pena, Lobel, Dodonæus,* and *Schwenckfeld,* this Herb cauſes an Inflammation in the Bowels of Sheep, and kills them: Whence the Shepherds uſe to avoid the places where it grows.

160. Ranunculus paluſtris, ſerratus, *C. B. Pin.* 180. *Serrated Spearwort.* Flammula Ranunculus, folio ſerrato, *Dod. Pempt.* 432.

161. Ranunculus flammeus, Bayonenſis, *Park. Theat.* 1214. *The* French *Spearwort.*

The Leaves of this are long and narrow, pointed at the end. The Stalk is branched. The Flowers are larger than thoſe of the preceding.

It grows in the Marſhes near the Sea-coaſt about *Bayonne.*

162. Ranunculus flammeus, flore albo, minor, *Park. Theat.* 1214. *Small white flower'd Spearwort.*

The leaves of this are like thoſe of *leſſer Spearwort,* ſtanding upon long Footſtalks, but much ſmaller and narrower. The Stalk is bare without leaves; only at the top where the Flowers break forth, it has two ſmall, long leaves. The Flowers are ſmaller than thoſe of the *leſſer Spearwort,* but pure white.

163. Ranunculus gramineo folio, flore caudato, ſeminibus in capitulum ſpicatum congeſtis. *Monſetail.* Holoſteo affinis, cauda muris, *C. B. Pin.* 190. Myoſuros, *J. B.* 3. 512. Cauda murina, *Dod. Pempt.* 112.

The Roots are fibrous, from whence proceed many, graſſy, thick, very narrow leaves, broader towards the end, three or four inches long. From the ſame Root proceed many little Stalks, unjointed, round, naked, not branched, each bearing one little Flower on the top, compos'd of five herbaceous Leaves; ſucceeded by a long Head of two or three inches in length, reſembling a Mouſe's Tail.

It flowers in *April,* ripens it's Seed in *May,* and then totally periſhes.

It is found by Way-ſides, but not very common, particularly on *Weſton-Green* near *Eltham.*

164. Ranunculus Samius, dulcis, nemoroſus, caneſcens, Quinquefolii folio. *Sweet hoary, Samian, Wood-Crowfoot with a Cinquefoil Leaf.*

165.

165. Ranunculus Samius, dulcis, nemoroſus, tuberoſa radice, latifolius, flore magno, cæruleo. *Broad-leav'd, Samian, ſweet Wood-Crowfoot, with a tuberous Root and a large blue Flower.*

166. Ranunculus Samius, dulcis, nemoroſus, tuberoſa radice, latifolius, flore parvo, cæruleo. *Broad-leav'd, Samian, ſweet, Wood-Crowfoot, with a tuberous Root and a ſmall blue Flower.*

167. Ranunculus nemoroſus, foliis majoribus, Apennini montis, flore majore albo. *Wood-Crowfoot of Mount* Apennine, *with larger Leaves, and a large white Flower.*

This is found in *Cappadocia.*

168. Ranunculus Creticus, folio ſubrotundo, glauco radice fibroſa. *Crowfoot of* Crete, *with a roundiſh, glaucous Leaf and a fibrous Root.*

169. Ranunculus Chius, rotundifolius, vernus, flore pleno, ampliſſimo. *Chian, roundiſh-leav'd, Spring Crowfoot, with a very large, double Flower.*

170. Ranunculus Orientalis, dulcis, Dóronici radice. *Oriental ſweet Crowfoot, with a Leopards-bane Root.*

171. Ranunculus Orientalis, Aconiti Lycoctoni folio, flore magno, albo. *Oriental Crowfoot with a Wolfs-bane Leaf, and a large, white Flower.*

Its Leaves are three or four Inches broad, divided after the manner of *Wolfs-bane*, bright-green, ſleek, neatly vein'd, ſtrew'd with hairs about the edges; ſuſtain'd by a Footſtalk four or five inches long, pale-green, hairy, two lines thick, pretty round, fiſtulous, four lines broad at the baſe, where it is hollow like a Gutter. The Stalk is about a foot high, hollow alſo, pale-green and hairy, about two lines thick, quite bare except towards the top, where it ſupports a cluſter of ſeven or eight Flowers, ſurrounded with four or five Leaves, no more than two inches or two and a half long, and one inch broad, cut into three principal parts, and again ſubdivided into others. Tho' the Cluſter is pretty cloſe, yet each Flower is ſuſtain'd by a Footſtalk about fifteen lines long. The Flowers are two inches diameter, conſiſt of five or ſix white Leaves, ſometimes purpliſh, an inch long, and eight or nine lines broad, rounded at their point, but pointed at their firſt growth. In the middle of theſe Leaves is a head compos'd of ſeveral Seeds, terminated by a crooked Thread, and cover'd with a Tuft of white Chives half an inch long, laden with greeniſh yellow Summits a line long. Theſe Flowers have no Empalement, no Smell, and no Acrimony, any more than the reſt of the Plant.

172. Ranunculus Orientalis, Napelli folio, lanuginoſo, flore albo. *Oriental Crowfoot, with a hairy Wolfs-bane Leaf, and a white Flower.*

173. Ranunculus Orientalis, Napelli folio, flore luteo, magno. *Oriental Crowfoot with a Wolfs-bane Leaf, and a large yellow Flower.*

174. Ranunculus Orientalis, Aconiti folio, flore luteo, maximo. *Oriental Crowfoot with a Wolfs-bane Leaf, and a very large yellow Flower.*

175. Ranunculus Orientalis, paluſtris, Apii folio, caule ſubhirſuto. *Oriental Marſh-Crowfoot, with a Smallage Leaf, and a hairy Stalk.*

176. Ranunculus Orientalis, Pulſatillæ folio, flore parvo. *Oriental Crowfoot, with a Paſque-flower-Leaf, and a ſmall Flower.*

177. Ranunculus Lesbius, Pulſatillæ folio, flore magno. *Lesbian Crowfoot, with a Paſque-flower Leaf, and a large Flower.*

278. Ranunculus Lesbius, paluſtris, Ophiogloſſi folio. *Lesbian Marſh-Crowfoot with an Adders-tongue Leaf.*

179. Ranunculus Apii folio, flore pleno albo, *Raii Supp.* 315. *Smallage-leav'd Crowfoot with a double white Flower.*

180. Ranunculus montanus, Apii folio, radice Aſphodeli, flore magno, *Raii Supp.* 315. *Mountain-Crowfoot, with a Smallage-Leaf, an Aſphodel-Root, and a large Flower.*

The Flower of this is yellow, the Stalk half a Foot high, or higher.

It was found in the Hills about *Rome* by *Triumfetti* and communicated by him to Dr. *Sherard.*

181. Ranunculus Apii folio, calyculis reflexis D. Hermanni, *Raii Supp.* 315. *Smallage-leav'd Crowfoot with a reflex'd Empalement.*

182. Ranunculus arvenſis, ſeminibus magis echinatis, *Sherard. Boer. Ind.* 32. *Field-Crowfoot with more prickly Seeds.*

183. Ranunculus folio Rutæ, flore aureo, ſimplici, *Boer. Ind.* 32. *Rue-leav'd Crowfoot with a ſingle, golden Flower.*

184. Ranunculus rutaceo folio, flore pleno, luteo, minori, *H. 2. Boer. Ind.* 32. *Rue-leav'd Crowfoot with a ſmall, yellow, double Flower.*

185. Ranunculus Aſphodeli radice, flore pleno, ex albo viridi, petalis anguſtis, undulatis, *Boer. Ind.* 33. *Crowfoot with an Aſphodel Root, a double Flower of a whitiſh green, with narrow, undulated Petals.*

186. Ranunculus Aſphodeli radice, flore pleno, ex aureo & rubro eleganter vario, petalis anguſtis, acuminatis, *Boer. Ind.* 33. *Crowfoot with an Aſphodel Root, a double Flower, finely variegated with Gold and red, and narrow, pointed Petals.*

187. Ranunculus Conſtantinopolitanus, Gigas, flore aureo, ingenti, centifolio, *Boer. Ind.* 33. *Giant Crowfoot of Conſtantinople, with a large, golden hundred-leav'd Flower.*

188. Ranunculus Aſphodeli radice, flore pleno, ex albo vireſcente, ſtaminibus atris, *Boer. Ind.* 33. *Crowfoot with an Aſphodel Root, a double flower of a whitiſh green, and Dark-colour'd Chives.*

189. Ranunculus Aſphodeli radice, flore pleno, ex albo coronato, apiculis ſuaverubentibus, *Boer. Ind.* 33. *Crowfoot with an Aſphodel Root, a double Flower crown'd with white and ſweet red Summits.*

190. Ranunculus Aſphodeli radice, flore pleno, magno, ex carneo, pallido & viridescente vario, petalis convolutis, *Boer. Ind.* 33. *Crowfoot with an Aſphodel Root, a large double Flower of a fleſh-colour mixt with pale and greeniſh, and crumbled up Petals.*

191. Ranunculus Aſphodeli radice flore pleno, lacteo, punctis rubris ad apices ornato, *Boer. Ind.* 33. *Crowfoot with an Aſphodel Root, a double flower of a Milk-white, with red Spots.*

192. Ranunculus Aſphodeli radice, flore pleno, rubello, apiculis purpureis & roſeis, *Boer. Ind.* 33. *Crowfoot with an Aſphodel Root, a double red flower, and purple and Roſe-colour'd Summits.*

193. Ranunculus Aſphodeli radice, flore pleno, petalis undulatis, ex albo virideſcentibus, apicibus rubellis, *Boer. Ind.* 34. *Crowfoot with an Aſphodel Root, a double red Flower, with undulated Petals of a whitiſh green, and red Summits.*

194. Ranunculus Aſphodeli radice, flore pleno, petalis anguſtis, ex flavo & rubro variis, *Boer. Ind* 34. *Crowfoot with an Aſphodel Root, a double Flower and narrow Petals, variegated with yellow and red.*

195. Ranunculus Aſphodeli radice, flore pleno, globoſo, minori, coccineo, *Boer. Ind.* 34. *Crowfoot with an Aſphodel Root and a double, globoſe, ſmall, ſcarlet Flower.*

196. Ranunculus Aſphodeli radice, flore pleno, petalis purpureis, marginibus argenteis, *Boer. Ind,* 34. *Crowfoot with an Aſphodel Root, a double Flower and purple Petals with ſilver edges.*

197. Ranunculus Aſphodeli radice, flore pleno, flavo, apiculis atropurpureis, *Boer. Ind.* 34. *Crowfoot with an Aſphodel Root, and a double, yellow Flower, with dark red Summits.*

198. Ranunculus Aſphodeli radice, flore pleno, magno, lacteo, ſuperius lituris rubris eleganter picto, *Boer. Ind.* 34. *Crowfoot with an Aſphodel Root, and a large, double white Flower markt above with red ſpots.*

TABLE. CLI. *Fig.* 1

GENUS IV.

Filipendula, DROPWORT.

Dropwort is a Plant with a Roſe-Flower A, conſiſting of ſeveral Petals B plac'd orbicularly; out of whoſe one-leav'd and many pointed Empalement or Flower-Cup C ariſes the Pointal D, which afterwards becomes a Fruit E F almoſt globoſe, whoſe Seeds G are gather'd into a Head reſembling a little Tub.

The Species of *Dropwort* are,

1. Filipendula vulgaris, & Molon Plinii, *C. B. Pin.* 163. *Common Dropwort.* Filipendula, *J. B.* 3. *Part* 2. 189. *Dod. Pempt.* 56.

The Root of this Plant is black without, and white within, divided into many Fibres, which in ſome parts are remarkable, ſo that they appear like Lumps hanging by threds, whence

Tab. 151.

Fig. 1. Filipendula. *Dropwort.* Pag. 34

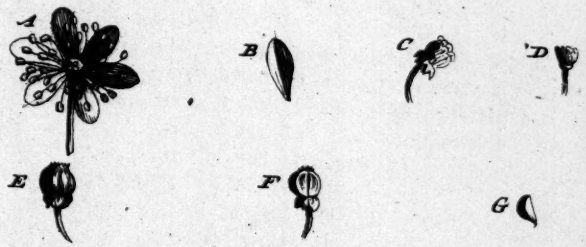
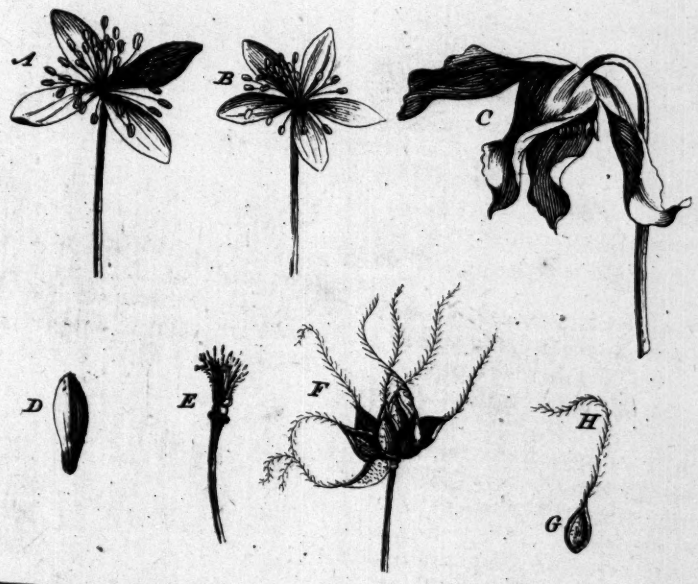


Fig. 2.

Clematitis. *Climber.*




15
85
OCT

whence the Name. The Leaves are variouſly pennated, almoſt like thoſe of *Burnet-Saxifrage*, but more deeply divided. It has generally one Stalk, upright, a foot high or higher, and hannell'd ramoſe, cloth'd with few leaves, ſuſtaining at the top ſeveral ſweet ſmelling, white Flowers.

It grows chiefly in hilly Meadows and Paſtures. It is common about *Paris* in the Woods of *Meudon*, *Verſailles*, *Palaiſeau* and *Montmorency*.

The *Dropwort* is ſtiptick, ſweet-ſmelling, glutinous, of a ſaltiſh taſte, and gives a pretty ſtrong red tincture to the blue Paper: The Root gives it a very ſtrong one, it is ſtiptick, and a little bitter. This Plant contains a Salt approaching to Allum; but it is mixt with a great deal of Sulphur; for by the Chymical Analyſis we obtain from the *Dropwort* a great deal of acid Earth and Oil. All Authors agree that this Plant is very diuretick and aperitive. *Fabernæmontanus* after *Sylvaticus*, *Simon Jamenſis*, *Bayrus and Lobel* recommend the uſe of it for the Epilepſy. *Simon Paulli* recommends the Powder of the Roots to cure the Whites; and *Mercatus* and *Prevotus* for the Dyſentery.

The Decoction of this Root expels the Stone, and relieves the Strangury. And it is affirm'd by ſome, that Ruptures have been cur'd by eating the Plant.

2. Filipendula vulgaris, an Molon Plinii, variegato folio, *H. R. Par.* *Common Dropwort with a variegated Leaf.*

3. Filipendula minor, *C. B. Pin.* 163. *Prod.* 85. *The leſſer Dropwort.*

4. Filipendula bulboſa Luſitanica, *Munting. Herbar. Belgic.* 578. *Dropwort of Portugal.*

TABLE CLI. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS V.

Clematitis, CLIMBER.

Climber is a Plant with a Roſe-Flower A. E, C, compos'd for the moſt part of four Petals D without an Empalement: Out of the middle of the Flower riſes the Pointal E, which afterwards becomes a Fruit F, in which the Seeds G are gather'd as it were into a little Head, ending in a kind of Plume H.

The Species of Climber are,

1. Clematitis ſylveſtris latifolia, *C. B. Pin.* 300. *Great wild Climber or Travellers Joy.* Clematis latifolia dentata, *J. B.* 2.125. Vitalba, *Dod. Pemp.* 404.

This Plant twines about the Hedges with its luxuriant Branches. It has five leaves reſembling thoſe of *Bitter ſweet* on one common footſtalk, which curling like a Tendril, lays hold on the neighbouring Plants. The Seeds make a fine appearance at the latter end of the year, covering the hedges as it were with Plumes of Feathers.

It is common in moſt parts of *Europe*.

2. Clematitis ſylveſtris latifolia, foliis non inciſis. *Great wild Climber with undivided leaves.* Clematis latifolia, integra, *J. B.* 2.125.

3. Clematitis peregrina, folis Pyri inciſis, *C. B. Pin.* 300. *Cimber of Bætica.* Clematis Bætica Cluſio, *J. B.* 2.226. Clematis altera, Bætica, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 123.

The Leaves of this Species are ſomething like thoſe of the *Pear-tree*, but leſs, hard, green and indented about the edges.

4. Clematitis ſive Flammula repens, *C. B. Pin.* 300. *Creeping Climber.* Clematis ſive Flammula ſcandens, tenuifolia, alba, *J. B.* 2.227. Flammula, *Dod. Pempt.* 404.

The Leaves of this are longer, narrower and firmer than thoſe of the firſt Species: The whole Plant alſo is leſs.

It has been obſerv'd to grow about *Montpelier*.

5. Clematitis maritima repens, C.B. *Pin.* 300. *Prod.* 135. *Creeping Sea-Climber.*

6. Clematitis ſive Flammula ſurrecta, alba, J. B. 2.127. *Upright white Climber.* Flammula recta, C. B. *Pin.* 300. Flammula altera, *Dod. Pempt.* 305.

This differs from all the preceding in that it ſtands upright without any ſupport. The Flowers are white.

7. Clematitis ſurrecta, præcocior, caulibus rubentibus. *Upright, early Climber, with red Stalks.*

8. Clematitis Alpina, Geranifolia, *C. B. Pin.* 300. *Prod.* 135. *Climber of the Alps with a Crane's bill Leaf.* Clematis cærulea, ſerraro folio, *J. B.* 2. 129. Clematide cruciata, Alpina, *Pon. Bald. Ital.* 175.

The Leaves of this are deeply divided, and hang three together as in the *Cranesbill leav'd Anemony.* The Flowers grow upon very long and ſlender Pedicles, of a pale blue or purpliſh colour, compos'd of four long, pointed, nervous leaves, diſpos'd in form of a Croſs, and ſomething downy.

It grows in the Mount *Baldus*, and on the Hills of *Auſtria.*

9. Clematitis cærulea erecta, *C. B. Pin.* 300. *Upright blue Climber.* Clematis Pannonica, flore cæruleo, ſurrecta, *J. B.* 2. 129. Clematis cærulea, Pannonica, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 123.

The Leaves of this Plant have Nerves running lengthwiſe like the *great Plantain*, but are leſs, hairy about the edges, dark-green above, paler underneath. The Flowers are of a deep blue, with a paler blue down about the edges.

Its native Place is in *Hungaria*, on the Banks of the *Danube.* It Flowers in *May* and *June*, its Seed is ripe in *Auguſt.*

10. Clematitis erecta alba, C. B. *Pin.* 300. *Another white Upright Climber.*

11. Clematitis cærulea repens, *C. B. Pin.* 300. *Blue creeping Climber.* Clematis ſive Flammula flore cæruleo, ſcandens, *J. B.* 2. 128. Clematis altera, *Dod. Pempt.* 406.

The Leaves of this are ſhorter and broader than thoſe of the *6th* Species; not at all divided, ſmooth, and of a dark green. The Flowers are very elegant, being of a fine ſmell and a beautiful blue Colour.

It grows in the Hedges in *Spain* and ſome parts of *Italy*; it flowers in *July* and *Auguſt.*

12. Clematitis purpurea repens, *C. B. Pin.* 300. *Purple creeping Climber.* Clematis ſive flammula flore purpureo, ſcandens, *J. B.* 2. 128. Clematis purpurea, *Tabern. Icon.* 882.

13. Clematis cærulea flore pleno, C. B. *Pin.* 301. *Blue Climber with a double Flower.* Clematis altera, flore pleno, *Cluſ. Cur. Poſt. in fol.* 7.

14. Clematitis purpuro-cærulea flore pleno, *C. B. Pin.* 301. *Purple Climber with a double Flower.* Clematis purpurea, flore pleno, ſcandens, *J. B.* 2. 129. Clematitis peregrina, purpurea, flore pleno, *Eyſt.*

15. Clematitis flore pleno incarnato, *C. B. Pin.* 301. *Climber with a double fleſh-colour'd Flower.* Clematis peregrina, incarnata, plena, *Eyſt.*

16. Clematitis Hiſpanica, ſurrecta, altera; & humilior flore albicante, *H. R. Par.* Spaniſh *Climber with a whitiſh Flower.*

17. Clematitis tenuifolia, Luſitanica, floſculis cæruleis. *Fine-leav'd Climber of* Portugal *with blue Flowers.*

18. Clematitis Cretica, foliis Pyri inciſis, nunc ſingularibus, nunc ternis. *Climber of* Candy, *with Leaves like a Pear-tree, ſometimes ſingle, and ſometimes three together.*

19. Clematitis Orientalis, latifolia, ſemine breviſſimis pappis donato. *Oriental, broad-leav'd Climber with very ſhort Down on the Seeds.*

20. Clematitis Orientalis, Apii folio, flore è viridi flaveſcente, poſterius reflexo. *Oriental Climber with a Smallage-Leaf, and a reflext Flower, of a greeniſh Yellow.*

21. Clematis hederacea Indica, *Bod. à Stapel, Raii Supp.* 327. Indian *Ivy-leav'd Climber.*

22. Clematitis Peruviana, Digitalis flore, folio Fraxini, *P. B. P. Pluk. Phyt.* T. 161. F. 4. *Climber of* Peru *with a Foxglove Flower and an Aſh-Leaf.*

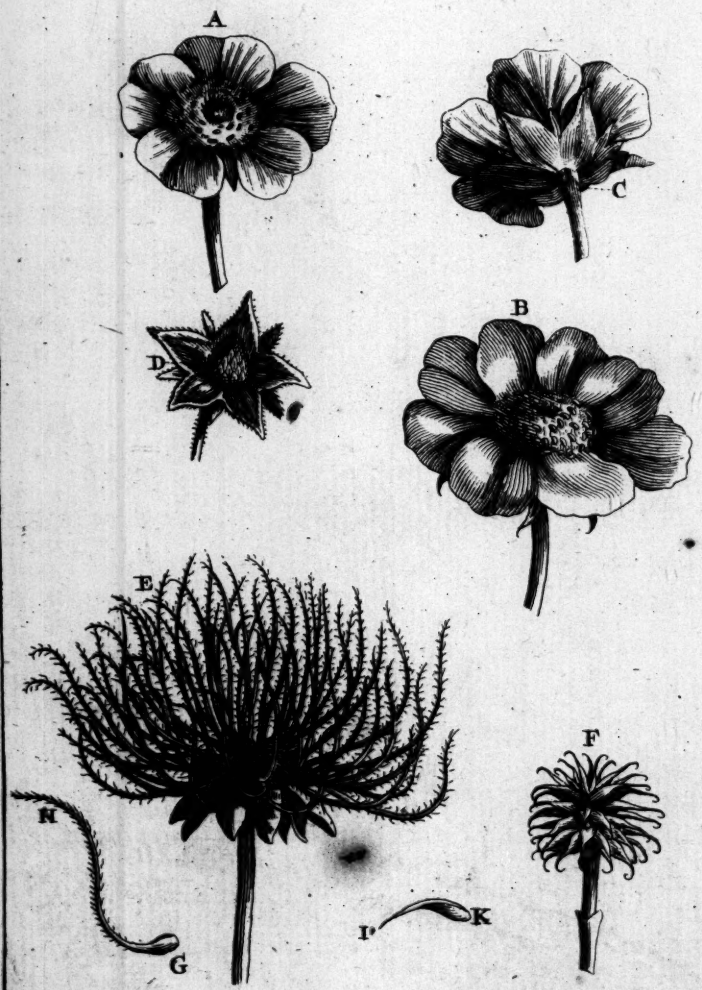
23. Clematis tryphylla arboreſcens è Maderaſpatan, *Ejuſd.* T. 163. F. 1. *Raii Supp.* 327. *Three-leav'd arboreſcent Climber of* Maderaſpatan.

24. Clematis Myrſinites, amplioribus foliis Americana tetraphyllos, *Ejuſd. ibid.* F. 2. *Raii Supp.* 327. American *four-leav'd Climber with larger Leaves.*

25. Cle-


15
55
OCT

Caryophyllata. *Avens.*



25. Clematis Americana, Digitalis flore, ſiliquoſa, monophyllos, major, *P. B. P. The greater, one leav'd* American *Climber with a Fox-glove Leaf.*

26. Clematis folio auguloſo, Aceris fructu, *Plumier. Climber with an angular leaf, and a Maple-fruit.*

27. Clematis quadrifolia, flore Digitalis luteo, claviculis aduncis, *Plumier. Four-leav'd Climber, with a yellow Fox-glove Flower and hooked Pods.*

28. Clematis erecta humilis, non ramoſa, foliis ſubrotundis, flore unico ochroleuco Baniſter, *Cat. Virgin. Upright low Climber, not branched with roundiſh leaves, and a ſingle pale yellow flower.*

29. Clematis arborea, Americana, Laurinis ampliſſimis foliis, flore Laccæ colore odoratiſſimo, Jamaicenſibus & Barbadenſibus. *The Jeſſima-tree.* Pluk. Almag. Bot. Phytogr. T. 201. F. 2.

30. Clematis Americana urens, Cocotemecatl Mexicenſium, ſeu Funis volubilis acris, *Hernan. p.* 141. *Pluk. Almag. Bot. Burning American Climber.*

31. Clematis exotica repens minor, foliis fere orbiculatis, uno pediculo ternis, floribus candidiſſimis odoratis, *Pluk. Almag. Bot. Small, creeping exotick Climber with roundiſh leaves, three on one Pedicle, and white ſweet ſmelling Flowers.*

TABLE CLII.

GENUS VI.

Caryophyllata, AVENS.

AVENS is a Plant with a roſaceous Flower A B, conſiſting of ſeveral Petals plac'd orbicularly, coming out of the diviſions of the one-leav'd and Baſin-ſhap'd Empalement C; the Pointal D which riſes out of its middle becomes a Fruit E F almoſt globoſe, in which are gather'd ſeveral Seeds G I, ending in long tails H K.

The Species of *Avens* are,

1. Caryophyllata vulgaris, *C. B. Pin.* 321. *Avens, or Herb-Bennet.*

The Root is oblique, ſending ſeveral thick Fibres into the Ground, of an aromatick taſte and ſmell like *Cloves.* From the ſame Root ariſe ſeveral Stalks a Cubit high or higher, round, hairy, narrow, ſlender, cloth'd alternately with leaves branched at the top.

The Leaves, which come from the Root are hairy, pennated with little *Pinnæ* intermixt, the Leaf at the extremity being divided into three Segments, deeply cut about the edges; thoſe Leaves which accompany the Stalks conſiſt of two large *Pinnæ*, with two Ears adhering to the Baſe of the Pedicle, and a triple diviſion at the end, almoſt like a Bramble-leaf. The Flowers do not come out of the Boſoms of the leaves, but over againſt the leaves, on long Pedicles, pentapetalous, yellow, with an Empalement conſiſting of five greater, and five leſſer Leaves. To each Flower ſucceeds a Head conſiſting of ſeveral Seeds, each adorn'd with a long, hooked tail.

It is common in Hedges and Shady Places, and flowers with us in *May* and *June*

This Herb is bitter, ſtiptick; and gives a deep red tincture to the blue Paper: Its Root ſmells like *Cloves.* Its Salt comes pretty near the *Sal Ammoniack*; but is much loaded with an Acid, and involv'd with a great deal of eſſential Oil and Earth. The Wine in which the Root of this Herb has been infus'd, is Stomachick according to *Tragus*, and takes away the Obſtructions of the Liver; the ſame Wine is very vulnerary and deterſive; the Extract has the ſame Virtues, it is preſcrib'd in the *Rheumatiſm.*

Ray informs from Dr. *Hulſe*, that two Ounces of the Root, or an handful of the whole Herb boil'd in a Quart of Water or Poſſet-drink to the conſumption of a fourth part, is given with great ſucceſs in intermitting Fevers or Agues, eſpecially Tertians, two Hours before the Fit, or even in the very Fit.

2. Caryophyllata vulgaris majore flore, *C. B. Pin.* 321. *Avens with a large Flower.* Caryophyllata ſylveſtris, *Tuchſ. Hiſt.* 385.

In *Tedford-Wood* in the *Welds, Lincolnſhire*, and *Cambridgeſhire*.

3. Caryophyllata foliis Hederæ terreſtris, *C. B. Pin.* 321. *Avens with Ground-Ivy Leaves.* Caryophyllata, iv. *Tabern. Hiſt.* 334.

4. Caryophyllata Virgianna, albo flore minore, radice inodora, *H. L. Bat. Avens of* Virginia *with a ſmall white Flower, and a Root without ſmell.* Caryophyllata Virginiana alba, *Par. Bat.*

5. Caryophyllata aquatica, nutante flore, *C. B. Pin.* 321. *Purple Water-Avens.* Caryophyllata aquatica, flore rubro, ſtriato, *J. B.* 2. 398. Septentrionalium rotundifolia, pappoſa flore Caryophyllata, *Lob. Icon.* 694.

The Root of this Plant is not very thick, running obliquely under the Ground, and ſet with many, pretty thick fibres, of a bitter taſte.

The Stalks are about a foot high, not hollow, hairy and reddiſh. On the tops of the branches, and now and then on particular Footſtalks, being ſhort, hairy, reddiſh, and bending down, ſit the Flowers, hardly appearing beyond the Empalement, of a deep Purple without, hairy within, of a grateful ſmell, conſiſting of five Leaves, diffuſing themſelves gradually into breadth from a narrow beginning. Within theſe Leaves, or Petals are many Saffron-colour'd Summits, encompaſſing an echinated head.

It grows in mountainous Places in the North of *England*, about *Settle*, *Ingleton*, &c. and in *Wales* about Mount *Snowden*, and in ſeveral other places.

6. Caryophyllata montana, purpurea, flore uno alteri innato, ſive duplici, *H. Edinb.* & *Scot. Illuſt.* 15. *Mountain, purple Avens with a double Flower.*

7. Caryophyllata montana, purpurea, flore triplici, ſecundo primi, tertio ſecundi calyci innato, *Scot. Illuſt.* 15. *Mountain, purple Avens with a treble Flower.*

8. Caryophyllata aquatica altera, *C. B. Pin.* 322. *The other Water-Avens.* Caryophyllata montana tertia, *Cluſ.* ciiij.

9. Caryophyllata aquatica, altera, flore multiplici, *C. B. Pin.* 322. *The other Water Avens with a double Flower.*

10. Caryophyllata aquatica, minor, nutante flore, *H. R. Par. The leſſer Water-Avens with a bending Flower.* Caryophyllata montana, minor, flore nutante, purpureo, *Mor. H. R. Bleſ.*

This differs from the *6th* Species, in that the Leaves are ſmooth, and finer cut; the whole Plant alſo is leſs.

11. Caryophyllata montana, flore luteo, nutante, *H. R. Par. Mountain-Avens with a yellow bending Flower.*

12. Caryophyllata Pyrenaica, ampliſſimo & rotundiori folio, nutante flore. *Pyrenæan Avens with a very large Leaf, and a bending Flower.*

13. Caryophyllata Alpina, lutea, *C. B. Pin.* 322. *Alpine yellow Avens.* Caryophyllata montana, flore luteo, magno, *J. B.* 2. 398. Caryophyllata montana, *Dod. Pempt.* 137.

14. Caryophyllata Alpina, flore purpureo, *C. B. Pin.* 322. *Alpine Avens with a purple Flower.*

15. Caryophyllata Alpina, flore albo, *C. B. Pin.* 322. *Alpine Avens with a white Flower.*

16. Caryophyllata Alpina minor, *C. B. Pin.* 322. *The leſſer Alpine Avens.* Caryophyllata Alpina, minima, di prima ſpecie, *Pon. Bald. Ital.* 203.

17. Caryophyllata Alpina, Apii folio, *C. B. Pin.* 322. *Alpine Avens with a Smallage-Leaf.* Caryophyllata Alpina, minima, di ſecunda ſpecie, *Pona, Bald. Ital.* 203.

18. Caryophyllata Alpina, Chamædryos folio, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part. 2. 432. *Mountain Avens with Germander-Leaves.* Chamædrys Alpina, Ciſti flore, *C. B. Pin.* 248. Chamædrys iij, ſive montana, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 351.

19. Caryophyllata Orientalis, flore magno, coccineo. *Oriental Avens with a large Scarlet Flower.*

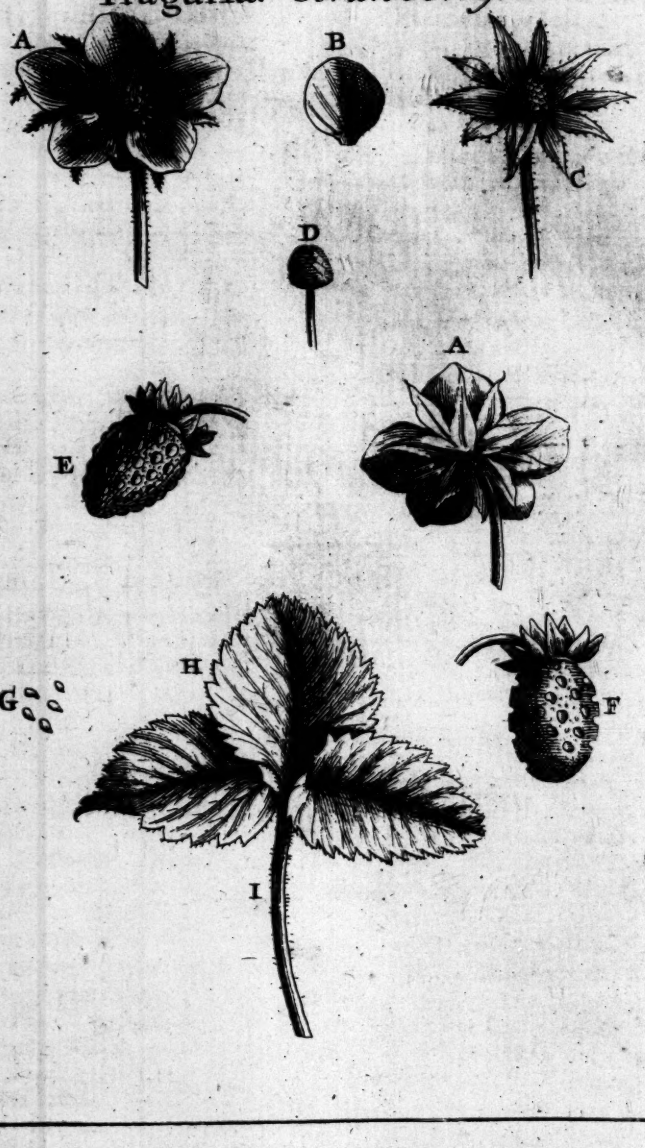
20. Caryophyllata campeſtris * elatior Braſiliana foliis acuminatis, Cuambu Braſilienſibus Piſonis, *Pluk. Almag. Bot. Large* Braſilian *Avens with pointed Leaves.*

21. Caryophyllata Alpina, tenuifolia, incana, longius radicata, *Bocc. Muſ. pl. rar.* T. 12. *p.* 160. *Fine-leav'd, hoary, long-rooted Mountain-Avens.*

The


BRITISH MUSEUM
15
65
OCT

Fragaria. *Stranberry.*



The Leaves of this are cut like those of *Agrimony* or *Burnet-Saxifrage*. The Flowers are large and yellow. The Plant is about a span high.

It grows on the Mountains of *Savoy*.

22. Caryophyllata Alpina, flore croceo, *Boer. Ind.* 43. *Mountain-Avens with a Saffron-colour'd Flower.*

23. Caryophyllata montana, flore rubro, nutante, prolifero, *Boer. Ind.* 43. *Mountain-Avens with a red, bending, proliferous Flower.*

Avens differs from *Crowfoot*, in the form of the Empalement; from *Cinquefoil* in the shape of the Seeds.

TABLE CLIII.

GENUS VII.

Fragaria, STRAWBERRY.

Strawberry is a Plant with a Rose-flower A, consisting of several Petals B plac'd orbicularly; out of whose Empalement C, divided into many Segments, arises the Pointal D, which afterwards becomes a Fruit E, almost globose, or oval and pointed, to whose *Placenta* F, sometimes fleshy, sometimes dry, adhere many Seeds G. To these Notes must be added, that it has three Leaves H on the top of the Pedicle I.

The Species of *Strawberry* are,

1. Fragaria vulgaris, *C. B. Pin.* 326. *Common Strawberry.* Fragaria ferens fraga rubra, *J. B.* 2. 394. Fragaria & Fraga, *Dod. Pempt.* 672.

The Leaves of this Plant are veiny, serrated, hairy, green above, whitish underneath. The Stalks are a span high, round, hairy, branched at the top, sustaining many Flowers smaller than those of *Crowfoot* compos'd of five white Petals, encompassing a round head set about with a great number of short Chives, each of which sustains a yellow Summit. The Fruit is round and unequal, red when ripe, of a fine smell, full of a sweet, vinous, grateful liquor, having many Seeds adhering to the external surface of the Pulp. It sends forth several long trails by which the Plant is propagated. The Root is long, reddish, fibrous and of an astringent taste.

The Leaves of *Strawberries* are subastringent and cooling; they are us'd in Gargarisms for sore Throats. The Fruit is better known at the Table than in the Shops.

2. Fragaria vulgaris variegato folio, *H. R. Par. Common Strawberry with a variegated Leaf.*

3. Fragaria fructu albo, *C. B. Pin.* 326. *Strawberry with a white Flower.* Fragaria ferens Fraga alba, *J. B.* 2. 394. Fragum album, *Tabern. Icon* 119.

4. Fragaria fructu parvi Pruni magnitudine, *C. B. Pin.* 327. *Strawberry with a Fruit as big as a small Plumb.* Fragaria fructu magno, *Eyst.*

5. Fragaria foliis hispidis, *C. B. Pin.* 327. *Rough-leav'd Strawberry.* Tertium Fragariæ genus, *Trag.* 500.

6. Fragaria bis fructum ferens, *C. B. Pin.* 327. *Twice bearing Strawberry.* Quoddam Fragariæ genus in Alpibus Bargæis, bis in anno fructificans, *Cæsalp.* 554.

7. Fragaria flore luteo, *C. B. Pin.* 327. *Strawberry with a yellow Flower.* Fragaria parva, luteo flore, *Gesn.*

8. Fragaria fructu rotundo, suaviſſimo, flore duplici, *H. R. Par. Strawberry with a round, sweet Fruit, and a double Flower.*

9. Fragaria peregrina, hirsuta, fructu rubro, moschato, *H. R. Par. Foreign, hairy Strawberry with a red Fruit, smelling like Musk.*

10. Fragaria Virginiana, fructu coccineo, *Mor. Hist. Ox.* Part. 2. 186. *The* Virginian *Strawberry.*

The Leaves of this are larger, more glaucous and less shining than those of the common *Strawberry*, and the hairs upon them are scarce preceptible. The Stalks are not so high, and are less upright. The Flowers are larger, and Petals more pointed. The Fruit is larger, of a Scarlet-colour and an acid Taste.

11. Tra-

11. Fragaria flore viridi. *Strawberry with a green Flower.* Fragaria arborea, con fiore herbaceo, *Zan.* 97.

12. Fragaria ſterilis, *C. B. Pin.* 327. *Barren Strawberry.* Fragaria ſylveſtris, minime veſca ſive ſterilis, *Lob. Icon.* 698. Fragaria non fragifera vel non veſca, *J. B.* 2. 395.

13. Fragaria ſterilis, flore pleno, *Mentz. Pug. Double-flower'd barren Strawberry.*

14. Fragaria ſterilis, flore pleno. Botryoide, *Mentz. Pug. Barren Strawberry with a double-cluſter'd Flower.*

15. Fragaria ſterilis, ſylveſtris, ſericea ſeu incana, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part. 2. 187. *Wild, hoary, barren Strawberry.* Fragaria affinis, ſericea, incana, *C. B. Pin.* 327. Pentaphylli effigie Leucas quibuſdam, *J. B.* 2. 598. incana Pentaphylli effigie, an Leucas Dioſcoridis, *Adv.* 307.

The Root is woody, and blackiſh. It has many leaves reſembling thoſe of the common *Strawberry*, but much leſs, about the bigneſs of one's Finger-nail, thick, hoary on both ſides, cover'd with a ſoft and ſilky down, divided into three Segments to the very Pedicle, and notch'd in the upper part.

It has ſhort, bending Branches, ſuſtaining ſmall, yellow Flowers.

16. Fragaria ſterilis incana, *H. R. Par. Hoary barren Strawberry.*

17. Fragaria ſterilis, Alpina cauleſcens, *H. R. Par. Barren Strawberry of the Alps.* Fragaria Pentaphylli fructu, *Mor. H. R. Bleſ.* Pentaphylloides Fragaria folio, *Bot. Monſp. App.*

18. Fragalia ſterilis, Alpina anguſtifolia. *Narrow-leav'd, Mountain, barren Strawberry.*

19. Fragaria Alpina, major, foliis argenteis, acutis, flore roſeo. *Great Mountain-Strawberry, with ſharp-pointed ſilver Leaves, and a Roſe-colour'd Flower.* Trifolium Alpinum, argenteum, Perſici flore, *C. B. Pin.* 328. Trifolio argentato, Alpino, *Pon. Bald. Ital.* 222.

20. Fragaria Alpina, major, foliis argenteis, obtuſis, flore roſeo. *The Greater Mountain Strawberry with ſilver, blunt-pointed Leaves, and a Roſe-colour'd Flower.* Heptaphyllum trifoliatum, argenteum, montanum, Italicum, longius radicatum, craſſioribus & rotundioribus foliis, *Boc. Muſ.* Part. 2. 20. Heptaphyllum trifoliatum, argenteum, Italicum, *Ejuſd.* Tab. 8.

21. Fragaria Alpina, minor, foliis argenteis obtuſis, flore roſeo. *The leſſer Mountain Strawberry with ſilver, blunt-pointed Leaves, and a Roſe-colour'd Flower.* Heptaphyllum argenteum Alpinum, trifoliatum, longius radicatum, ſaxatile, Sabaudum, *Bocc. Muſ.* Part. 2. 20. Heptaphyllum Alpinum, trifoliatum, Sabaudum, *Ejuſ.* Tab. 9.

22. Fragaria Cretica, ſaxatilis, fruticoſa, folio ſubtus argenteo, *Shrubly, Rock Strawberry of* Candy *with a Leaf of a ſilver colour underneath.*

23. Fragaria Orientalis, flore luteo, minimo. *Oriental Strawberry with a very ſmall yellow Flower.*

TABLE CLIV. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS. VIII.

Quinquefolium, CINQUEFOIL.

Cinquefoil is a Plant with a Roſe-Flower A, conſiſting of ſeveral Petals B, plac'd orbicularly; out of whoſe one-leav'd and many divided Empalement C, riſes the Pointal D, which afterwards becomes a Fruit G almoſt globoſe, in which many Seeds F are gather'd into a kind of head, wrapp'd up in the Empalement E. To theſe Notes muſt be added, more than three leaves H ſitting upon the Pedicle I; for it differs from *Strawberry* in the number of it's Leaves.

The Species of *Cinquefoil* are,

1. Quinquefolium Alpinum, argenteum, erectum, foliis in apice inciſis. *Silver, erect Cinquefoil of the Alps, with leaves cut at the top.* Pentaphyllum argenteum Alpinum flore albo, *Raii Hiſt.* 614.

The Root of this Plant is thick, woody, blackiſh, or dark red, out of which appear ſeveral ſcaly heads. The Leaves are very thick, divided into five and ſometimes into three Segments, ſmall, hoary with a ſoft down both above and below, blunt-pointed, and notch'd about the end with two or three notches, hanging on ſhort Pedicles.

Seve-

Tab. 154.

Fig. 1. A Quinquefolium. *Cinquefoil.*

Pag. 40

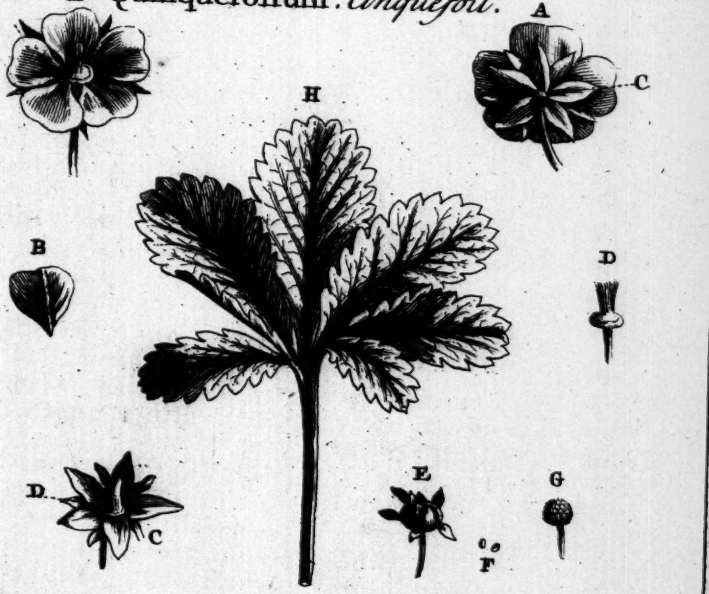
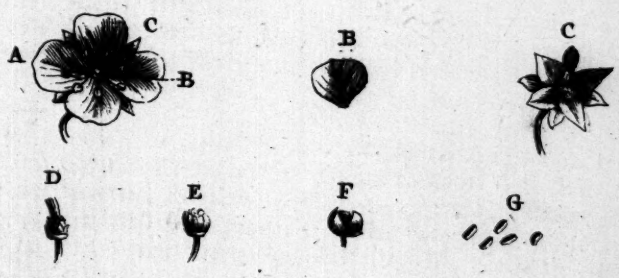


Fig. 2.

Pag. 42.

Tormentilla. *Tormentil.*




15
OCT

ſeveral Stalks come from the ſame Root, two inches high, hairy ſlender and weak, cloth'd with two or three leaves divided into three ſegments, embracing the ſtalk with two appendages. Theſe ſtalks ſuſtain two or three pentapetalous, white flowers, containing ſeveral Chives, each ſuſtaining a purple ſummit. In the room of a Style, it has a bundle of Threds. The Empalement conſiſts of ten hairy, pointed Leaves, five broader, and five narrower, plac'd alternately.

It was found by *Ray* on the tops of the high Mountains that hang over the *Carthuſian* Monaſtery.

2. Quinquefolium album, majus, caulеſcens, C.B. *Pin.* 325. *Great white Cinquefoil.* Quinquefolium album, majus, *Prod.* 139.

3. Quinquefolium album, majus, alterum, C.B. *Pin.* 325. *The other great white Cinquefoil.* Pentaphyllon album, J. B. 598. Quinquefolium 1, majus, albo flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* c. v.

From a fibrous Root ariſe many Pedicles a ſpan or a ſpan and half high, ſlender, angular, hairy, each ſuſtaining a Cinquefoil Leaf, ſmooth and green above, and cover'd with a Silver Down below. The Flowers are of a Milk-white colour, and the whole Herb is of a glutinous taſte.

4. Quinquefolium album minus, C. B. *Pin.* 325. *Prod.* 139. *The leſſer white Cinquefoil.*

5. Quinquefolium album, minus alterum, C.B. *Pin.* 325. *The leſſer white Cinquefoil.*

6. Quinquefolium majus, repens, C. B. *Pin.* 325. *Common Cinquefoil, or five-leav'd Graſs.* Pentaphyllum, five Quinquefolium vulgare, repens, J. B. 2. 397. Quinquefolium majus, *Dod. Pempt.* 116.

This Plant propagates it ſelf with long, ſlender, hairy, reddiſh trails. The Leaves grow by fives, are nervous and deeply ſerrated about the edges, hairy and dark green. Over-againſt the Leaves come forth the Flowers on long Pedicles, conſiſting of five yellow, broadiſh Leaves, ſhap'd like a Heart, and many Chives. The Empalement is compos'd of ten Segments, five of which cloſing together, cover the Flower before it is open'd, and the Seeds after the Flower is dropt off. The Root is long, ſometimes as thick as one's Finger, of a red colour and an aſtringent and drying taſte; and upon being dry'd, becomes ſquare.

The taſte of the Leaves of this Plant is ſomething glutinous; they redden the blue Paper a little, but the Roots redden it more: They have a little Acidity, and are ſtyptick; which gives ſome reaſon to believe, that amongſt a great deal of Earth and Sulphur, they contain an aluminous Salt, modified by a little *Sal Ammoniack*, which in the Leaves is clogg'd with a viſcous Flegm. This Plant is vulnerary and aſtringent; it yields a little concrete volatile Salt by the *Analyſis*. Beſides the *Extract* which is prepar'd of the Roots, it is uſed alſo very profitably in *Ptiſans*, and aſtringent Broths, for the ſpitting of Blood, for the hæmorrhoidal Flux, the Heat of Urine, and all ſorts of Hæmorrhages. A Gargariſm made with the Decoction of this Plant, cures the Thruſh, or Ulcers of the Mouth, and the Diſeaſes of the Throat. It is affirm'd, that a Dram of the Powder of the ſame Root taken in a Glaſs of Water before the Fit, takes away an Ague. This Remedy is very ancient; and tho' perhaps our *Cinquefoil* may not be that of *Hippocrates*, yet it is very probable, that we owe this Remedy to that great Man.

7. Quinquefolium minus, repens, luteum, C.B. *Pin* 325. *The leſſer yellow, creeping Cinquefoil.* Pentaphyllon parvum, hirſutum, J.B. 2. 598. Quinquefolii iiij, flavo flore, ij ſpecies, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* cvi.

8. Quinquefolium minus, folio ſubtus albicante. *The leſſer Cinquefoil, with a Leaf whitiſh underneath.* Pentaphyllum minus, folio ſubtus albicante, J.B. 2. 598. Pentaphyllon minus, luteum, *Adv.* 307.

9. Quinquefolium minus, repens lanuginoſum luteum, C.B. *Pin.* 325. *Small yellow, hoary, creeping Cinquefoil.* Quinquefolii iiij, flavo flore, 1 ſpecies, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* cvi. Pentaphyllum minus, molli lanugine pubeſcens, flore luteo, J.B. 2. 598.

10. Quinquefolium minus, repens, Alpinum, aureum. *The leſſer creeping, golden, Mountain-Cinquefoil.* Pentaphyllum Alpinum, ſplendens, aureo flore, J. B. 2. 598. Quinquefolium iij, aureo flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* cvi.

11. Quinquefolium folio argenteo, C. B. *Pin.* 325. *Tormentil-Cinquefoil.* Pentaphyllum rectum, foliis profundè ſectis, ſubtus argenteis, flore luteo, *J. B.* 2. 398. Quinquefolium petræum, majus, *Tabern. Icon.* 122.

12. Quinquefolium rectum, luteum, C.B. *Pin.* 325. *Upright, yellow Cinquefoil.* Quinquefolium rectum, majus, J.B.2. 397. Quinquefolium alterum, vulgare, *Dod. Pempt.* 116.

13. Quinquefolium rectum, album, *C. B. Pin.* 325. *Upright white Cinquefoil.* Quinquefolium Theophraſti album, *Tabern. Icon.* 120.

14. Quinquefolium rectum, majus, tenuius & villoſius. *Large, upright, ſlender, hairy Cinquefoil.* Pentaphyllon rectum, majus, tenuius, villoſius, Pannonicum, J. B. 2. 398.

15. Quinquefolium minus, flore pallide luteo. *Small Cinquefoil with a pale yellow Flower.* Pentaphyllon, ſeu Heptaphyllum albo-pallidum ſeu flore ochroleuco, petalis ſingulis cordatis, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part 2. 188.

16. Quinquefolium Canadenſe, humilius, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part 2. 188. *Low Cinquefoil of* Canada.

17. Quinquefolium montanum, erectum, hirſutum luteum, *C. B. Pin.* 325. *Prodr.* 139. *Upright, hairy, yellow Mountain-Cinquefoil.*

18. Quinquefolium Alpinum, repens, ſerotinum, *Mor. H. R. Bleſ. Creeping, late, Mountain-Cinquefoil.*

19. Quinquefolium Pyrenaicum, folio ſubtus argenteo. *Pyrenean Cinquefoil, with the Leaf of a Silver-colour underneath.*

20. Quinquefolium Orientale, villoſiſſimum, humifuſum. *The moſt hoary, ſupine, Oriental Cinquefoil.*

21. Quinquefolium Orientale, tenuiſſime laciniatum, humifuſum. *Finely divided, ſupine, Oriental Cinquefoil*

22. Quinquefolium Orientale, rectum, luteum, incanum. *Upright, yellow, hoary, Oriental Cinquefoil.*

23. Quinquefolium Orientale, folio utrinque argenteo. *Oriental Cinquefoil with the Leaf Silver on both ſides.*

24. Quinquefolium Orientale, montanum, erectum, hirſutum, luteum, flore majore. *Mountain, upright, hairy, yellow, Oriental Cinquefoil with a larger Flower.*

TABLE CLIV.

GENUS IX.

Tormentilla, TORMENTIL.

Tormentil is a Plant with a Roſe-Flower A, conſiſting of four Petals B, plac'd orbicularly: Out of whoſe one-leav'd Empalement C, divided into ſeveral Segments, and ſhap'd like a Baſon, ariſes the Pointal D, which afterwards becomes a Fruit E, almoſt globoſe, in which many Seeds G are gather'd into a kind of little Head, cover'd with the Empalement F. To theſe Notes muſt be added more Leaves than three on the top of the Pedicle.

The Species of *Tormentil* are,

1. Tormentilla ſylveſtris, *C. B. Pin.* 326. *Tormentil, or Septfoil.* Tormentilla, J. B. 2. 598. Tormentilla, *Dod. Pempt.* 118.

From a Root about the thickneſs of one's finger, of a reddiſh colour, full of Fibres, and of an aſtringent taſte, it ſends forth ſeveral reddiſh, hairy Stalks, ſometimes upright, ſometimes lying on the Ground; on which are plac'd ſeveral Leaves reſembling thoſe of Cinquefoil, only they grow ſeven together. The Flowers are ſmall, yellow, reſembling thoſe of *Cinquefoil*; they conſiſt of of four Petals, and their Empalement is divided into ten Segments.

This Plant is common every where in Paſtures, eſpecially thoſe which are dry and hilly.

The Root is ſtyptick, very bitter, and gives a deep red to the blue Paper: Its Leaves redden it leſs; they have a glutinous taſte. By the Chymical *Analyſis* this Plant affords only a little urinous Spirit, no concrete volatile Salt, a great deal of Acid, Oil and Earth: Thus, it is likely that it contains an aluminous Salt, involv'd with a great deal of Sulphur, and mix'd with a very

very little *Sal Ammoniac*: This Plant is vulnerary, aſtringent and deterſive; it has the ſame Virtues with the *Periwinkle* and *Cinquefoil.*

Etmuller commends the Extract of *Tormentil* given to half a Dram, or one Dram, in a *Diarrhœa.* He ſays, it excels all other Medicines in an Epidemical *Dyſentery.*

Indeed, Experience ſhews us, that there is hardly a better Aſtringent that this Root in the whole Vegetable Kingdom.

It is us'd in ſome places to tan Leather inſtead of *Oak-bark*, when that Commodity is ſcarce.

2. Tormentilla Alpina vulgaris, Alpina, major, C. B. *Pin.* 236. *The greater Mountain-Tormentil.* Tormentilla montana, *Cam. Epit.* 585.

The Root of this is of a ſweeter ſmell, redder and larger than the preceding. The Leaves alſo are larger.

3. Tormentilla radice repente. *Creeping Tormentil.* Pentaphyllum minus, viride, flore aureo, tetrapetalo, radiculas in terram è geniculis demittens, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon. Part.* 2. 109.

4. Tormentilla Caſſubica major. *The greater Tormentil with deep-cut Leaves.* Pentaphyllum Caſſubicum foliis viridibus, profunde ſectis & majus, *Par. Bat.* Pentaphyllum foliis viridibus & majus, *Flor. Bat.*

5. Tormentilla Caſſubica minor. *The leſſer Tormentil with deep-cut Leaves.* Pentaphyllum Caſſubicum, foliorum ſegmentis profundè inciſis, ſerratis, & minus, *Flor. Bat.* Pentaphyllum Caſſubicum minus, *Par. Bat.*

GENUS. X.

PENTAPHYLLOIDES.

Pentaphylloides is a Plant differing from *Cinquefoil* in the Poſition of it's Leaves, which do not grow on the top of the pedicle, but are otherwiſe diſpoſed.

The Species of *Pentaphylloides* are,

1. Pentaphylloides erectum, *J. B.* 2.298. *Upright Pentaphylloides.* Quinquefolium fragiferum, *C. B. Pin.* 236. Quinquefolium v. fragiferum; *Cluſ. Hiſt.* cvij.

The Root conſiſts of ſeveral Heads; it is thick, wooddy, cover'd with a deep red Bark, very aſtringent; from this Root proceed ſeveral Pedicles, a ſpan long, having at their Extremities three hairy, ſerrated Leaves, reſembling thoſe of the *Strawberry*, but much leſs, with a pair or two plac'd at the ſides of the rib. Amongſt theſe ariſes a Stalk above a cubit high, hairy, having here and there five Leaves join'd together, divided at top into ſeveral Branches, which ſuſtain many white Flowers, twice as big as thoſe of the following. The Seeds are gather'd into a little Head reſembling a *Strawberry* or that of a *Cinquefoil.*

2. Pentaphylloides ſupinum, *J. B.* 2.398. *Procumbent Pentaphylloides.* Quinquefolio fragifero affinis, *C. B. Pin.* 326. Pentaphyllon ſupinum quorundam, Potentillæ facie, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* cvij.

3. Pentaphylloides argenteum, alatum, ſeu Potentilla. *Wild Tanſey or Silverweed.* Potentilla ſeu Argentina, *J. B.* 2.398 Argentina, *Dod. Pempt.* 600.

The Root is ſomething ſingle, and cover'd with a blackiſh Bark, ſomething fibrous, of an aſtringent taſte, from whence ariſe ſeveral Leaves, lying on the Ground, reſembling thoſe of *Agrimony*, having here and there larger *Pinnulæ*, blunt, deeply indented about the edges, with ſeveral ſmaller intermixt. It ſends forth creeping Stalks on every ſide, by which it propagates it ſelf, after the manner of the *Strawberry.* The Flowers come forth out of the boſoms of the Leaves, ſingle, yellow, ſuſtain'd by long hairy Footſtalks, compos'd of five roundiſh Petals, with ſeveral Chives and Summits of the ſame colour in the middle. The Empalement is divided into five ſharp-pointed Segments.

It is common by the ſides of Paths, and in watry places.

This Plant is of an herbiſh taſte, a little ſaltiſh, but ſtyptick: It gives a deep red tincture to the blue Paper, which gives us reaſon to conjecture, that the acid part of the natural Salt of the Earth, filtrating it ſelf through the texture of this Plant, produces there with the Earth a little Sulphur. All Authors agree, that the *Wild Tanſy* is

aſtringent, vulnerary and deterſive. Some infuſe it in Wine a whole Night, and others drink it after the manner of *Tea*. It is preſcrib'd in *Ptiſans* and Decoctions, for a Looſeneſs, Bloody-flux or *Hæmorrhage*: I have ſeen wonderful effects of it in the Whites, eſpecially, if ſeven or eight Crayfiſh are added to each Decoction of *Wild Tanſey*. It ſoftens the Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder; and cools the Heat of the Urine. Its diſtill'd Water is good for Blood-ſhot Eyes, for the Ulcers of the Eyes, for Tan and Redneſs of the Face.

The Roots of this Plant are call'd *Moors* in *Yorkſhire*, and much eat in that Countrey: Their taſte is ſweet, and ſomething like a *Parſnep*.

4. Pentaphylloides rectum, fruticoſum, Eboracenſe, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon. Part.* 2. *Shrub-Cinquefoil.* Pentaphylloides fruticoſum, *Raii Cat. Plant. Angl. Edit.* 1677.

The whole Plant is of a Cheſtnut-colour, except the Leaves and Flowers, of a ſweetiſh taſte, and a ſolid Wood. The Root is fibrous, ſending out Suckers all round the Stalk. The Stalk is two foot high or higher, divided and ſubdivided into ſeveral Branches and Twigs. The Leaves grow alternately on Footſtalks of half an inch long; they are downy underneath, ſmooth above, green, in a manner pennated, compos'd of ſeven (ſeldom five) oblong *Pinnæ* ſo diſpos'd, that they ſeem to ariſe four from one Center, and three from another. The Flowers are yellow, large, pentapetalous, having ſlender Origines, ſo that they ſoon fall off, new ones ſtill ſucceeding during the whole Summer. The Empalement, like the other *Cinquefoils*, conſiſts of five (ſeldom ſix) woolly, pointed Leaves, having the ſame number of ſmaller intermixt. The Seeds are none, or inconſpicuous, nor will you find any thing when the Flowers are gone off, beſide a little ſhort Down mixt with many Chives. The Stalk caſts its Cuticle or external Bark every year, or oftner, ſo that one may ſee at the ſame time, on the ſame Stalk ſix, or it may be, ten remnants of Cuticles.

It is found on the South Bank of the River *Tees*, which divides the Biſhoprick of *Durham* from *Yorkſhire*, below *Thorp*, in ſeveral places, and below *Eggleſtone-Abbey* in *Yorkſhire*.

5. Pentaphylloides paluſtre rubrum. *Purple Marſh-Cinquefoil.* Quinquefolium paluſtre, rubrum. *C. B. Pin.* 236. Pentaphyllon vel potius Heptaphyllum flore rubro, *J. B.* 2.398. Quinquefolium paluſtre ſive aquaticum, *Tabern. Icon.* 122.

It has very long Roots, creeping very much, wooddy, ſending forth blackiſh Fibres. The Leaves are five or ſeven in number, like thoſe of the common *Cinquefoil*, but not plac'd in the ſame order, but pennated, hoary underneath, greeniſh above, either ſmooth or cover'd with a ſcarce perceptible Down, deeply ſerrated about the edges, hanging on Footſtalks not very long, the lower ones degenerating into large ſheaths encompaſſing the Stalk. The Stalks are ſmooth, reddiſh, bent to the ground, cloth'd with Leaves alternately. At the Tops of the Stalks are plac'd the Flower on Twigs coming out of the Boſoms of the Leaves, two or three together, on ſhort Foot-ſtalks, pretty large, compos'd of five narrow petals and a red five-pointed Empalement, with ſeveral Chives of the ſame colour, and a little Head of the Shape and Bigneſs of a *Strawberry*.

It grows in marſhy Places.

6. Pentaphylloides paluſtre, rubrum, foliis craſſioribus & villoſis. *Red Marſh-Cinquefoil with thicker and hairy Leaves.* Pentaphyllum paluſtre, rubrum, craſſis & villoſis foliis, Suecicum & Hybernicum, *Pluk. Phyt.* 212. *fig.* 2.

7. Pentaphylloides Orientale, erectum, foliis alatis, Geranii Cicutæ folio facie. *Oriental Pentaphylloides with winged Leaves, reſembling the Hemlock-leav'd Crane's-bill.*

8. Pentaphylloides Orientale, ſupinum, foliis alatis, bifidis, vel trifidis. *Supine Oriental Pentaphylloides with bifid or trifid, winged Leaves.*

9. Pentaphylloides Orientale, erectum, Pimpinellæ folio & facie. *Oriental, upright Pentaphylloides with the Leaf and Appearance of Burnet.*

SECT.


BRITISH MUSEUM
15
65
OCT

Tal. 155. Pag. 45

Fig. 1.

Chriſtophoriana. *Herb Chriſtopher.*

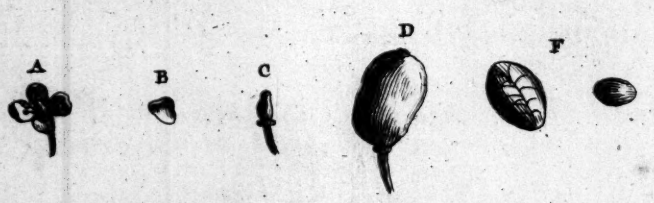


Fig. 2. Pag. 45

Phytolacca. *American Nightſhade.*



Fig. 3.

Aralia. *Berry-bearing Angelica.*

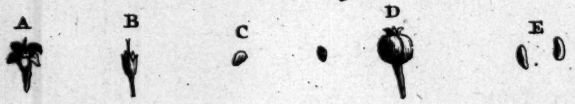
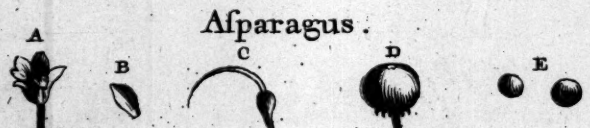


Fig. 4 Pag. 49

Aſparagus.



SECT. VIII.

Of Herbs with a Roſe-Flower, whoſe Pointal or Empalement becomes a ſoft Fruit.

TABLE. CLV. *Fig.* 1

GENUS I.

Chriſtophoriana, HERB-CHRISTOPHER.

Chriſtophoriana is a Plant with a Roſe-Flower A, conſiſting of ſeveral Petals B, plac'd orbicularly, out of the middle of which riſes the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a ſoft Fruit D, or Berry, for the moſt part oval, and full of Seeds F, in a double row, not ſeldom adhering to each other.

The Species of *Herb-Chriſtopher* are,

1. Chriſtophoriana vulgaris, noſtras, racemoſa & ramoſa, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part. 2. 8. *Herb Chriſtopher, or Bane-berries.* Aconitum racemoſum, an Actæa Plinio, *C. B. Pin.* 183. Chriſtophoriana, *Dod. Pempt.* 402.

The Root is thick and fibrous, black without, of a yellow Box-colour within. The Stalks are a Cubit and half high, branched, ſlender, ſhining beneath, ſometimes on both ſides, and very large, if you regard the whole Leaf: For they are divided into three Segments, having Foot-ſtalks of a Span and a Span and a half long, and theſe Segments are again divided into other three, they are oblong, ſharp-pointed, pretty deeply cut, and the middle one appears tripartite. The Flowers are diſpos'd in Cluſters, white, compos'd of five fugacious Leaves, within which are white Chives and greeniſh Summits. The Berries are round, a little longiſh, black when ripe, having a line on one ſide, otherwiſe reſembling Grape-Kernels, and hanging together like a *Bunch of Grapes.*

It grows in ſome Parts of *Germany*; it is found alſo about *Haſelwood* in *York-ſhire*, but not in any great Plenty.

2. Chriſtophoriana Americana, baccis niveis, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part. 2. 8. *Herb-Chriſtopher with white Berries.* Aconitum baccis niveis, *Corn.* 77.

3. Chriſtophoriana Americana, racemoſa, baccis rubris, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part. 2. 8. *Herb-Chriſtopher with red Berries.* Aconitum baccis rubris, *Corn.* 77.

4. Chriſtophoriana Americana, racemoſa, baccis rubris, longo pediculo inſidentibus, *Sarrac.* *Herb-Chriſtopher with red Berries ſitting on long Footſtalks.*

TABLE CLV. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS II.

Phytolacca, AMERICAN-NIGHTSHDE.

American Nightſhade is a Plant with a Roſe-Flower A, conſiſting of many Leaves B placed orbicularly; out of whoſe Center riſes the Pointal C, which afterwards turns to a ſoft Fruit D, or almoſt globular Berries full of Seeds F placed orbicularly E.

The Species of *American Nightſhade*, are.

1. Phytolacca Americana, majori fructu. *American Nightſhade, with large Fruit.* Solanum racemoſum Indicum, *H. R. Par.* Solanum magnum, Virginianum, rubrum, *Park. Theat.* 347.

This great *Virginian* Plant riſes up with a great thich round, reddiſh Stalk, of the thickneſs of one's Thumb at leaſt, and four or five foot high, or more; furniſhed with very many large, freſh green Leaves ſet without order, full of Veins, ſome greater and

and ſome ſmaller, and ſometimes inclining to red.

From the joints where the Leaves riſe, from the middle of the Stalk upwards, come forth ſeveral ſmall Stalks, bearing Flowers, which are very ſmall, and conſiſt of four Petals each, of a pale red or bluiſh colour, ſeveral of them ſtanding together, as it were in a ſmall long Cluſter, which afterwards produce ſmall blackiſh round Seed, there being commonly four ſet in one Husk. It very ſeldom comes to Maturity in theſe parts. The Root is white, and grows great with us, but periſhes, if it be not defended from the Winter-Froſts, which commonly deſtroy it; but in its native Soil it grows as big as a Man's Leg, (for ſuch, ſays *Parkinſon*, was ſent me, with many Circles to be ſeen in the middle, when it was cut, like a *Bryony-Root*) and above a Foot long.

2. Phytolacca Americana minori fructu. *American Nightſhade, with ſmaller Fruits.*

Tho' this Plant be eſteemed by moſt Botaniſts a kind of *Solanum* or *Nightſhade*, yet it has but very little of the Qualities of that Plant, for it is hardly any thing Narcotick. There is a Juice drawn from the Berries of a Violet Purple-colour, which is very good for making a Tincture.

Parkinſon ſays, that the *Virginia-Nightſhade* is a familial Purge with the Inhabitants of *Virginia*, *New-England*, *Maryland*, &c. where they take a ſpoonful or two of the juice of the Root, which works ſtrongly: But having tried, ſays he, to give the dried Root in Powder, I have not found that Effect.

It is called *Phytolacca* from φύτον, *Planta*, a Plant, and *Lacca*; as if you would ſay, a a Plant from which is drawn a Colour reſembling that of *Lacca*.

TABLE CLV. *Fig.* 3.

GENUS III.

Aralia, BERRY-BEARING ANGELICA.

Aralia is a Plant with a Roſe-Flower A, conſiſting of many Leaves C placed orbicularly, and ſitting in the Empalement B, which afterward turns to a ſoft Fruit D, or an almoſt globular Berry, which is ſucculent and commonly full of oblong Seed E.

The Species of *Aralia* are,

1. *Aralia* Canadenſis: *Berry-bearing Angelica of* Canada Panaces carpimon, ſive Racemoſa Canadenſis, *Cornut.* 74.

This *American* Herb riſes up with a round, pithy, browniſh purple Stalk, ſet at the joints with large Leaves commonly divided into many parts, growing by threes at a place, a little dented about the edges, bearing both at the joints with the Leaves and the tops, on ſeveral branches, many Tufts of Flowers compoſed of ſmall Threads like *Vine-Bloſſoms*; greeniſh at firſt, but whiter afterwards, and turn into ſmall bunches of green Berries, which become of a dark red colour when they are ripe; full of a pleaſant taſted juice, with many Seeds in them. The Root is as thick as one's Thumb, and very long. It loſes both Stalk and Leaves every year, which are ſupplied by new ones every Spring. The whole Plant, both Leaves and Roots, is eaten as Sallad and Potherb, both by the native *Indians*, and the *French* that live among them, and taſtes more agreeably than the Berries themſelves.

2. Aralia caule aphyllo; radice repente, *D. Sarrazin. Berry-bearing Angelica with a naked Stalk and a creeping Root.* Chriſtophoriana Virginiana Zarzæ radicibus, ſuculoſis & fungoſis; Sarſaparilla noſtratibus dicta, *Pluk. Almag.* 98. *Tab.* 238. Fig. 5. Zarzaparilla Virginenſibus noſtratibus dicta lobatis umbelliferæ foliis Americana, *Pluk. Almag.* 396.

3. Aralia caule folioſo & hiſpido, *D. Sarrazin. Berry-bearing Angelica with a leafy and hairy Stalk.*

The Roots of this Plant creep and ſend forth Stalks a foot and a half or two foot high. The lower part of theſe Stalks is red with rough Hairs, hard and pricking. They are clothed from their Origine to their upper Part with Leaves plac'd alternately, ramoſe and reſembling thoſe of *Gout-weed*. Theſe Stalks and their Branches are terminated by ſimple Umbels, ſuſtaining Flowers compos'd of five equal and entire Petals,

Petals, encompaſſing ſo many Chives, and thoſe again encompaſs the ſame number of capillary Tubes, which come out of the bottom of a quinquefid Empalement, over againſt the Foot-ſtalk of the Ovary as young Fruit. This Ovary afterwards becomes a Spherical *Berry*, containing five Seeds.

4. Aralia arboreſcens, ſpinoſa, *Vaillant. Arboreſcent, prickly Berry-bearing Angelica.* Angelica arboreſcens ſpinoſa, ſeu Arbor Indica fraxini folio cortice ſpinoſa, N°. 1. *Raii. Hiſt.* 1795. Chriſtophoriana arbor aculeata Virginiana.

All the Species of this Genus, except the laſt, are common in *Canada*; from whence they were ſent by M. *Sarrazin* to the Royal Garden at *Paris* in the Year 1700.

The Inhabitants of *Virginia* call the ſecond Species *Salſepareille*; becauſe it's Roots are of the ſame Shape and Virtue. M. *Sarrazin* ſays, he cur'd of an Impoſthume one who had cur'd himſelf two Years before of an *Anaſarca* by a Diet-drink of this Root. And this experienc'd Phyſician affirms, that the Roots of the firſt Species well boil'd and applied as a Cataplaſm, are very good to cure inveterate Ulcers; as is alſo the Decoction of them, with which they foment and inject Wounds. And, no doubt, but the third is poſſeſs'd of the ſame Virtues.

GENUS IV.

ARALIASTRUM.

Araliaſtrum differs from *Aralia* in that it's Berry contains for the moſt part, but two Seeds; whereas that of the *Aralia* uſually contains five.

The Species of *Araliaſtrum* are,

1. Araliaſtrum Quinquefolii folio, majus, *Ninzin* vocatum, *D. Sarrazin. Ninzin or Ginſeng.*

The moſt eminent Phyſicians in *China* have writ whole Volumes upon the Virtues and Qualities of this Plant; and make it an Ingredient in almoſt all Remedies which they give to their chief Nobility; for it is of too high a Price for the common People. They affirm, that it is a ſovereign Remedy for all Weakneſſes occaſion'd by exceſſive fatigues either of Body or Mind; that it diſſolves Pituitous Humours; that it cures Weakneſs of the Lungs; and the Pleuriſy; that it ſtops Vomitings; that it ſtrengthens the Stomach, and helps the Appetite; that it diſperſes Fumes or Vapours; that it fortifies the Breaſt, and is a Remedy for ſhort and weak Breathing, that it ſtrengthens the Vital Spirits, and increaſes Lymph in the Blood; in ſhort, that it is good againſt Dizzineſs of the Head and Dimneſs of Sight, and that it prolongs Life in old Age. The *Chineſe* and *Tartars* would never ſet ſo high a Value upon this Root, if it did not conſtantly produce a good Effect. Thoſe who are in health often make uſe of it to render themſelves more vigorous. Father *Jartoux* informs us, that he obſerved the ſtate of his Pulſe and then took half a Root, raw and unprepar'd: In an hour after he found his Pulſe much fuller and quicker: He had an Appetite, and found himſelf much more vigorous, and could bear Labour much better and eaſier than before. But imagining that this Alteration might proceed from the Reſt he had that Day; four Days after, finding himſelf ſo fatigu'd and weary that he could ſcarce ſit on Horſe-back; he eat another half Root, and an hour after was not the leaſt ſenſible of any Wearineſs. He often made uſe of it afterwards and always with the ſame ſucceſs. He obſerved alſo, that the green Leaves, and eſpecially the fibrous part of them chew'd, would produce nearly the ſame effect.

The *Tartars* often bring the Leaves of *Gin-ſeng* inſtead of *Tea*. Their Decoction is of a pleaſant colour; and when one has taken it twice or thrice, it's taſte and ſmell become very pleaſant.

The Root muſt be boil'd a little longer than the Leaves, to allow time for extracting it's Virtue; as is practis'd by the *Chineſe* when they give it to ſick Perſons, on which occaſion they ſeldom uſe more than the fifth part of an Ounce of the dry'd Root. It is prepar'd after this manner; The Root is to be cut into thin Slices, and put into an earthen Pot well glazed, and filled with about half a pint of Water. The Pot muſt be well cover'd, and ſet to boil over a gentle

gentle Fire; and when the Water is conſum'd to the quantity of a Cup-full, a little Sugar is to be mixt with it, and it is to be drank immediately. After this, as much more Water is to be put into the Pot upon the remainder, and to be boil'd as before, to extract all the juice and what remains of the ſpirituous part of the Root. Theſe two Doſes are to be taken, one in the Morning, and the other at Night.

It grows between the thirty ninth and forty ſeventh Degree of Northern Latitude, and between the tenth and twentieth Degree of Eaſtern Longitude, reckoning from the Meridian of *Peking*. There is there a long Tract of Mountains, which the thick Foreſts that cover and encompaſs them, render almoſt unpaſſable. It is upon the Declivities of theſe Mountains and in thick Foreſts, upon the Banks of Brooks or about the Roots of Trees, and amidſt a thouſand other different ſorts of Plants, that the *Gin-ſeng* is to be found. It is not to be met with in Plains, Vallies, Marſhes, the Bottoms of Rivulets, or in places too much expoſed or open.

The Places where the *Gin-ſeng* grows are on every ſide ſeparated from the Province of *Quan-tong* by a Barrier of wooden Stakes which encompaſſes this whole Province, and about which Guards continually patroll to hinder the *Chineſe* from going out and looking after this Root. Yet how vigilant ſoever they are, their greedineſs after Gain incites the *Chineſe* to lurk about privately in theſe Deſerts ſometimes to the Number of two or three Thouſand, at the hazard of loſing their Liberty and all the Fruit of their Labour, if they go out of, or come into the Province.

The Emperor having a mind that the *Tartars* ſhould have the advantage that is to be made of this Plant rather than the *Chineſe*, gave orders in the year 1709, to ten thouſand *Tartars* to go and gather all that they could of the *Gin-ſeng*, upon condition that each Perſon ſhould give his Majeſty two Ounces of the laſt, and that the reſt ſhould be paid for according to its weight in fine Silver. It was computed that by this means the Emperor would get that Year about twenty thouſand *Chineſe* Pounds of it, which would not coſt him a bove a quarter of its Value.

This Army of Herbariſts obſerved the following Order. After they had divided a certain Tract of Land among their ſeveral Companies, each Company, to the number of an hundred, ſpread it ſelf out in a ſtraight Line to a certain fixt place, every ten of them keeping at a diſtance from the reſt. Then they ſearched carefully for the Plant, going on leiſurely in the ſame order; and in this manner in a certain number of Days they run over the whole ſpace of Ground appointed them. When the time expired, the *Mandarins*, who are encamp'd with their Tents in ſuch places as are proper for the ſubſiſtence of their Horſes, ſend to view each Troop, to give them freſh Orders, and to inform themſelves if their Number is compleat. If any one of them is wanting, as it often happens either by wandering out of the way or being devoured by wild Beaſts, they look for him a Day or two, and then return again to their Labour as before.

Theſe poor People ſuffer a great deal in this Expedition. They carry with them neither Tents nor Beds, every one being ſufficiently loaded with his Proviſion, which is only *Millet*, parched in an Oven, upon which he muſt ſubſiſt all the time of his Journey. So that they are conſtrained to Sleep under Trees, having only their Branches and Barks, if they can find them, for covering. Their *Mandarins* ſend them from time to time ſome pieces of Beef, or ſuch Game as they happen to take, which they eat very greedily and almoſt raw. In this manner theſe ten Thouſand Men paſſed Six months of the Year; yet notwithſtanding their fatigues, continued luſty, and ſeemed to be good Soldiers.

2. Araliaſtrum Quinquefolii folio, minus, *D. Sarrazin.* *The leſſer Araliaſtrum, with a Cinquefoil-Leaf.* Plantula Marilandica, foliis in ſummo cauliculo ternis, quorum unum quodque quinquefariam dividitur, circa margines ſerratis, *Raii. Hiſt*, 3.658.

3. Araliaſtrum Fragariæ folio, minus, *Vaillant.* *The leſſer Strawberry-leav'd Araliaſtrum.* Naſturtium Anemones ſylvaticæ foliis Enneaphyllon, floribus exiguis, *Plukn. Mantiſſ.* 135. *Tab.* 435. *Fig.* 7.

TABLE CLV. *Fig.* 4.

GENUS V.

Aſparagus, ASPARAGUS or SPERAGE.

Asparagus is a Plant with a Roſe-Flower A, generally conſiſting of ſix Leaves B placed orbicularly, out of whoſe Center riſes the Pointal C, which afterwards turns to a ſoft Fruit, or almoſt globular Berry D, and full of Seeds that are commonly hard E. To theſe Marks muſt be added, That the Leaves are fine cut.

The Species of Aſparagus are,

1. Aſparagus ſativa, *C. B. Pin.* 489. *Manured Aſparagus.* Aſparagus hortenſis & pratenſis, *J. B.* 3.275. Aſparagus hortenſis, *Dod. Pempt.* 703.

It puts forth early in the Spring long, tender, green, round, ſmooth Stalks without Leaves, ſeveral from one Turf, which are gradually divided into a great many ſmall tough Branches and Rods, and about theſe thick-ſet Leaves, about an Inch long, whole and full of Seeds that are commonly hard and entire, and ſmall like Hairs or Briſtles. And thus the whole Plant bears ſome Reſemblance with *Fennel* in the Leaves, and riſes two Cubits high.

When the Sun has paſs'd *Gemini*, it produces a great many ſmall pale Flowers around the Branches, and after them, Berries as big as *Peaſe*, which are red and round, containing within their fleſh two or three black Seeds as hard as a Horn. It ſtands upon numerous and perennial Roots, which are long, round, tough, Aſh-coloured without, but white within, of a ſweet and clammy Taſt, and deſcending obliquely from one tranſverſe back, which is ragged and uneven by reaſon of the marks left by the Stalks, and hairy. The little tender Stalks have likewiſe a very ſweet Taſt, as have alſo the Seeds.

It grows wild and in great plenty upon the *Rhine* and *Danube*. Mr. *Ray* found it at the *Lizzard Point* in *Cornwall*.

2. Aſparagus ſylveſtris, tenuiſſimo folio, *C. B. Pin.* 490. *Wild Aſparagus, with a very ſmall Leaf.* Aſparagus ſylveſtris, *Math.* 478.

By the Confeſſion of *C. Bauhinus* himſelf, Garden-kind only in this differs from the Tranſplantation and Culture.

3. Aſparagus maritimus, craſſiore folio, *C. B. Pin.* 490. *Maritime-Aſparagus with thicker Leaves.* Aſparagus marinus, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 179. *J. B.* 3.726

This Species has a ſhorter and firmer Stalk than the others, divided into crooked branches: The Leaves are ſhorter, thicker, broader and ſtronger than in *Garden-Aſparagus*, and of a blueiſh green colour: The Berries are twice as big as *Juniper-Berries*, but not of ſo intenſe a Coral-red as in them, but rather blackiſh, and containing four or five large Seeds.

Mr. *Ray* obſerved this growing in great Plenty in the Marſhes about *Montpelier* near the Sea; and cannot bring himſelf to believe, that it is a different Species from the manured or Garden-kind; ſince to have thicker and broader Leaves, full of a Saltiſh and bitter Juice, and even to change the colour a little, uſually happens to a great many Plants that grow near the Sea. The only thing that ſeems to make againſt this, is the bigneſs and colour of the Berries. It were eaſy to tranſplant it into Gardens, and try the experiment, whether it would change its countenance.

Magnol is of opinion that *Maritime-Aſparagus* differs from the Garden or *Wood-Aſparagus*, which he takes to be the ſame, not only in Culture but alſo in Species. For tho' both of them, ſays he, grow in the ſame places about the Town called *Aigues Mortes*, yet the tender Buds of that are ſweet, whereas thoſe of the Maritime kind are bitter; and in the former, the Leaves are ſmaller; whereas in the latter they are thicker.

4. Aſparagus foliis acutis, *C. B. Pin.* 490. *Sharp-leaved Aſparagus.* Corruda, *J. B.* 3. 726. Corruda prior *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 177.

This is the *Aſparagus petræus ſive Corruda*, Ger. *Prickly Rock-Aſparagus*; and the *Aſparagus Sylveſtris, foliis acutis*, Park.

This Shrub riſes as high as a Man, with its hard, crooked, cornered, white and ligneous Pods, which are divided into thick ſet, channelled, and almoſt alternatly diſ-

poſed branches; about which come forth five or ſix ſmall Leaves from one Point, as in the *Larch-Tree*, harder and ſhorter than in the *Garden-Aſparagus*, and more properly Prickles than Leaves, becauſe they prick ſeverely. The ſmall, pale Flowers, conſiſting of ſix Leaves, come forth under the wings of the Leaves, and are ſweet-ſmelled like *March-Violet*. At firſt ſight the Berries ſeem to reſemble the Berries of *manured Aſparagus*, being of an Aſh-colour and of a diſagreable Taſt, ſubject to Worm-eating; on which there appears firſt a thin white pellucid Skin, then a red thick one, thirdly, a blackiſh one, and laſtly, one or two white lurking hard Seeds. From one Head grow many Roots; thick like thoſe of *manured Aſparagus*, but ſhorter.

It is common in the Hedges and Thickets in *Italy*. It likewiſe grows about *Montpelier* in *Languedock*; nor is it leſs frequent and plentiful in *Caſtile* and *Granada*. It flowers when the Grapes are ripe, *i. e.* in *Auguſt*; and the Seed is ripe in *October*.

5. Aſparagus aculeatus, alter, tribus aut quatuor ſpinis ad eundem exortum, *C. B. Pin.* 490. *Another prickly Aſparagus with three or four Prickles or Thorns riſing at the ſame place.* Corruda altera, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 178.

This is the *Aſparagus petræus ſive Corruda aculeata*, Park.

This Species of *prickly Aſparagus*, that grows in the Stony and Rocky places, has thick and ſhort Roots or Strings, many joined together at the Head, from whence riſes ſeveral branched green Stalks, having three or four ſharp green Prickles rather than Leaves (they are ſo hard, ſmall, long and ſharp-pointed) ſet together all along the Stalk and Branches; where come forth ſmall, moſſy, yellowiſh green Flowers, and after them plenty of Berries bigger than in the former, and of a blackiſh green colour, when they are ripe, full of a greeniſh Pulp, in which is commonly contained but one black hard Seed, having a white Kernel within it.

6. Aſparagus aculeatus, ſpinis horridis, *C. B. Pin.* 490. *Prickly Aſparagus with fearful Thorns.* Corruda tertia, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 178.

This is the *Aſparagus ſpinoſus ſive Corruda ſpinis horrida*, Park.

This *Prickly Aſparagus*, ſhoots out from ſuch a ſhort, thick, ſtringy Root as the laſt, but yellowiſh, on the outſides two or three white crooked or bended Stalks, branched forth on every ſide, and at every joint where the branches are bending and divided, and where the Leaves are alſo ſet, ſtands, a moſt cruel ſharp Thorn, growing downward; and together with the Thorn, upon the younger branches ſtand five or ſix ſmall, narrow, long and ſoft Leaves cluſtring together, which are of a ſweetiſh clammy or gummy Taſt. At the Joints likewiſe with the Leaves, come forth the Flowers, which are of a yellowiſh green colour, each of them ſtanding upon a long and ſlender Footſtalk, and hanging downwards. After which come in their places large roundiſh Berries, red when ripe, appearing to be three-cornered, full of rough or clammy juice, containing within it one black Grain or Seed, and rarely two. In the beginning of the Spring it puts forth tender buds, like thoſe of *manured Aſparagus*, which are eaten like them raw and boil'd with Vinegar, Oil and Salt.

Mr. *Ray* found it in an Iſland near *Capo Paſſaro*, and elſewhere on the Sea-coaſts of *Sicily*. *Cluſius* obſerved it on rugged and uneven grounds above *Liſbon*, by the high-ways, not far from the River *Tagus*, and in other parts of *Portugal*, as well as almoſt all over *Andaluſia*.

7. Aſparagus aculeatus, Africanus, *H. L. Bat.* *Prickly African Aſparagus.*

This differs from the former Species in its ſmaller Leaves, which do not come forth ſo many from one Head as in that; and in its longer and ſmaller Prickles, which not only bend downwards, but rather ſtand ſtraight out.

8. Aſparagus aculeatus, maximus, ſarmentoſus, Zeylanicus, *H. L. Bat.* *The greateſt prickly, buſhy Aſparagus of* Zeylan.

The Roots of this Plant are of a ſweetiſh agreeable Taſt, pretty near that of *Vipers-Graſs*. The Prickles look ſometimes upwards, and ſometimes downwards: The Berries are trilateral, being compoſed of three Balls that are joined very cloſe to one another.

9. Aſ-

9. Aſparagus Hiſpanicus, aculeis craſſioribus horridus. *Spaniſh Aſparagus, with terrible thick Prickles.*

10. Aſparagus Creticus fruticoſus, craſſioribus & brevioribus aculeis, magno fructu. *Shrubby Aſparagus of* Candy, *with thick and ſhort Prickles, and large Fruit.*

11. Idem parvo fructu. *The ſame with ſmall Fruit.*

12. Idem longioribus & tenuioribus aculeis. *The ſame with longer and ſmaller Prickles.*

13. Aſparagus orientalis, foliis Galli. *Oriental Aſparagus, with Ladies-Bedſtraw Leaves.*

This Genus is called in Greek ἀσπάραγος & ἀσφάραγος, *Varro* ſaith, *quia ex aſperis virgultis ligetur*, and *Pompeius Grammaticus, quòd in aſpera virgulta naſcitur. Galen* gives this Name to all tender Stalks and tender Buds, whether of Pot-herbs, as *Cabbage, Lettuce*, or other Herbs, Under-ſhrubs, Shrubs or Trees: But this Name is likewiſe aſſigned to a particular ſort of Plant, which is ſo called, becauſe at its firſt ſpringing up out of the Earth, it produces thoſe tender Stalks and Buds beyond all others. It is likewiſe called in Latin *Corruda, quòd ubi adolevit, facile corruat decidatque. Pliny* ſays, the *Athenians* called it ὀρμινίον, ἀπὸ τῆς ὁρμῆς *quod eſtruo*, ſay ſome; but others think it to be derived ἀπὸ τῆς ὀρμᾶν, *nam & Decoctum & Semen Veneris cauſa bibitur.* We in *Engliſh* call it *Aſparagus, Sperage*, and corruptly, *Sparrow-graſs*; which laſt is ſo common among us, that it ſeems to have uſurped over the true Name every where, and amongſt all Ranks and Degrees of Perſons.

There are three kinds of this Plant by the Botaniſts; 1. The *Garden-Aſparagus.* 2. *Wood-Aſparagus.* 3. *Marſh-Aſparagus.* Of theſe, the firſt is moſtly in uſe; to which the ſecond may be ſubſtituted, if the other be wanting.

The tender Tops and Stalks of *Aſparagus* gently boiled and eaten with Butter, are very grateful to a nice and delicate Palate, and are much eſteemed at Meals in the Spring. They open the Belly and provoke Urine, but give it a very ill ſmell, as every one may experience in himſelf.

Both the Root and Seed are in uſe. The Root is diuretical, lithontriptical, and not the laſt of thoſe five famous Openers. It warms and dries moderately, and diſcuſſes. It removes any thick or tough matter from the Liver, Spleen, and eſpecially the Kidneys; and therefore it is commonly uſed in Decoctions deſigned for thoſe purpoſes. It is given externally, in Gargariſms, for eaſing the Tooth-ach, and faſtening of the Gums. The Seed has the ſame uſes, but is ſeldomer uſed. *Schrod.*

The famous *Van Helmont*, in his Treatiſe *de Lithiaſi*, denies that the Root of this Plant is diuretical and lithontriptical, but affirms that it rather corupts the Urine, and that it tends to generate the Stone, according to the Principles of generating the Stone laid down by him. But what if we ſhould call in queſtion the Truth of his Superſtructure. And indeed, it is far from being certain, that whatſoever corrupts the Urine, and infects it with a ſtinking ſmell, immediately lays a foundation for generating the Stone in the Kidneys: For this is the Inference; *Aſparagus* diſturbs the Urine; Therefore it cauſes the Stone: Whereas that change of the Urine, ought rather to be aſcribed to the Humours diſſolved in and mixed with the Urine by the diuretical virtue of the Plant, than to I know not what Rage of the *Archeus* of the Kidneys conceived againſt that ſtinking ſmell. [The *Archeus*, as the Chymiſts ſpeak, is that Supreme, exalted and inviſible Spirit, which is ſeparated, exalted, and aſcends from Bodies; or that occult Virtue, Artificer, and Phyſician which is common to all things. Or the principal Phyſician of that ſupreme Phyſician, who ſecretly diſtributes, by means of the Air, a particular *Archeus* to every thing, and to every Part and Member of every thing. Or, the firſt *Archeus* in things, is that moſt hidden Power, that produces all things from the *Illaſtes*, that is, which is ſupported only by the Divine Power. If any one underſtands any thing by theſe various Definitions, which yet are the beſt he is to expect, I ſhall wonder at his underſtanding.] And then the Inſtance of the Lawyer, which he alleges, concludes no more than the other:

For it is a foolish way of reasoning to say, *Asparagus* did harm to a Lawyer: Therefore it is hurtful to every body else: To an old Man; therefore to a young man; to an hypochondrical Person. and one that is liable to tartarous Obstructions; Therefore it is hurtful to a heal and sound Person. Therefore it was only by chance that it occasioned the Stone. For the same Cause does not produce the same Effect in all; and hence proceeds that diversity that is in Experiments. For it often falls out, that various and different Effects follow from the same Causes, which, however, are changed and distorted from their primary Intention, to the Production of an æquivocal Effect by chance, through the various conjunction of Coincidencies and Concurrences.

But be that as it will; Mr. *Tauvry* says, that in this respect *Asparagus* is very much to be suspected; for tho' it operates by Urine, by making the Principles of it to ferment; yet it may very well dispose the Urine to coagulate.

Dioscorides says, That the Decoction of *Asparagus* helps those who have the *King's-Evil*, or are troubled with the *Stone* in the *Kidneys*, or labour under a *Sciatica*.

N. B. The too frequenr use of any Diureticks whatsoever exulcerates the Bladder; and thefore Dr. *Bowle* used to mix Traumaticks or Vulneraries with Diureticks.

Casp. Hoffman does not believe that *Asparagus* opens the Belly; because it is a diuretical Medicine.

The same Authors is of Opinion, that it may increase the Seed, and stimulate phlegmatick Persons; tho' it has the contrary effect upon bilious Persons, by carrying off the Fuel of that pleasant and delightful Flame.

Mr. *Tournefort* says of the second Species, That it had been long cultivated in the Royal Garden at *Paris*, near the common kind, which is the *Asparagus Sativa*, *C. B. Pin*: But this wild kind, says he, has not yet changed, and the whole Plant is abundantly smaller, as well as in the Fields.

The Root is sweetish and glutinous, as well as that of *common Asparagus*: It scarce reddens blue Paper at all. Which makes me conjecture, that its salt is very like Tartar vitriolated, dissolved in abundance of Phlegm, and thickened by parts of Earth and Sulphur; and therefore this Root is a temperate Opener.

Parkinson says, The the young Buds, or Shoots, or Branches of any of the *Wild-Asparagus*'s, are more powerful in Physick to help diseased Persons, than the Garden-kind. The Buds or Branches, says he, boiled in one's ordinary Broth, help to open the Belly; and either they or the Roots boiled in Wine provoke Urine. The same is good against the Strangury or Difficulty of making Water, when the Urine comes by Drops, and to expel Gravel and the Stone out of the Kidneys, and to ease other Pains in the Reins and Back. It is very good for such as are troubled with the Jaundice; and taken in Wine, cures such as are bitten by the *Phalangium* or great poisonous Spider, and Serpents. Being boiled in Wine or Vinegar, it is good for such as have their Arteries relaxed, and are troubled with the *Sciatica*. The Roots boiled in Wine, and the Decoction drank, are said to cure the Phrensy, and the falling-sickness, and to ease the Pains of the *Mother* in Women. The Decoction in Water, is proper to clear the dim and misty sight, and held in the Mouth warm, eases the Tooth-ach. The same also cures the Pains of the Breast, Stomach, and Bowels; and taken every Morning fasting for several Days together, it provokes Lust in both Sexes, tho' some have written the contrary, and affirmed, that it hinders Conception, and causes Barrenness.

Chrysippus says, That three Scruples of the Seed of *Asparagus*, *Smallage* and *Cummin*, being given in three or four Ounces of Wine, for five Days successively, to such as make bloody Water, will give them ease and relief. The same Author says, it is not good for those that are troubled with the Dropsy, but is rather an Enemy, and will do them harm, altho' it be powerful to provoke Urine. *Avicenna* says, that eating of the Buds gives the Body a sweet smell, tho' it makes the Urine to stink. It dissolves the Wind in the Stomach, Liver and Guts, and eases the Pains of the Collick occasioned by thick, pituitous and phlegmatick Humours.

The

The *Garden-Aſparagus*, ſays *Parkinſon*, nouriſhes more than the wild kinds, and produces the ſame Effects both in the Urine, Reins and Bladder, in opening the body gently, and many other the forenamed Diſeaſes; but this Inconvenience (as has been ſaid already) ariſes from all Medicines that ſtrongly provoke Urine, that if they be too frequently uſed, they inflame and exulcerate the Bladder. Many uſe the Seed of *Aſparagus* for all the purpoſes mentioned above, and hold them to be as effectual as the Root. The Decoction of the Roots or Seed made in Wine, and the Back and Belly bathed in it, or ſitting in it as in a Bath, but kneeling or lying low, that ſo they may ſit the deeper in it, has been found an effectual Remedy againſt the Pain of the Kidneys and Bladder, the pains of the Mother and of the Cholick, and in general, againſt all thoſe Pains that happen to the lower parts of the Body: Nor is it leſs effectual againſt ſtiff and benummed ſinews, or ſuch as are ſhrunk, Cramps or Convulſions, and the Pains of the *Sciatica*.

Dioſcorides, ſays, ſome affirmed in his time, That if the Decoction of it be given to a Dog to drink, it will kill him. Several fabulous Stories have been obtruded for Truth, both by antient and modern Writers, who were impoſed upon themſelves, either by Traditions handed down from their Anceſtors, without weighing the Probability or examining the Truth; or led by vulgar Reports, of which this is one in the Text of *Dioſcorides*, which he himſelf reckons to be falſe.

Aſparagus, ſays *Lemery*, is opening; it attenuates the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder; it provokes the Terms in Women; it removes Obſtructions, digeſts eaſily, is good for the Stomach, and nouriſhes but little. Whatever the *French-Aſparagus* may be, yet I am ſure our *Engliſh-Aſparagus*, which is the largeſt, fineſt and beſt in the World, both nouriſhes the Body very much, and exhilerates the Spirits very kindly and agreeably.

Aſparagus taken to exceſs, ſays the ſame Author, heats the Humours and makes them ſharp; for which reaſon Perſons of a bilious Diſpoſition ought to take them very moderatly. It gives a Stinking and diſagreeable ſmell to the Urine; as every one that eats of it, knows but too ſenſibly.

By Diſtillation it yields abundance of Oil, and volatile Alkaline Salt. It is proper in the Spring for every Age, and particularly for Perſons of a phlegmatick and melancholick Diſpoſition.

This Plant is much cultivated among the Foods proper for the Spring-Seaſon; is nurſed in Gardens, and ſo grows much better, and much larger, than that which grows wild in the Meadows and Fields without care or Culture. And that which is forced by means of extraordinary heaps of Dung is not near ſo good, pleaſant and nouriſhing, as that which is raiſed the common way, and comes in due Seaſons and at the proper Time. For the firſt is hardly any thing elſe but the Juice of the Excrement with which it is nouriſhed, tranſformed and condenſed into the Conſiſtency in which we ſee it; which is neither ſo firm, agreeable, nor palatable as the other, as partaking of the Qualities of its original Dunghil; whereas the other ſort is nouriſhed by the Fat and Juice of the Earth, and therefore ripening gradually and kindly, agreeably to the Rules, Steps and Methods obſerved by Nature, it is firm and ſolid, pleaſant and delicious to the Taſt, and affords to the Body a ſubſtantial Nouriſhment.

The Volatile Salt, which *Aſparagus* yields in great quantity, is capable of penetrating into all the Receſſes of the Body, and all its Parts, and of diſſolving the glutinous and entangling Humours that come in its way, and of opening it ſelf a paſſage in the ſmall Veſſels, by breaking and deſtroying the Obſtacles that ſtand in its way. This is the true reaſon why *Aſparagus* is a good Opener, and produces ſome other ſuch like Effects. The Quantity of volatile Salt with which it abounds, is the cauſe why it heats, renders the Humours ſharp and diſturbed, and does not well agree with Perſons of a dry and bilious Conſtitution. *Lemery. Traité des Aliments.*

TABLE CLVI. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS V.

Smilax, Rough-Bindweed.

Rough-Bindweed is a Plant with a Roſe-Flower, A, conſiſting of ſeveral Petals B. plac'd orbicu'arly, whoſe Pointal C afterwards becomes a ſoft Fruit D or roundiſh Berry, full of Seeds E, F, for the moſt part globoſe G H, or oval.

The Species of *Rough-Bindweed* are,

1. Smilax aſpera, fructu rubente, *C. B. Pin.* 296. *Rough-Bindweed with reddiſh Berries.* Smilax aſpera, *J. B.* 2.115. Smilax aſpera, rutilo fructu, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 112.

It grows with long, rigid, ſtriated, twiſted and tangled Stalks, bending ſometimes one way and ſometimes another; ſending Tendrils out of the Joints by the help of which it climbs upon the neighbouring Trees. It is full of hard and ſtiff Prickles, not only on the Stalks, but alſo on the Pedicles, of the Leaves. The Leaves are like thoſe of *Solomon's Seal*, but much ſtiffer, full of Veins, having Prickles about the edges and along the back of the Mid rib. The Flowers grow in Cluſters out of the Extremities of the Branches. They are ſmall, white, of a ſweet ſmell, hexapetalous, with ſmall Summits in the middle. To theſe ſucceed round Berries, in each of which is one, two or three Seeds.

It grows in the Hedges in *Italy* and *Narbonne*.

It is a *Succedaneum* to the *Sarſaparelle* in the cure of the *French* Diſeaſe, and the Pains of the Joints and Nerves: It evacuates the noxious humours by Sweat and Tranſpiration, and cleanſes the Deformities of the Skin: It is given in Powder, or boil'd in Water or any other Liquor.

2. Smilax aſpera, minus ſpinoſa fructu nigro, *C. B. Pin.* 296. *Rough-Bindweed with black Berries:* Smilax aſpera, *J. B.* 2.16. Smilax aſpera, nigro fructu, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 110.

3. Smilax aſpera ſeu ſpinoſa, latifolia, retuſo folio, peripheria lævi, *H. Cathol.* *Rough-Bind weed with ſmooth-edg'd Leaves.*

4. Smilax unifolia, humillima. *One-Blade.* Unifolium, *Dod. Pempt.* 205. Lilium convallium minus, *C. B. Pin.* 304. Unifolium ſeu Ophris unifolia, *J. B.* 3.534.

It has a ſmall, creeping, fibrous, ſweetiſh, white Root: From whence ariſes a ſlender Stalk of a ſpan high, cloath'd with one or two, ſeldom three Leaves, reſembling thoſe of the *Solomon's Seal*, but leſs, nervous and hairy on the backſide. The Flowers are white, of a ſweet ſmell, conſiſting of four Petals, as many Chives and a Style. The Berries are like thoſe of the *Lilly of the Valley* and red when ripe.

It grows in moſt of the high Woods in *Holland* and *Germany*. It Flowers in *May* and *June*.

5. Smilax aſpera, recemoſa, Polygonati folio. *Cluſter'd Rough Bindweed with a* Solomon's Seal-*Leaf*. Polygonatum racemoſum, *Corn.* 36.

6. Smilax ſpicata, Polygonati folio. *Spiked Rough-Bindweed with a* Solomon's Seal-*Leaf*. Polygonatum ſpicatum fertile, *Corn.* 34.

TABLE CLVI. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS VI.

Meniſpermum, Moon-Seed.

Moon-Seed is a Plant with a Roſaceous Flower A, conſiſting of ſeveral Petals B, plac'd round the Embryon. The Pointal is triple C, each part of which D becomes a Berry E, containing a plain Seed F, hollow when ripe, and ſhap'd like a half Moon.

Meniſpermum Canadenſe, ſcandens, umbilicato folio. *Climbing Moon-Seed of* Canada, *with an umbilicated Leaf.* Clematis hederacea, perennis, Virginiana, umbilicato folio, pappoſo flore. *H. R. Par.* Clematis Hederæ folio, *H. R. Bleſ.*

It is called *Meniſpermum* from Μήν the *Moon*, and Σπέρμα a *Seed*.

SECT.

Fig 1.

Smilax, *Rough Bindweed.*

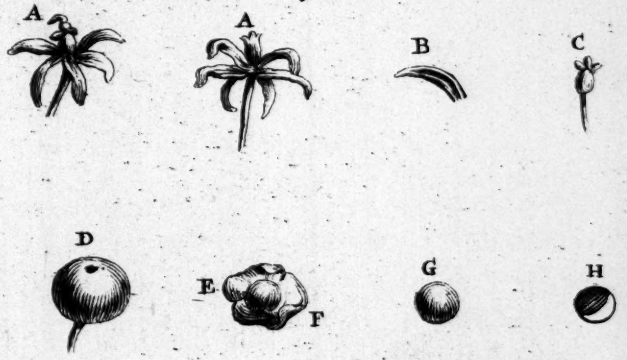
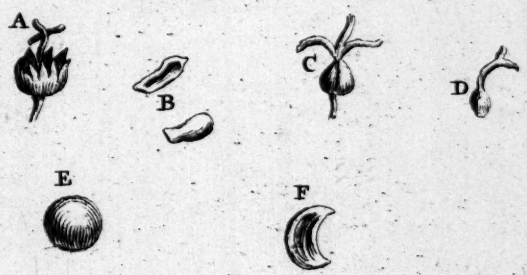


Fig. 2.

Menispermum, *Moon Seed.*




BRITISH MUSEUM
15
OCT
51



Tab. 157. Pag. 55

Cuminoides.



Pag. 56

Circœa. *Inchanters Night Shade.*



Pag. 57

Agrimonia. *Agrimony.*



Agrimonoides.

Pag. 58



SECT. IX.

Of Herbs with a Roſe-Flower, whoſe Empalement turns to a dry Fruit.

TABLE. CLVII. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS I.

Cuminoides, WILD-CUMMIN.

Wild Cummin is a Plant with a Roſe-Flower A, conſiſting of many Leaves B, which are generally fringed, placed orbicularly, and ſit on the Empalement C, which commonly turns to an oblong Seed D.

There is but one Species of this Plant, which is,

Cuminoides vulgare. *Common wild Cummin.* Cuminum Sylveſtre, capitulis globoſis, *C. B. Pin.* 146. Cuminum ſylveſtre, primum, valde odoratum, globoſum, *J. B.* 3. part 2.23. Cuminum ſylveſtre, *Dod. Pempt.* 300.

It has round Branches full of white Pith, nine Inches high, and variouſſly divided. The Leaves are a Palm long, and feathered, like the Leaves of *Pimpinella Sanguiſorba*, and every ſingle Leaf is deeply dented. At the tops of the Branches hang round Heads at white-hairy Footſtalks, to which adhere Seeds gathered together; under which ſtand Star-faſhioned Leaves, which are deeply cut, and as it were prickly. Our *Moriſon* deſcribes the Seeds more fully thus; It produces Seeds ſingle, not joined together in couples, hairy on the lower and ſmall part, or furniſhed with much Down and ſurrounded by a ſort of Net compoſed, by the admirable Skill of Nature, of four feathered or plumed Keels, and many angular Lobes, which appear as if they were of Wool.

It ſmells like narrow-leav'd *Parſnip*; but does not reſemble *Cummin* either in Taſt or Smell.

It grows in gravelly places about *Aix* in *Provence* in great plenty, as *Lobel* writes. *Adv.*

It reſembles the *Pimpinella Sanguiſorba* in its Heads, and *Valerian*, in its downy Seeds.

If this be the true *Wild Cummin* of *Dioſcorides*, as *Bellonius* is of opinion it is, the Seed is effectual againſt Wind either in the Stomach, Belly or Bowels, that brings tormenting Pains and Swellings with it; and taken in Wine expels the Poiſon of any venomous Beaſt. It is good for moiſt Stomachs, that are full of raw and crude Humours. Taken with Vinegar, it cures the Hick-cough. And if it be applied with Honey and Raiſins to the Face, or any other part that is black and blue by Blows and Strokes, it will quickly take them away; and applied in the ſame manner to ſwoln Cods, it removes the Swelling, and allays the pain.

Bellonius, in his Obſervations, ſays that in the Iſle of *Lemnos* the Inhabitants call it *Lago chimeni*, that is, *Leporum cubile*; and that they uſe it in their Victuals inſtead of *Origanum*, which they want; for, as he ſays there, it has both the taſt and ſmell of *Origanum*.

Lemery ſays, it contains abundance of eſſential Salt, and half-exalted Oil. That it is aperitive, digeſtive, inciſive, reſolutive, and proper for provoking Urine, and bringing down the *Menſtrua* or Terms in Women.

It is called *Cuminoides* from *Cuminum*; becauſe this Plant was confounded with the Species of *Cummin* by former Botaniſts; but Mr. *Tournefort* thought fit to make it a diſtinct Genus by it ſelf; Tho' he ſtill retained ſomething of the Name; for *Cuminoides* properly ſignifies a Plant reſembling *Cummin*: However, we have yen-

ventured to call it *Wild Cummin*; both becauſe we could not fall upon a more proper Name for it, and becauſe it has gone by that name among all other Botaniſts.

TABLE CLVII. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS II.

Circæa, Inchanters NIGHT-SHADE.

INchanters Night-Shade is a Plant with a Flower A conſiſting of two Leaves B, likewiſe reſting upon a two leav'd Empalement C: The Cup turns to a Pear-ſhaped Fruit D which is commonly divided into two Cells E, and generally full of oblong Seed F.

The Species of *Inchanters Night-ſhade* are,

1. Circæa Lutetiana, *Lob. Icon.* 266. *Paris Inchanters Nightſhade.* Solanifolia Ciræa dicta, major, *C. B. Pin.* 168. Ocimaſtrum Verrucarium, *J. B.* 2. 977.

It riſes with ſeveral ſmall, round, pointed ſtalks, which are generally upright, tho' ſometimes they lean, and are full of Pith, a Foot or a Cubit high, covered with a ſhort Down, and not branched. At every Joint of the Stalks are ſet two Leaves, each of them ſet upon a pretty long Foot-ſtalk, having a broad bottom, a ſharp Point, and thin-ſet Teeth about the edges. Some compare them to the Leaves of *Nightſhade*, others to thoſe of *Pellitory of the Wall*, being of a ſhining green-colour on the upper ſide, and tender, ſoft or gentle to the Touch, though they be a little hairy; and of a dark greyiſh colour underneath. From the middle of the Stalk almoſt upwards, do the Flowers grow Spike-faſhion, many ſet one above another, which appear to be of a dark browniſh colour while they continue unblown Buds; but when once blown, they are ſmall white Flowers conſiſting of two Leaves, each ſplit in two, together with two *Stamina* and a Pointal. The Empalement is alſo two-leav'd. To each Flower ſucceeds a ſmall round, rough Head, like a little Burr, which bends downwards; wherein are contained ſmall ſhining black oblong Seed, ſomewhat like Seed of *Pellitory of the Wall*, but leſſer. The Root is ſmall, very white and full of Joints, from whence it ſhoots down fibres, and creeps all around under ground, quickly ſpreading a great compaſs. The Taſt of the Root is ſomewhat ſweetiſh and wateriſh.

It grows common enough in ſhady and moiſt places, and in Woods and Hedges.

2. Circæa Canadenſis, flore albo. *Inchanters Nightſhade of* Canada, *with a white Flower.*

3. Circæa minima, *Col.* part 2. 80. *The ſmalleſt Inchanters Nightſhade.* Solanifolia Ciræa Alpina, *C. B. Pin.* 168.

This is the *Circæa Lutetiana minor* of *Parkinſon.*

This ſmall Species is in all reſpects like the former, only it is much ſmaller in all its parts, tho' it grows in the ſame place with it.

Both of them ſpring up in *April*, are in Flower in *June*, yield Seed in *Auguſt*, and afterwards periſh quite down to the ground, the Root abiding ſafe in the Earth.

This Plant was not known to any of the antient Botaniſts, as we can find; but are commonly called by the modern, *Circæa*; becauſe in the outward form it is like the *Circæa* of *Dioſcorides*. *Gerard* ſeems to have been the firſt who gave it the name of *Inchanters Nightſhade*, from *Circe*, the great Witch or Inchantreſs; becauſe the Head or Fruit of that Plant, which is rough, ſticks to peoples Cloaths, and as it were draws them to it, as the *Circe* of the Poets drew them to her by her Enchantments.

I don't find that it is ever uſed in Phyſick, tho' it is eſteemed reſolving, deterſive and vulnerary, being applied externally.

TABLE

TABLE CLVII. *Fig.* 3.

GENUS III.

Agrimonia, AGRIMONY.

AGrimony is a Plant with a Roſe-Flower A, conſiſting of many Leaves B placed orbicularly, and reſting upon the Empalement C, which turns to a Fruit D, commonly oblong, full of Prickles and furniſhed with one or two Seeds E F, which are generally oblong G.

The Species of *Agrimony* are,

1. Agrimonia officinarum. *Common Agrimony.* Agrimonia ſeu Eupatorium, *J. B.* 2.398. Eupatorium veterum ſive Agrimonia, *C. B. Pin.* 321. Agrimonia ſive Eupatorium, *Dod. Pempt.* 28.

It generally riſes with a ſingle Stalk a Cubit or a Cubit and half, and ſometimes two or three Cubits high, round and hairy, full of Pith, and begins at diſtances with Leaves placed alternately, above a Palm long, conſiſting generally of four Leaves on each ſide placed like Feathers, dented quite round with great Teeth, and full of Veins, covered with a ſhort and ſcarce diſcernible Down, with an odd Leaf at the End, and many ſmaller ones intervening, of a Taſt ſomewhat acrid and aſtringent. The Flowers are ſweet-ſmelled, growing alternately in a long train on the top of the Stalk and Branches, ranged as it were in ſpikes, of a Saffron-colour five leaved, and ſitting on the tops of the Burrs. When the Flowers fade, the Burrs bend downwards, and each of them contains a double Kernel or Seed. At the bottom of every Leaf two Lappets like Ears encompaſs the Stalk. The Root is thick, of an aſtringent taſt, and turns black.

It grows by the ſides of the Ways and ſown Fields, and about the Hedges, and in Paſtures.

2. Agrimonia odorata, *Cam. Hort. Sweet ſmelling Agrimony.* Eupatorium odoratum, *C. B. Pin.* 321.

This ſweet-ſmelling *Agrimony* is ſo like the former, that there is hardly any difference to be diſcerned by the Eye, but only by the Noſe; except that this grows ſomewhat leſſer, with rounder and whiter Leaves, and the Root of a dark red colour; but the ſmell of this doth much ſurpaſs the other, as alſo the taſt, being aromatical and aſtringent.

It is found in its full perfection in the Summer and Autumn.

3. Agrimonia Santonenſis, odorata. *Sweet-ſmelling Agrimony of* Saintes. Eupatorium odoratum, Santonenſe, ſeu Bleſenſe: Agrimonia medio modo odorata, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part. 2. 614.

The Leaves of this are of the ſame ſhape with thoſe of common *Agrimony*, but more ſweet ſmelled, tho' not ſo much as thoſe of the ſecond Species. In *Xaintong*, ſays *Lobel*, the Woods bordering upon *Poictu*, grows ſweet-ſmelling *Agrimony*, as they call it, by reaſon of its very fragrant ſmell; and the Learned *L'amour*, Dr. of Phyſick, cultivated it in his Garden for ſome years by paſt. *Adv.* p. 308. *Moriſon* found this Species in a Copſe and on the borders of the Meadows that lye next to the Copſe called *Le Coge de Chaile*, one or two miles from the City of *Blois*.

4. Agrimonia Orientalis, humilis, radice craſſiſſima, repente, fructu in ſpicam brevem & denſam congeſto. *Low Oriental Agrimony, with a very thick creeping Root, and a Fruit gathered into a ſhort and thick Spike.*

5. Agrimonia Orientalis, humilis, radice craſſiſſima, repente, fructu in ſpicam brevem & denſam congeſto. *Low Oriental Agrimony, with a very thick, creeping Root, and a ſhort, thick Spike.*

This Plant ſeems to be called *Agrimonia, quòd in agris abundat*, becauſe it abounds in the Fields. The *Greeks* call it *Eupatorium* from, King *Eupator* the Inventor of it. It is likewiſe called *Hepatorium, ab Hepate*, from the *Liver*, which it is ſaid to cure.

The Leaves and Tops of this Plant are moſt in uſe. It is a noble Hepatick in the firſt place, and then ſplenetick and vulnerary: It warms, and dries, and is of a thin ſubſtance; It opens, cleanſes and ſtrengthens the Liver, and reſtrains the flux of

it; and therefore it is almoſt conſtantly employed in Diſeaſes ariſing from the weakneſs of the Liver, ſuch as the *Dropſy*, and *Cachexy* or an ill habit of the whole Body; and is frequently uſed externally in Baths and Lotions. *Schrod.*

The Preparations made of this Plant are 1. The diſtilled Water of the Leaves and Flowers, or of the whole Plant gathered about the end of *June*. 2. The Juice of the Leaves and Flowers. 3. The Syrup, made of the Juice. 4. The Salt, made from the Aſhes of the whole Plant. *Id.*

It warms and dries, cleanſes, binds, and ſtrengthens, and therefore is a ſpecifick for the Stomach and Liver; cleanſes the Blood from any preternatural Sowerneſs, and is therefore good for the *Spleen*, and a notable Vulnerary. It is given with good ſucceſs for the *Dropſy*, *Cachexy*, &c. either in Decoction or Infuſion, &c. Vulnerary Potions prepared of this, are given with happy ſucceſs in the Venereal Diſeaſe. A Fomentation may be prepared of this Plant, of great efficacy, for allaying the nocturnal pains of the Joints. It is commended in Baths and Lotions for Luxations, *Fr. Hoffman.* It is likewiſe uſed in Catarrhs, Coughs, and in the Obſtruction of the Terms.

Rondeletius ſays, that *Agrimony* with ſtrong Vinegar laid on as a Plaiſter, will take away Warts: Perhaps Vinegar alone will do that.

The Powder of dryed *Agrimony* given in any proper vehicle, is very much commended by *Riverius*, in his Practice and Obſervations, againſt involuntary Piſſing; and that not without reaſon; for it is a pretty ſtrong aſtringent.

Cæſalpinus contends, that our common *Agrimony* is not the *Eupatorium* of the *Greeks*; for *Eupatorium* is an aromatick Plant, whereas *Agrimony* has neither taſt nor ſmell, but only produces a Dryneſs in the Mouth. But *Tragus* tells us, that the Root is found to be very ſweet-ſmelled in the Month of *May*, while it yet tender. And *C. Hoffman* found it very ſweet-ſmelled in the middle of Summer. It is likely therefore, that it varies according to the nature of the Place where it grows.

It is a ſingular and certain Experiment of *Jo. Frenge*, that *Agrimony* boil'd in Wine or Vinegar, and applied to the *Scrotum* by way of Cataplaſm, will allay the Inflammation of the Teſticles; and every body knows that it is employed with excellent ſucceſs in vulnerary Potions, *Sim. Pauli.*

The diſtilled Water of this Plant is commended for curing the Ulcers of the Mouth; and *Pietro Bembo* found it a moſt effectual Remedy againſt the Stone. *Id.*

Agrimony is accounted among the Specificks for Madneſs, being boiled in Spring-Water. *Dol. Lib.* 1. *c.* 5. §. 18.

This Root is proper in that ſort of Scurvy, which proceeds from the Laxity of the Veſſels, and Toughneſs of the Humours; in all languid *Viſcera*, in the *Lochiæ*, in the Diſeaſes of Maids and Children, in ſpitting or piſſing of Blood, in the Dyſentery, *&c.* It is much cried up in Convulſions and Epilepſies. It is uſed both in Decoction, Powder and Infuſion, *&c. Boerhaave in Diſtat.*

TABLE CLVII. *Fig.* 4.

GENUS. IV.

Agrimonoides, BASTARD-AGRIMONY.

Baſtard-Agrimony is a Plant with a Roſe-Flower A conſiſting of many Leaves B placed orbicularly, and iſſuing out of the Diviſions of the Empalement C. But both the Flower D and the Empalement are received into another Funnel-faſhion'd, and as it were fringed Empalement EF; and then the Empalement C turns to a ſharp oval Fruit G, which is infolded in another Empalement F, furniſh'd with Seed H, which is commonly ſingle I.

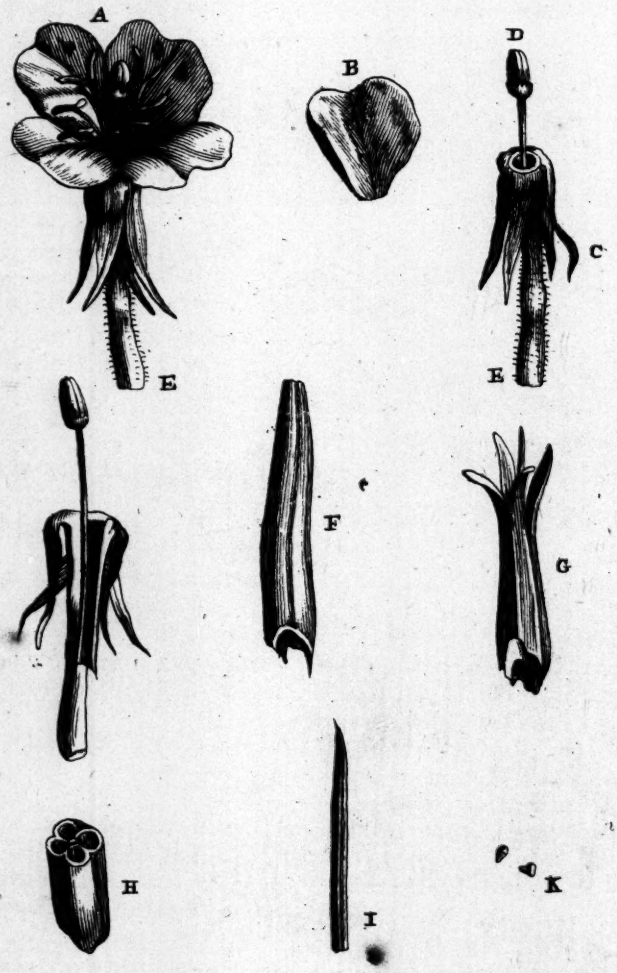
Of this there is but one Species, which is,

Agrimonides, *Col.* Part 1. 145. *Baſtard-Agrimony.* Agrimoniæ ſimilis, *C. B. Pin.* 321.

This


15
65
OCT

Onagra. *Tree Primrose.*



This Herb, That is like *Agrimony* and is none, and therefore called *Baſtard-Agrimony*, has ſeveral long, ſoft and hairy Leaves, next the ground, every one upon a long, hairy reddiſh-Footſtalk, which are cut or divided into many parts or Leaves, commonly ſeven, three on each ſide, and the ſeventh at the end; but having ſome ſmaller ones between them, as *Agrimony* hath, yet ſomewhat rounder than they, and all of them more finely dented, and ſharper pointed, of a dark green colour on the upper ſide, and greyiſh underneath: Among the Leaves riſe ſeveral weak Stalks, not altogether upright, but leaning downwards, whereon are ſet very ſcatteringly ſuch like Leaves, but ſmaller and rounder, with ſmall pieces at the Joints of each of them. At the tops come forth three or four hairy green Husks like Cups dented at the brims; out of every one of which riſes a ſmall yellow Flower, like that of *Agrimony*; yet ſometimes they ſcarce appear above the Husks, in which, after they are faln and part, appear ſmall oblong Grains like Grains of *Wheat*, two ſtanding together like two ſmall Lumps, which fall out of the Husks of themſelves, when ripe, leaving the Husk empty and gaping. The Root is ſmall, reddiſh and woody, continuing, and not periſhing in the Winter.

It Flowers in the Month of *April*, and is ripe in *May*.

It is called *Agrimonides* from the reſemblance, it bears to *Agrimony*.

The Virtues of it are not mentioned by any Author that I know of.

TABLE CLVIII

GENUS V.

Onagra, TREE-PRIMROSE.

Onagra is a Plant with a Roſe-Flower A, conſiſting generally of four Leaves B placed orbicularly, and reſting on the Empalement C; out of whoſe upper part, which is fiſtulous, riſes the Pointal D, the under part turning to a Fruit E, which is Cylindrical F, gaping in four parts G, and divided into four Cells, H, full of Seeds K, which are generally corner'd and adhere to the *Placenta* I.

The Species of *Onagra* are,

1. Onagra latifolia; *Broad-leav'd Tree-Primroſe.* Lyſimachia lutea, corniculata, *C. B. Pin.* 245.

This is the *Lyſimachia lutea, ſiliquoſa, Virginiana*, Park.

From an oblong, white Root, above the thickneſs of one's Finger, furniſhed with a few capillary fibres, riſes a Stalk which is at firſt round, but corner'd above the middle by reaſon of a great many branches, inclining to an Aſh-colour, hairy, about the thickneſs of ones finger, full of Pith, and variouſly marked on the upper part with reddiſh Spots. The Leaves are long, narrow, and thick-ſet on the Stalk placed alternately, notched about the edges, and gently dented. The Flowers ſet on the tops of the Pods, as in *Low-Oleander* and are large, tetrapetalous, yellow, like the Flowers of *Primroſe*, in a four-leav'd Empalement, which is furniſhed with a round jointed Footſtalk. In the middle of the Flower the Pointal preſents it ſelf, which deſcends green to the Joint, and is furniſhed with 4 Threds of a Brimſtone-colour placed in the faſhion of a Croſs, which are ſurrounded by eight Chives, four of which ſtand by each Leaf, and the other four ſtand betwixt them; and on each of theſe ſtands a whitiſh oblong Head. The Flower is ſweet-ſmelled, and does not continue above a Day; for that which blows in the Evening fades the Evening of the following Day; and ſo may properly be called *Ephemerus*, or the *Flower of one Day*. When the Flower and its Footſtalk drop at the Joint, the other part of the Footſtalk, which is an Inch and half long, ſtretches it ſelf gradually to the length of two or three Inches, and turns to a Pod or Horn, and ſwells by reaſon of the numerous, ſmall, corner'd, duskiſh Seeds which it contains; which, when it is ripe, the Horns (which grow in great number on both ſides of the Stalk) gape into four parts, containing four Rows of Seeds in four Cells, no Down adhering to the Seeds within.

[In

[In the bosom of every Leaf sits a single Flower: The sessile Horns want Footstalks, being thicker at the bottom, gradually smaller towards the point, and beset with thin-set hairs.]

F. Columna describes and draws this Plant under the Title *Lysimachia Americana*; and *Hernandez* calls it by the name of *Axochiotl. Hist. Mexican. Lib.* 7. *cap.* 48.

2. Onagra latifolia, flore dilutiore. *Broad-leav'd Tree-Primrose, with a fainter-coloured Flower.* Lysimachia corniculata non papposa, Virginiana major, flore Sulphureo, *H. L. Bat.*

3. Onagra latifolia, floribus amplis. *Broad-leav'd Tree-Primrose, with large Flowers.* Lysimachia Virginiana, altera, foliis latioribus, floribus luteis, majoribus. *Cat. Altdorf.*

This is larger and taller than the first Species, and sometimes rises above the heighth of a Man. The Leaves are broader, and shorter in proportion to their bigness, less sinuated about the edges, and almost even. The Flowers are also much larger.

This is more common in our Gardens than the first.

4. Onagra angustifolia. *Narrow-leav'd Tree-Primrose.* Lysimachia angustifolia, Canadensis, corniculata, *H. R. Par.* Lysimachia corniculata, lutea, Canadensis, minor seu angustifolia, *Mor. H. R. Blesi.*

5. Onagra angustifolia, caule rubro, flore minori. *Narrow-leav'd Tree-Primrose, with a red Stalk, and a small Flower.*

6. Onagra Americana, folio Betonicæ, fructu hispido, *Plum.* American *Tree-Primrose, with a Betony-Leaf, and, a bristly Fruit.*

7. Onagra Americana, foliis Persicariæ amplioribus, parvo flore luteo, *Plum.* American *Tree-Primrose with large Arsmart-Leaves, and a small yellow Flower.*

8. Onagra Americana, foliis Persicariæ angustioribus, magno flore luteo, *Plum.* American *Tree-Primrose, with narrower Arsmart-Leaves, and a large yellow Flower.*

9. Onagra Americana frutescens, Nerii folio, magno, flore luteo, *Plum.* American *Tree-Primrose, with an Oleander-Leaf, and a large yellow Flower.*

Onagra quasi Oenagra, from οἶνος vinum, & ἄγρος *ager*; as if you should, say *wild Wine*; because this Name was formerly given to a Plant, whose Root yielded a Winey smell.

It is said to be astringent, detersive, vulnerary, and proper for Stopping of Blood; but it is seldom or never used; and therefore the properties of it are little, if at all, known.

TABLE CLIX.

GENUS VI.

Chamænerion, Low-Oleander.

Low-Oleander is a Plant with a Rose-Flower AB, generally consisting of four Leaves C placed orbicularly; out of whose Center rises the Pointal H, frequently gaping in four parts I K. The Cylinder-fashioned Empalement D E, which is commonly composed of four Leaves F G, turns to a Fruit L, which is divided into four Cells M, that likewise gapes in four parts at the point N, furnished with much Seed P, which is furnished with Down Q, fixed to the *Placenta* O, which is furnished with four Wings or Partitions.

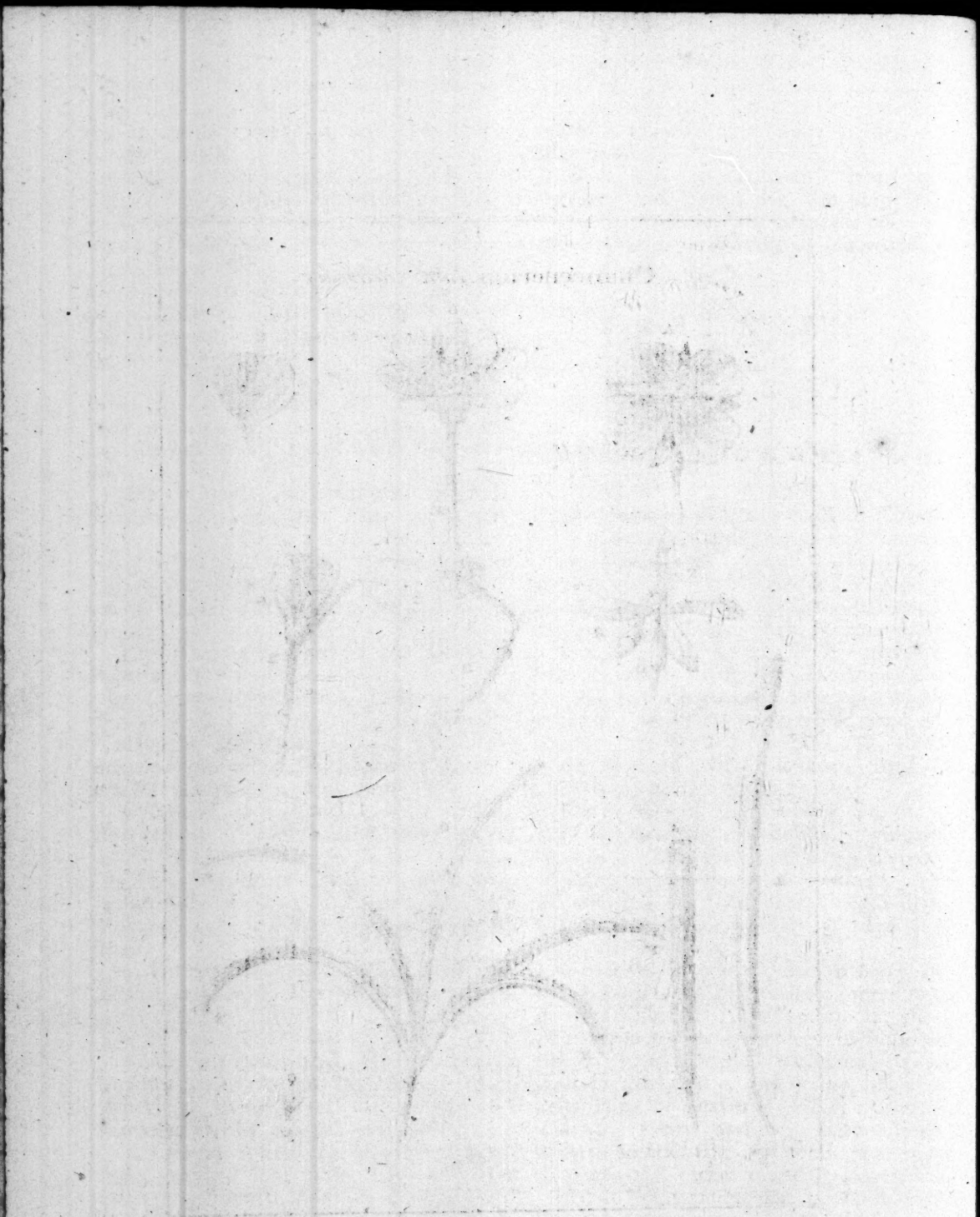
The Species of *Low-Oleander* are,

1. Chamænerion latifolium, vulgare. *Common Low-Oleander.* Lysimachia Chamænerion dicta, latifolia, *C. B. Pin.* 245. Lysimachia speciosa quibusdam, Onagra dicta siliquosa, *J. B.* 2.906. Onagra, *Lugd.* 865. *Rosebay Willow-Herb.*

It exceeds the other Species of *Looseſtrife*, says *J. Bauhinus*, in Tallness, being three, four, or more Cubits high, with a smooth, channelled, reddish Stalk which is full of white fungous Pith, furnished with many Leaves from bottom to top, and on the branches, resembling the Leaves of *Willow* or *Oleander*, oblong, pretty narrow, sharp-pointed, smooth on both sides, presenting some rare Vestiges of Notches round the edges, with oblique Veins at the sides drawn from the middle Nerve or Rib, which runs lengthwise, of a Taste somewhat astringent and clammy,

Chamænerion. *Low Oleander.*





clammy, not without ſome Acrimony. On reddiſh Branches grow long Pods in a long Series, which are ſquare, reddiſh, or from red inclining to an Aſh-colour, ſomewhat hairy, gaping into four parts when ripe, containing 4 rows of very ſmall Seeds wrapt up in a very fine Down, oblong, and of an Aſh-colour. The tops of the Pods ſpread into four narrow leaves which ſuſtain beautiful Purple Flowers, whoſe middle is poſſeſſed by white *Stamina* tipt with reddiſh and dark Summits, the long Pointal ending in four ſmall Legs. The Root is white and thick, creeps far and wide, and has an inſipid and viſcous Taſte.

It grows in the Meadows near *Sheffield*, a Town in *Yorkſhire*, and elſewhere in the North of *England*. It is likewiſe found on a Hill called *Moutets* near *Baſil*. It is often tranſplanted into Gardens, by reaſon of its beautiful Flowers; but is hated for its licentious and ungovernable Creeping.

2. Chamænerion latifolium, vulgare, flore albo. *Broad-leav'd common Low-Oleander, with a white Flower.* Lyſimachia Chamænerion dicta, latifolia, flore albo, *C. B. Pin.* 245.

3. Chamænerium latifolium, Alpinum. *Broad-leav'd Mountain Low-Oleander.* Lyſimachia Chamænerion dicta, Alpina, *C. B. Pin.* 245.

This Species has very ſhort Stalks, ſeldom above a Foot high; on which grow very narrow Leaves, like thoſe of *Chamænerium Geſneri*, yet ſome of them longer than others, and ſet without order: For the ſmaller come ſometimes from the middle of the longer, and ſometimes ſtand at the Joints. At the tops of the Stalks ſtand the Flowers, upon ſlender long, purpliſh Footſtalks, and ſometimes whitiſh, of a puprliſh or reddiſh blue colour, conſiſting of four pretty big Leaves, larger than the proportion of the Plant will admit, with ſome *Stamina* in the middle of every one of them, ſtanding in a ſmall Husk compoſed of four ſhort green Leaves, in which, after the Flowers are gone, grow up ſmall long Pods, with ſmall Seed in them, wrapt in Down like the other: The Root creeps not, but is compoſed of many Fibres; which whether it be annual or not we cannot affirm.

It grows in the Mountains of *Switzerland*.

4. Chamænerion anguſtifolium, Alpinum, flore purpureo. *Narrow-leav'd Mountain Low-Oleander.* Lyſimachia Chamænerion dicta, anguſtifolia, *C. B. Pin.* 245. Pſeudo-lyſimachium purpureum, minus, *Dod. Pempt.* 85. Lyſimachia ſiliquoſa, ſpecioſa, anguſtifolia, *J. B.* 2. 907.

This rare and beautiful Species (which is the *Lyſimachia ſiliquoſa, anguſtifolia, Chamænerium Geſneri dicta*, Park.) riſes with ſeveral hard Stalks, about two, and ſometimes three foot high, with many very narrow, long, green Leaves, ſomewhat like *Roſemary*-Leaves, according to *Parkinſon*, ſet very thick, two at a Joint; thoſe below being ſhorter than thoſe up higher: At the tops of the Stalks come up many Flowers, compoſed of four ſmall, round, pointed Leaves, of a fine reddiſh colour with ſome Chives in the middle every one ſtanding on the top of a ſmall, long and almoſt ſquare Pod, whitiſh on the outſide, and ſtuffed with fine Cotton or Down, in which lye bright red Seeds, which Pods with Seeds in them appear before the Flowers break forth at the end of them; for which reaſon ſome have called it *Filius ante patrem.* The Root creeps in the ſame manner, that the yellow and the blue ſorts do. Of this kind both *Geſner*, *Thalius* and *Cluſius* ſay, they found one with white Flowers, not differing in any thing elſe from the other, which is that which immediately follows.

5. Chamænerion anguſtifolium, Alpinum, flore albo. *Narrow-leav'd Mountain Low-Oleander, with a white Flower.* Lyſimachia Chamænerion dicta, anguſtifolia, flore albo, *C. B. Pin.* 245.

6. Chamænerion anguſtifolium, Alpinum, flore variegato. *Narrow-leav'd Mountain Low-Oleander, with a variegated Flower.* Lyſimachia Alpina, anguſtifolia, flore albo, ſtriato lineis purpureis, *H. R. Par.*

7. Chamænerion villoſum, magno flore, violaceo. *Hairy, Low Oleander, with a large Violet Flower.* Lyſimachia ſiliquoſa, hirſuta, magno flore, *C. B. Pin.* 245. Lyſimachia ſiliquoſa, 1. *Tabern Icon.* 855. *Great hairy, codded Looſeſtrife, or Willow-Herb, called alſo Coalings and Cream.*

1. has a ſurculous Root furniſhed with capillary Fibres, from whoſe Head break forth large reddiſh Buds, creeping on the ſurface of the Earth, by which it ſpreads and propagates it ſelf far and wide. The Stalks are ſlender but ſtiff, two Cubits high and better, round, hairy, and full of Pith, and branched from the bottom to the top. The Leaves grow oppoſite to one another in couples, and are oblong, pretty broad, and finely dented about the edges, hairy on both ſides, reſembling the Leaves of *Willow* or *Peach-Tree*, and adhere to the Stalks without Foot-ſtalks. From the Wings of the Leaves towards the tops of the Stalk and Branches come forth ſingle Flowers, ſtanding upon ſquare, hairy, reddiſh Pods, which are two or three Inches long, of a beautiful purple colour, and compoſed of four channelled Leaves ſhaped like a Heart, in the middle of which ſtands ſome Chives, tipt with white Summits, with a long white Pointal, which is divided into four bending Segments at top. The Empalement conſiſts of four ſharp jaggs. The Flower and the Empalement vaniſh at once. The Pods, which come forth prepoſterouſly before the Flowers, fly aſunder when ripe from the ſtreight Partition into four bending parts, containing four rows of ſmall winged Seeds, with a white Down ſticking to them. The Smell of the bruiſed Plant is ſweet; the Taſte is bitteriſh and ſomewhat acrid.

It grows on the brinks of Pits, Ditches, Rivers, and Brooks, and other wet places, as *J. Bauhinus* rightly obſerves. It flowers late with us, and after *Midſummer*. The whole Plant periſhes in the Winter, but the Root remains.

Tragus calls it *Salicaria*, and we, *Willow-Herb*, from the reſemblance of the Leaves. But this Species is particularly called *Codling and Cream*, from the ſmell of the Leaves a little bruiſed, which is very like the ſmell of boiled Apples and Cream.

8. Chamænerion villoſum magno flore purpureo. *Hairy, Low-Oleander, with a large purple Flower.* Lyſimachia ſiliquoſa, hirſuta, magno flore purpureo, *C. B. Pin.* 245. Lyſimachia ſiliquoſa, hirſuta majore flore purpureo, *J. B.* 2. 905.

9. Chamænerion villoſum, majus, flore parvo. *Greater hairy Low Oleander, with a ſmall Flower.* Lyſimachia ſiliquoſa, hirſuta, major, parvo flore, *C. B. Pin.* 245. Lyſimachia ſiliquoſa, hirſuta, flore minore, *J. B.* 2. 906. Lyſimachia ſiliquoſa, 2. *Tabern. Icon.* 855. *The leſſer hairy Looſeſtrife or Willow-Herb.*

From a Root full of white buſhy Fibres it ſends up Stalks a Cubit or two Cubits high, round and hairy, cloathed on the lower part with pairs of Leaves oppoſite to one another, reſembling the Leaves of *Willow*, covered with ſoft Down on both ſides and cut in on the edges with very ſmall Dents, and gradually ending in a Point: On long Pods ſtand ſmall Flowers, much ſmaller than thoſe of the Species laſt deſcribed, and of a pale or white reddiſh colour.

It is found in watry places, and on the banks of Rivulets.

10. Chamænerion villoſum minus, parvo, flore. *Smaller hairy Low Oleander, with a ſmall Flower.* Lyſimachia ſiloquoſa, hirſuta, minor, parvo flore, *C. B. Pin.* 245.

11. Chamænerion Alpinum, foliis ad nodos ternis. *Mountain Low Oleander, with three Leaves at a joint.* Lyſimachia ſiliquoſa, purpurea, Alpina, trifoliata, *Bocc. Muſ.* part. 2. 22. *Tab.* 5.

12. Chamænerion Alpinum, foliis ſplendentibus, denticulatis. *Mountain Low-Oleander, with ſhining dented Leaves.* Lyſimachia Alpina, glabra, ramoſa, violæ ſurrectæ foliis ſplendentibus, *Bocc. Muſ.* part. 2. 32. *Tab.* 16.

13. Chamænerion, Alpinum, minus, Brunellæ foliis. *Smaller Mountain Low-Oleander, with Self-heal Leaves.* Lyſimachia ſiliquoſa, nana, Prunellæ foliis acutis, *Bocc. Muſ.* Part. 2. 161. Lyſimachia Prunellæ foliis, *Ejuſ. Tab.* 108.

14. Chamænerion glabrum majus. *Greater ſmooth Low-Oleander.* Lyſimachia ſiliquoſa, glabra, major, *C. B. Pin.* 245. Pſeudolyſimachium purpureum, 1. *Dod. Pempt.* 85.

15. Chamænerion glabrum, majus, flore albo. *Greater ſmooth Low-Oleander, with a white Flower.* Lyſimachia ſiliquoſa, glabra, major, flore albo, *C. B. Pin.* 245

16. Cha-

16. Chamænerion Siculum, glabrum majus & nitidum, Amygdali folio. *Greater ſmooth and ſhining* Sicilian *Low-Oleander, with an Almond-tree Leaf.* Lyſimachia pulchra, Amygdali folio nitido, rubente caule, flore magno, purpureo, *H. Cathol.*

17. Chamænerion glabrum, minus. *Smaller ſmooth Low-Oleander.* Lyſimachia ſiliquoſa, glabra, minor, *C. B. Pin.* 245. Lyſimachia minor, *Tabern. Icon.* 854.

The Root is fibrous and creeping, the Stalks one Cubit, and two Cubits high, ſtiff, ſomewhat ſquare, reddiſh towards the bottom, begins with Leaves at diſtances, growing in pairs oppoſite to one another, half an inch broad, two fingers long, adhereing to the Stalks with their broad bottoms without Footſtalks, ſmooth, dented round the edges, and gradually ending in a ſharp Point. At the tops of the Stalks and Branches the Leaves ſtand ſingle, out of whoſe boſoms come forth ſmall ſingle Flowers, compoſed of four Leaves ſplit in two, of a pale purple colour ſtriped with deeper-coloured Lines in an Empalement cut into four ſharp Segments. The Pointal is not divided in four parts as in ſome of the others, and the Chives are much ſhorter. The Flowers ſtand upon very long Pods, which are ſquare, covered with a ſhort Down, and reddiſh. The lower Leaves which ſtand on the ſhoots that firſt break forth, are ſhorter, and in proportion to their length broader than the former, not dented, and do much reſemble the Leaves of *Self-heal*, or *Yellow Pimpernel.*

18. Chamænerion glabrum, minus, flore albo. *Smaller ſmooth Low-Oleander, with a white Flower.* Lyſimachia ſiliquoſa, glabra, minor, flore albo, *C. B. Pin.* 245.

19. Chamænerion anguſtifolium, glabrum. *Smooth narrow-leav'd Low Oleander.* Lyſimachia ſiliquoſa, glabra, anguſtifolia, *C. B. Pin.* 245. Lyſimachia ſiliquoſa, minor, *Tabern. Icon.* 856. *The leaſt ſmooth codded Willow-Herb.*

This Species ſeems to have a creeping Root, which ſends down from its upper part very long, ſmall, purpliſh Fibres. The Leaves that firſt break forth are ſmall, narrow, and reſemble the Leaves of *Hyſſop* or the fourth *Pimpernel* of *Lobel.* The Stalks are a Foot and ſometimes a Cubit high, round, ſlender, ſtiff and brittle, and cover'd with a ſhort and ſcarce diſcernible Down. The Leaves are ſet oppoſite to one another in pairs, except on the tops of the Stalks, where they grow alternately, as in the reſt; two fingers long half an Inch broad, without any Footſtalks, narrower at bottom, broader in the middle, and then gradually ending in a ſharp Point, generally turning back at the edges, inſomuch that they ſeem hollow on the backſide, either entirely ſmooth, or covered with ſo ſhort a Down that it eſcapes the Eye. They ſeem to have ſome ſort of Rudiments of Teeth at the borders and ſometimes they are altogether even. The Pods are ſquare, hairy and reddiſh, a Finger or a Finger and half long, ſtanding upon Footſtalks an Inch long; and carry on their tops four-leav'd Flowers, which are of a pale purpliſh colour, ſtriped with deeper coloured Lines, in an Empalement cut into five Segments, the Leaves are deeply cut in the middle.

This is much lower than the former, and has ſmaller Leaves, of a darker green colour, and not dented round the edges.

It grows in Marſhy places. In the Winter ſcattered at the Root certain little Globes of very ſhort roundiſh Leaves, which are thick and ſet cloſe together, reſembling the tops of the ſmalleſt *Houſeleek*; which are the firſt buds of the Plant that are to riſe in the Spring.

20. Chamænerion Origani folio. *Origany-leav'd Low Oleander.* Lyſimachia ſiliquoſa, glabra, minor, latifolia, noſtras, *Raii. Hiſt.* 862.

The Leaves of this Plant are ſmooth, of a dark green colour and about the bigneſs of *Baſil* or *Organy.* The Stalks are feeble, and two Palms long: The Pods are long and bending.

Mr. *Ray* obſerved this Species by the Brooks on the ſides of *Cheviot-Hill* in *Northumberland*, and does not queſtion but it grows elſewhere on Hills beſide Brooks.

21. Chamænerion Orientale, argenteum Salicis folio, flore magno. *Oriental, ſilver-coloured Low Oleander, with a Willow-leaf, and a large Flower.*

2. Chamænerion orientale, minimum, Hyperici folio, radice granulosa. *The smalleſt oriental Low Oleander, with a St. John's-wort Leaf, and a granulous Root.*

This Genus is called *Chamænerion* from χαμαὶ humi, & ῥ῾ὴρτον Nerion, quaſi Nerion humile, *or Low Oleander.*

TABLE CLX.

GENUS. VII.

Ricinoides, PHYSICK-NUT.

PHyſick-Nut, is a Plant with a Roſe-Flower A, conſiſting of ſeveral Petals B plac'd orbicularly, ſitting on a many-leav'd Empalement C, but barren; for the Embryon grows on other parts of the Plant, cover'd with an Empalement E, and afterwards becomes a Fruit F, divided into three Cells G, fill'd with an oblong Seed H.

The Species of *Phyſick-Nut* are,

1. Ricinoides ex qua paratur Tourneſol Gallorum. *Tourneſol Phyſick-Nut.* Heliotropium tricoccum, *C. B. Pin.* 253. Heliotropium parvum Dioſcoridis, Heliotropium minus Cluſii, ſive tricoccon Plinii, *Lob. Icon.* 261.

The Root is woody, ſimple, ſet with few fibres, annual. The Stalk is about a foot high, upright, branched, cover'd with a hoary Down; as are alſo the Leaves. They are ſinuated, nervous and ſoft. The Flowers hang in cluſters, being ſmall, yellow and not ſucceded by any Seed. For the Fruits come in another part of the ſame Plant, hanging on long Footſtalks, hid as it were under the Leaves, of an Aſh-colour, rough and warty, and containing three Seeds.

Theſe Fruits contain between their outer Skin and the Seed a ſort of Juice, which being rubb'd upon Paper or Cloth, at firſt appears of a lively green colour; but preſently changes blue or purple; and the ſame Cloth afterwards wet in Water and wrung, gives the Water a colour like red Wine, and theſe raggs of Cloth are what are ſold commonly under the Name of *Tourneſol.* It is uſed to colour Gellies, &c.

2. Ricinoides ex qua paratur Tourneſol Gallorum folio oblongo & villoſo. *Tourneſol Phyſick-Nut, with an oblong hairy Leaf.*

3. Ricinoides ex qua paratur Tourneſol Gallorum, folio oblongo, ſerrato, non villoſo. *Tourneſol Phyſick-Nut with an oblong, ſerrated Leaf, not hairy.*

4. Ricinoides arbor Americana, folio multifido, American *Phyſick Nut with a multifid Leaf.* Ricinus Americanus tenuiter diviſo folio, *Breyn. Cent.* 1. 116. Avellana purgatrix, *C. B. Pin.* 418. Avellana purgatrix novi orbis, *J. B.* 1. 322.

The *Indians* make uſe of the Fruit of this Plant to purge with.

5. Ricinoides Americana, Goſſypii folio. American *Phyſick-Nut with a Cotton-Leaf.* Ricinus Americanus major, ſemine nigro, *C. B. Pin.* 432. Ricinus major, Americanus, Curcas dictus & Faba purgatrix Indiæ occiduæ, *J. B.* 3. 643.

6. Ricinoides Americana, Staphiſagriæ folio. American *Phyſick-Nut, with a Staves-Acre Leaf.* Ricinus Americanus folio Staphiſagriæ, *C. B. Pin.* 432.

7. Ricinoides Americana, foliis Populi hirſutis, *Plum.* American *Phyſick-Nut, with hairy Poplar Leaves.*

8. Ricinoides Americana Caſtaneæ folio, *Plum.* American *Phyſick-Nut with a Cheſt-nut Leaf.*

9. Ricinoides Americana, fruteſcens, Althææ folio, *Plum.* *Shrubby* American *Phyſick-Nut with a Marſh-Mallow Leaf.*

10. Ricinoides Americana, Verbaſci folio, *Plum.* American *Phyſick-Nut with a Mullein Leaf.*

11. Ricinoides Americana, Æleagni folio, *Plum.* American *Phyſick Nut with an Æleagnus Leaf.*

12. Ricinoides Americana Arbor, folio Citri, argenteo polline conſperſo, *Plum.* American *Phyſick-Nut with a Citron Leaf, cover'd with a Silver Meal.*

TABLE CLX. *Fig.* 2.

Leontopetalon, LION-LEAF.

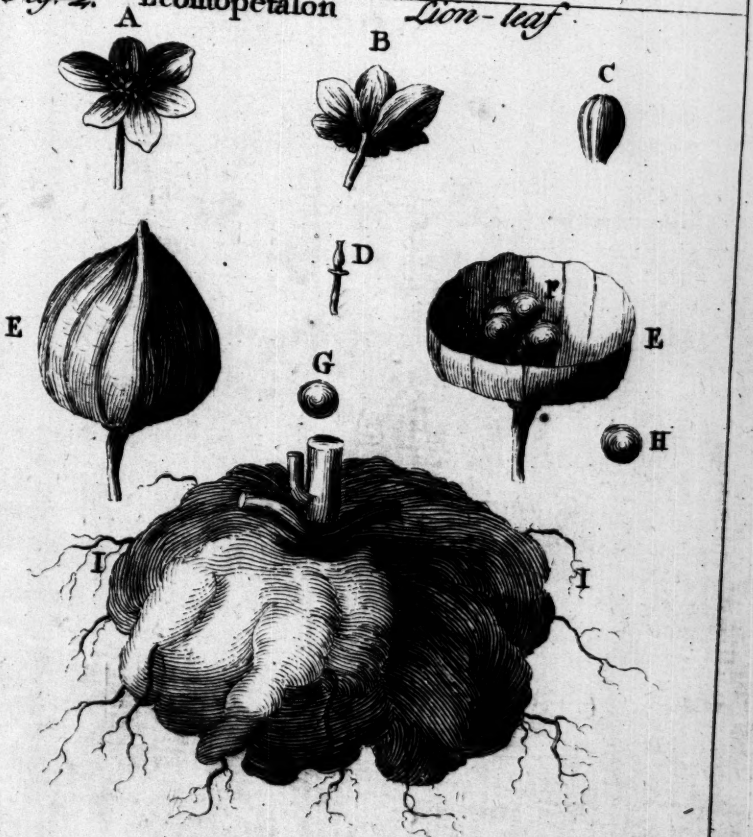
LIon-Leaf is a Plant with a Roſe-Flower A B, conſiſting of ſeveral Petals C, out of whoſe middle riſes the Pointal D, which afterwards becomes a Bladder E, full of Seeds

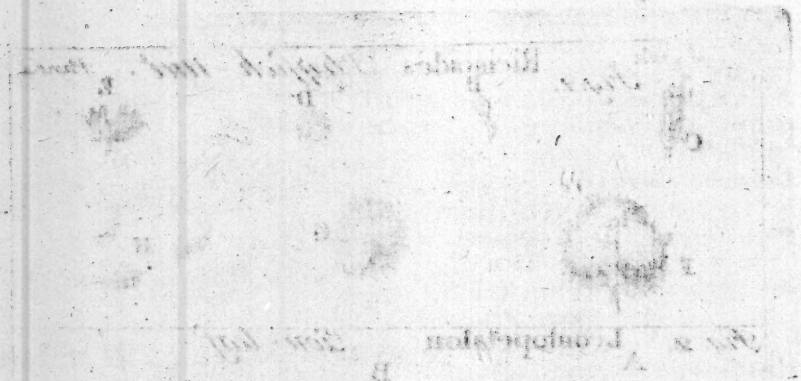
Tab. 160. Ricinoides *Physick-nut.* Pag. 64.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2. Leontopetalon *Lion-leaf.*





15 OCT

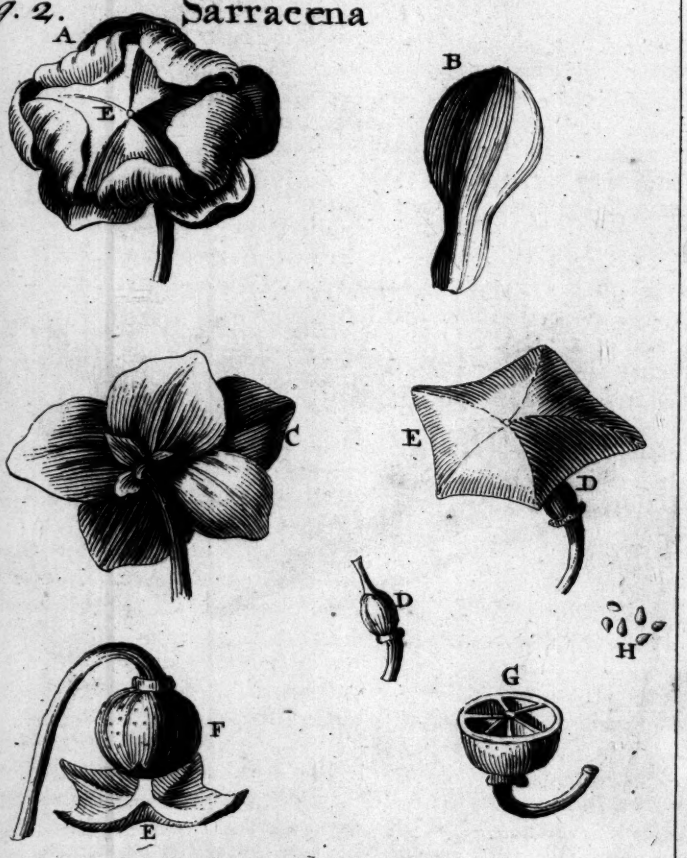

BRITISH MUSEUM
15
65
OCT

Tab. 161.

Fig. 1. Solanoides.



Fig. 2. Sarracena



Seeds F, for the moſt part Sphærical GH. To theſe Notes muſt be added a tuberous Root I.

The Species of *Lion-Leaf* are,

1. Leontopetalon foliis coſtæ ramoſæ innaſcentibus. *Lion-leaf with Leaves growing on a ramoſe Rib.* Leontopetalon. *Dod Pempt.* 69.

The Root is about the bigneſs of one's Fiſt, round, knobby, cover'd with an Aſh-colour'd Bark; the fleſh is of a greeniſh yellow, and of a bitter taſte. From this Root ariſe Footſtalks a foot long, divided into three parts, each of which diviſions ſuſtains two or three Leaves, almoſt round, ſometimes entire, and ſometimes jagged, and as it were curled, full of Veins, and of a colour between a bluiſh green and yellow. Amongſt the Leaves ariſes the Stalk, ſtriped with pale purple Lines, divided into many branches, cloth'd at the joints with ſmaller and leſs divided Leaves. The Flowers grow on Footſtalks an inch in length, mix'd with longiſh Leaves; they are thick-ſet on the Stalks in Spikes, and yellow, of the bigneſs of *Crowfoot* Flowers, conſiſting of five longiſh Petals, with yellow ſummits ſtanding in the middle; on the withering of which, the Footſtalks are extended to the length of a ſpan, and ſuſtain at the end a veiny Bladder like that of the *Winter-Cherry*. The Seed is black, like that of the *Indian Cane*.

Rawolf found this Plant about *Aleppo*. *Matthiolus* ſays, he ſaw it in the Fields in *Tuſcany* and other Places of *Italy*, and that it grows frequently in *Apulia*.

The Root is us'd at *Aleppo* to ſcour ſpots out of Cloaths.

2. Leontopetalon foliis coſtæ ſimplici innaſcentibus. *Lion-leaf with the Leaves growing on a ſingle Rib.*

This is pretty much like the preceding in height, Stalks, Flowers and roundneſs of the Root, which is red within. But the little Stalks are ſlenderer, lying on the ground, and at firſt as ſmall as a thread, divided into various branches, at the ends of which hang conſpicuous, yellow, little Flowers, thicker ſet together, conſiſting generally of four little Petals. The Leaves adhere to the back of the little Stalks by pairs, and ſet over-againſt one another, in ſuch a manner as to reſemble a Croſs; they are dark-green, broader at the extremity, and cut like thoſe of the Oak.

TABLE CLXI. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS IX.

SOLANOIDES.

Solanoides is a Plant with a Roſe-Flower A, B, C, conſiſting of four Petals, whoſe Pointal B becomes a roundiſh Shell D, containing a little Kernel E F, cover'd with a fleſhy Coat G, whence it acquires the likeneſs of a Berry.

The Species of *Solanoides* are,

1. Solanoides Americana Circææ foliis caneſcentibus. *American Solanoides with hoary Leaves ſhaped like thoſe of Inchanters Nightſhade.* Solanum racemoſum Barbadenſe minus tinctorium, Circææ foliis mollibus & incanis, *Pluk. Ph.* T. 112. f. 2.

2. Solanoides Americana, Circææ foliis glabris. *American Solanoides with ſmooth Leaves ſhaped like thoſe of Inchanters Nightſhade.* Amaranthus baccifer Indicus minor Circææ folio & facie, *Cat. H. Beaume.*

TABLE CLXI. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS X.

SARRACENA.

Sarracena is a Plant with a Roſe-Flower A, conſiſting of ſeveral Petals B placed orbicularly, ſitting on a many-leav'd Empalement C, out of the middle of which riſes the Pointal D, furniſhed with a kind of membranaceous Shield E, which afterwards becomes a roundiſh Fruit F, divided for the moſt part into five Pouches G, and full of oblong Seeds H.

There is but one Species of *Sarracena*.

Sarracena Canadenſis, foliis cavis & auritis. *Sarracena of* Canada *with hollow and eared Leaves.* Limonium peregrinum, foliis forma floris Ariſtolochiæ, *C. B. Pin.* 192. Limonio congener, *Cluſ. Hiſt.*

Our Author gave this Plant its Name from the famous Dr. *Sarrazin*, the *French* King's Anatomiſt and Botaniſt, who ſent it out of *Canada*.

THE

The COMPLEAT HERBAL.

The Seventh CLASS.

Of Herbs and Under-Shrubs, with a Polypetalous, Roſe and Umbellated Flower.

TABLE CLXII.



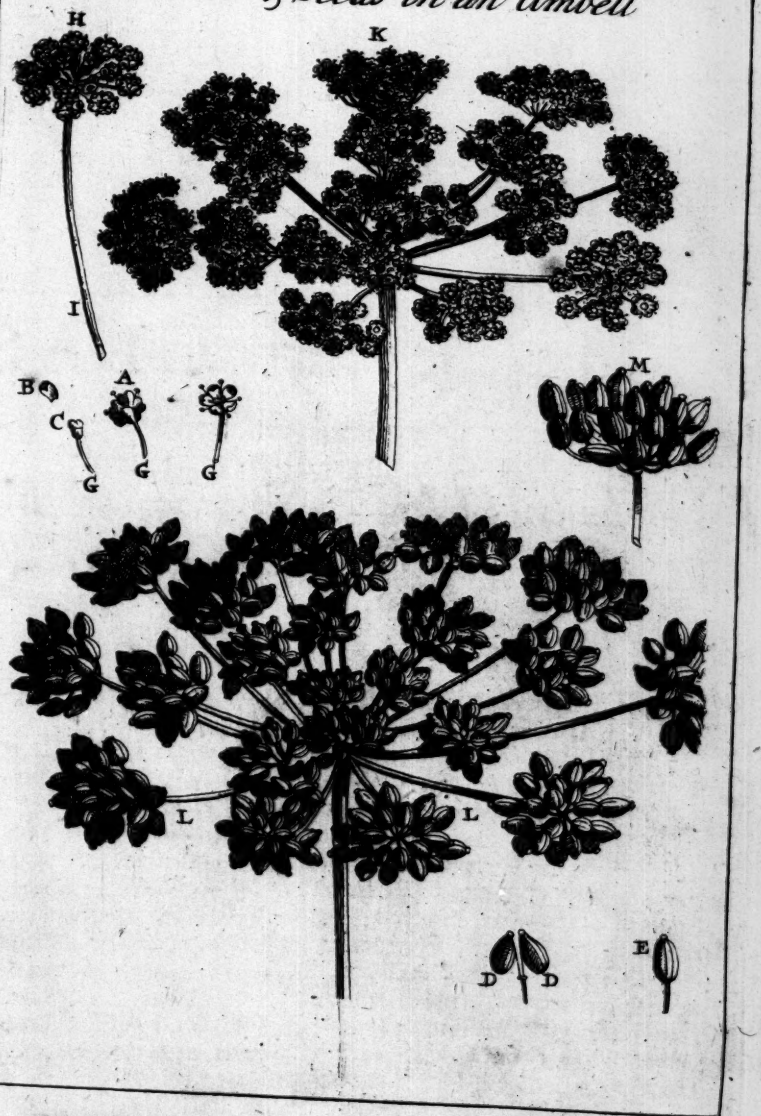
A Polypetalous Roſe-Flower A, which conſiſts of many Petals B placed orbicularly, is call'd an *Umbellated Flower*, if its Empalement C turns to a Fruit E compoſed of two Seeds DD, that adhere to one another when they are green; but ſeparate when they become ripe. It is peculiar to theſe Flowers, according to *Cæſalpinus*, *J. Bauhinus* and others, for each of them to reſt on a Footſtalk G, and be gather'd into Heads H, ſtanding upon long Footſtalks I, and then riſing from the ſame Point, to be rang'd in a ſort of Circle or Umbrella, like that which Women uſe to preſerve their Faces from the Sun. The Figures L and M repreſent the Seeds, which ſucceed theſe Flowers, ranged in the ſame Order. The famous Mr. *Ray*, with whom I agree in Opinion, does not require this circular Arrangement in umbelliferous Plants, nor indeed does it ſeem neceſſary. And therefore the proper Mark of an umbellated Flower conſiſts in the Roſe, or circular, or other faſhion'd Flower it ſelf, provided the Empalement turns to two Seeds.

SEC-

Tab. 162.

Pag. 66.

Flowers & Seeds in an Umbell



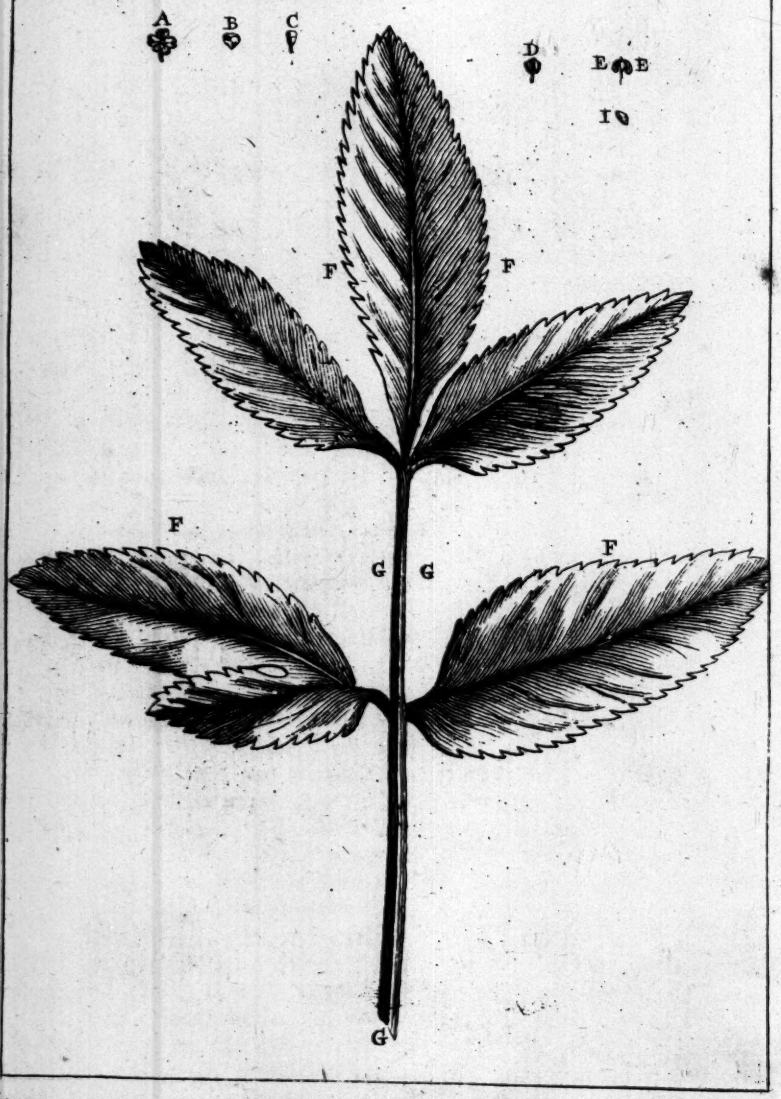

BRITISH MUSEUM
15
OCT


BRITISH MUSEUM
15
65
OCT

Tab. 163.

Ammi. *Bishops Weed.*

Pag. 67.



SECT. I.

Of Umbellated Flowers, ranged Circularly, whoſe Empalement turns to two ſmall channell'd Seeds.

TABLE CLXIII. GENUS I.

Ammi, Bishops-Weed.

Biſhops-Weed is a Plant with a Roſe and umbellated Flower A, conſiſting of many unequal Petals B ſhap'd like a Heart, plac'd orbicularly, and reſting upon the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit D compos'd of two Seeds E F, which are ſmall I, gibbous and channell'd on one ſide, and plain on the other. To theſe Marks muſt be added, that the Leaves F are oblong and narrow, and coupled together by the Rib G, with an odd one at top.

The Species of *Biſhops-Weed* are,

1. Ammi majus, *C. B. Pin.* 159. *Common broad-leav'd Biſhops-Weed.* Ammi vulgare, majus, latioribus foliis, ſemine minus odorato, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 27. Ammi vulgare, *Dod. Pempt.* 301.

This is larger than *Candy-Biſhops-Weed*, or *Biſhops-Weed* with very ſmall Seed, having a thicker channell'd Stalk, with pretty broad, oblong, dented Leaves cut into many Segments; ſomewhat reſembling the Leaves of *Goutwort*, but much ſmaller; and the upper ones divided into many jaggs. The Umbels are very large, and compos'd of unequal Tufts of white Flowers, with long Footſtalks, at the conjunction of which ſtand long Leaves quite around, which are cut into fine jaggs. The Seed is larger and more inſipid than the *Candy*, or ſmall-leav'd kind. The Root is ſlender and uſeleſs.

It grows wild, and in great plenty, in Vineyards, Gardens, and fruitful Fields, in *Italy* and *Sicily*.

2. Ammi majus, foliis plurimùm inciſis, & nonnihil criſpis, C.B. *Pin.* 159. *Greater Biſhops-Weed, with Leaves very much cut, and ſomewhat curled.*

Mr. *Ray* mentions a Variety of the firſt Species, with Leaves finely cut, which he had obſerv'd, and which is likely to be this here before us. This, *Fuſchius* called *Ammi medium, tenuioribus foliis*, ſays *J. Bauhinus*, and made it a different Species. But perhaps this Variety was wholly owing to Culture. *Camerarius* likewiſe mentions this Variety *in horto*. Common *Biſhops-Weed*, ſays he, ſometimes produces quite other ſort of Leaves, *viz.* furniſh'd with many jaggs, and ſomewhat curled; inſomuch that it appears to be quite a different Plant.

3. Ammi perenne, *Mor. Umb.* *Perennial Biſhops-Weed.* Ammi quorundam Dalechampii, *Lugd.* 696. Eryngium arvenſe, foliis ſerræ ſimilibus, C.B. *Pin.* 386. Crithmum quartum Matthioli, umbelliferum, J.B. 3. Part 2. 195. Eryngium quartum, *Dod. Pempt.* 732.

This Plant is hateful for the creeping of its Roots: For they are very long, and will come to life again, if but the leaſt Fibre be left, pretty thick, white, and reſembles *Eringo-Roots* both in taſte and figure. The Leaves are divided into three, four, more or fewer oblong Segments, half an inch broad and better, long, notched quite round, and of the ſame taſte with the Roots. The Stalk is like that of *Fennel*, channelled ſtuffed full of Knots and Branches. The Umbels, which are pretty large, are compos'd of very ſmall Flowers of a whitiſh colour.

The

The Seed is ſmall, longiſh, and, as they ſay, acrid and ſweet-ſmell'd.

It is very common among the Corn in the Countries in *Germany* along the *Rhine*.

Ruellius deduces the Name of this Genus from ἄμμις, a *Chamber-pot*; becauſe it provokes Urine to ſuch a degree, that whoever takes of it, will quickly want a Chamber-pot.

None of theſe Species is much, if at all us'd in Phyſick; only the Seed of the firſt is employ'd in carminative Decoctions. Some reckon it very aromatick and attenuating. It is mightily cry'd up for the Cure of cold Diſeaſes.

TABLE CLXIV. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS XI.

Apium, PARSLEY.

Parſley is a Plant with a Roſe and umbellated Flower A B, conſiſting of many even Leaves D, plac'd orbicularly, and reſting on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit E compos'd of two Seeds F, which are ſmall G, gibbous and channelled on one ſide, but plain on the other. To theſe Marks muſt be added, the Leaves divided into Wings, or growing upon a branched Rib.

The Species of *Parſley* are,

1. Apium hortenſe, ſeu Petroſelinum vulgò. *Common Garden-Parſley* Apium hortenſe multis, quod vulgò Petroſelinum, palato gratum, planum, J.B. 3. Part 2. 97. Apium hortenſe, *Dod. Pempt.* 694.

This firſt Species has a white ſingle Root, ſometimes as thick as one's Thumb, furniſhed with a few fibres, and ſhoots deep down into the Earth. In a good Soil it commonly ſends up ſeveral ſingle Stalks, which are likewiſe as thick as one's Thumb, round, ſmooth and channelled, two Cubits high and better, jointed, naked, branched immediately from the bottom, the lower branches coming ſingly forth from the Wings of the Leaves, and the upper ones ſtanding in pairs oppoſite to one another, and ſometimes more than two from the ſame Joint. The lowermoſt Leaves which come from the Root on long Footſtalks, are generally compos'd of two pairs of Wings, and an odd one at the end of the Leaf. But the Leaf which ſtands at the end of the Rib is divided into three, and each of theſe again into three jaggs, which are dented with three ſharp teeth. On the tops of the Stalks and Branches ſtand Umbels compos'd of many Rays, reſting upon long Footſtalks: The Flowers themſelves are pale, conſiſting of five Leaves, which are ſo ſmall, that they are ſcarce diſcernible; to which ſucceeds channelled, ſhort and thickiſh Seed.

The Leaves in this Plant are ſometimes divided into narrow and long jaggs; ſo that any one may eaſily be induc'd to believe it to be a different Species; and certainly it is a very remarkable Variety. The taſte of the Plant is ſomewhat acrid, and not unpleaſant; as is alſo the ſmell.

2. Apium vel Petroſelinum criſpum, C.B. *Pin* 153. *Curled Parſley.* Apium hortenſe multis, quod vulgò Petroſelinum, palato gratum, criſpum, J.B. 3. Part 2. 97. Apium criſpum, Apium multifolium, *Tabern. Icon.* 90.

The Leaves of this Plant are rounder and more thick-ſet than in the former, beautifully notch'd and curl'd, or criſped, or folded in on the edges; ſo that they make a very agreeable ſhow, and look like a Ruff. The queſtion is, whether this be different from the firſt Species, or only an accidental Variety of it. *Columna* ſays, that it grows wild in *Sardinia*, from whence the Seed is carry'd into other Countries.

3. Apium hortenſe latifolium, C. B. *Pin.* 153. *Broad-leav'd Garden-Parſley.* Apium hortenſe, magnum, vulgari hortenſi ſive Petroſelino vocato, ſapore idem, ſive Anglicanum quibuſdam, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 99. An Petroſelinum majus, ſive Virginianum, *Park.*

Parkinſon ſays, that the *Virginian Parſley* differs not in any thing from the common *Garden-Parſley*, but in the bigneſs of all its Parts. He ſays, the Leaves are as large as thoſe of *Water-Parſley*, and of a deeper green colour than thoſe of the common Garden-kind; the Seeds twice or thrice as big, and the Root thicker and ſhorter.

C. Bauhinus deſcribes the great Garden-kind thus: From an oblong whitiſh Root, which is ſmall in proportion to the ſize of the

Tab. 164. Fig. 1.

Apium *Parsley.*

Pag. 68.



Fig. 2.

Cicuta *Hemlock.*

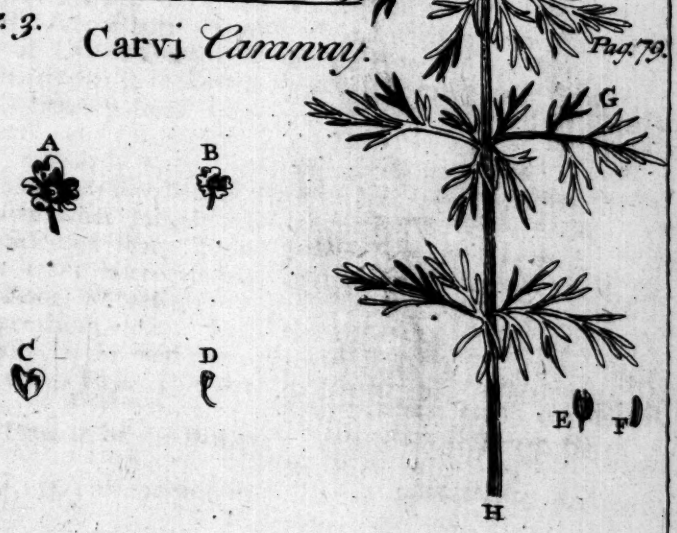
Pag. 76.



Fig. 3.

Carvi *Caranay.*

Pag. 79.




BRITISH MUSEUM
15
OCT

the Plant, come forth Leaves (on Footſtalks a Palm, and a Palm and half long, channelled and of a pale green colour) which are firſt divided into three Segments, each of which is again divided into three, and each of theſe parts is three or four times as big as in the *common Parſley*, cut round the edges, and of a pale green colour. Among theſe riſes a ſmall channelled Stalk a Cubit, or a Cubit and half high, on the top of which are ſet oblong, narrow Leaves not at all cut. It has a ſmall, white Umbel, compoſed of many ſmall Leaves, to which ſucceed Seeds in the ſhape of *common Parſley* Seeds, but three or four times larger, and of a ſomewhat aromatick Taſte.

4. Apium Macedonicum, *C. B. Pin.* 154. *Macedonian Parſley.* Apium ſive Petroſelinum Macedonicum multis, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 102. Petroſelinum Macedonicum ex Lobelio, *Dod. Pempt.* 697.

This *Macedonian Parſley* has ſeveral Stalks of Leaves next the Ground, divided much like the *Garden Parſley*, but with greater, broader, and rounder Leaves, dented quite round, and in ſome places more deeply cut in or gaſhed, of a bright pale green colour; among which riſes up a ſhort, thick and ſomewhat hairy Stalk, about half a yard high or better, full of Leaves and Joints, and Branches at them, ſo that it looks like a ſmall thick Buſh, bearing ſmall Umbels of whitiſh Flowers, and ſmall, rough, dark, greyiſh Seed, eſpecially after they are rubbed ſmooth, ſomewhat like common Parſley Seed, but ſomewhat longer and darker, of an aromatick and ſharp Taſte, and at laſt of an unſavory bitterneſs like *Cummin-Seed*. The Root is pretty thick, ſhort, and white, periſhing after it hath yielded Seed, eſpecially in the cold Countries, tho' it is ſaid not to be ſo in a warm Climate.

Columna takes this Plant to be the *Daucus ſecundus Dioſcoridis.*

5. Apium Luſitanicum, rotundifolium. *Portugueze Parſley.*

6. Apium Pyrenaicum, Thapſiæ facie. *Thapſia-like Pyrenean Parſly.* Seſeli Pyrenaicum, Thapſiæ facie, *D. Fagon. Schol. Bot. Par. Bat.*

7. Apium Aniſum dictum, ſemine ſuaveolente, majori. *Parſley called Aniſe, with a large ſweet ſmelling Seed.* Aniſum Herbariis, ſemine majore, *C. B. Pin.* 159. Aniſum veteribus, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 92. Aniſum, vulgare, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 202.

The lowermoſt Leaves which break forth firſt, adhere to long Footſtalks, and are whole, roundiſh, but dented round the edges, ſmooth, of a pale green colour, above an Inch long, and ſweet-ſmelled; the upper ones like the Leaves of *common Parſley*, and finely cut. The Stalk is round, hollow, branched, feeble and ſcarce able to ſupport it ſelf, hairy and ſomewhat channelled. The Umbels on the tops of the Stalks and Branches are large for the ſize of the Plant; nor are there any Leaves ſtanding at the riſe of the Rays. The Flowers are ſmall and white, compoſed of five ſplit Leaves, all of them near the ſame bigneſs, with as many white Chives. The Seed is ſmall, leſſer than that of *Hemlock*, channelled, almoſt of an Aſh-colour, of a very agreeable and ſweet Taſte and Smell, with a pleaſant Acrimony. The Root is ſlender and uſeleſs, ſometimes ſingle, and ſometimes compoſed of many parts.

We are not certain where it grows wild; but they ſay it grows well in *Crete, Syria, Ægypt* and other Eaſtern Countries. They ſow a great deal of it in *Malta*, where it is called *ſweet Cummin*, which the Inhabitants ſell to make Money of.

8. Apium Aniſum dictum, ſemine ſuaveolente, minori. *Parſley called Aniſe, with a ſmaller ſweet ſmelling Seed.* Aniſum Herbariis, ſemine minori, *C. B. Pin.* 159.

9. Apium paluſtre & Apium officinarum, *C. B. Pin.* 154. *Marſh-Parſley, and Parſley of the Shops.* Apium vulgatius, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 100. Eleoſelinum, *Dod. Pempt.* 695.

This is the *Apium officinarum, ſeu Paludapium*, Park.

It has a white, thick, ſtreight Root, which ſhoots deep into the Ground, and is ſometimes divided into ſeveral Heads; from which riſe many Leaves on Footſtalks nine Inches long, reddiſh, ſtriped and hollow, and compoſed of two or three pairs of Feathers, and an odd one at the end: Theſe

Feathers are broad, dented round the edges, and divided into three conſiderable jaggs. From the ſame Root likewiſe riſes many thick, deeply channelled, and hollow Stalks, above two Cubits high, jointed at great diſtances, begirt with Leaves like thoſe at the Root, upon Footſtalks that become gradually ſhorter till they adhere immediately to the Stalks at the top, and placed alternately; out of whoſe boſoms come forth very long branches immediately from the bottom, which reach almoſt to the middle of the Stalk. In the very Angle where the Stalk is parted into Branches (perhaps where the middle of the Stalk terminates) ſits an Umbel upon a very ſhort and ſometimes no Foorſtalk at all, which is not continuous or cloſe, but ſcattering, compoſed of a good many Rays, each of which bears at top an Umbel of very ſmall Flowers conſiſting of five whitiſh Leaves, that grow cloſe together, to which ſucceed very ſmall channelled Seeds, ſmaller than thoſe of *common Parſley*. The Stalks and Branches often end in three, and ſometimes in two Branches in the very Point where the Umbels ſit; and yet the extreme Branches end at laſt in Umbels.

The ſmell of the whole Plant is ſtrong, but not unpleaſant.

It is often found in Marſhy Rivulets, and great Ditches, eſpecially near the Sea.

Marſh-Parſley tranſplanted into Gardens, turns milder, and leſs diſagreeable, by diligent Care and Culture; and therefore both in *Italy* and *France*, they are very fond of the tender Leaves and the upper part of the Root, which they eat with Oil and Pepper. The *Italians* call this Herb *Sceleri* or *Celeri* The *French* learned the uſe of it from the *Italians*, from whom alſo they received its Name. *Parkinſon* offers it as a new Species, under the Title of *Selinum ſive Apium dulce*; to whoſe Opinion I cannot agree; becauſe *Sweet Parſley* or *Celeri*, ſown and cultivated in our Gardens, degenerates in ſome Years into common *Marſh-Parſley*, by reaſon of the Coldneſs of the Air: Which likewiſe happens to *Sweet Fennel* ſown with us, generally in three or four Years; ſo that if we would have it right, we muſt fetch new Seed from *Italy*. *Ray*.

10. Apium dulce, Celeri Italorum, *H. R. Par.* *Sweet Parſley which is the* Celeri *of the* Italians. Selinum ſive Apium dulce, *Park. Theat.* 926.

Parkinſon calls this *Sweet Selinum* or *Smallage*, and deſcribes it as follows: It grows up in the ſame manner as the former, but larger than it; the Leaves are alſo larger, but not of ſo deep a green colour; the Flower and Seed is alſo like thoſe of the former, but ſomewhat larger. The Root is big and long, with ſeveral Fibres at it, white, and much more juicy and pleaſant than either *Smallage* or *Parſley*, with a very warming and comfortable reliſh, and not in the leaſt offenſive; but the whole Herb is ſo pleaſant as if Sugar had been mixed with it. This, ſays he, we have found to keep both its Reliſh and Form for the firſt or ſecond Year, after the Seed, that comes from beyond the Sea hath been ſown with us: But as *Sweet Fennel* degenerates in this Country, by degrees, ſo does this, and only continues ſweet in warmer Climates; the Leaves alſo decay in their Verdure, and loſe much of their freſhneſs, becoming more dark or duskiſh like *Smallage*.

11. Apium paluſtre, minus, cauliculis procumbentibus, ad alas floridum, *H. L. Bat.* *Smaller Marſh-Parſley, with procumbent Stalks, and Flowers ſtanding at the riſe of the Branches.*

12. Apium Creticum, minimum, Aniſi facie. *The ſmalleſt, Candy Parſley, with an Aniſe-Countenance.*

13. Apium Græcum, ſaxatile, Crithmi folio. *Rock-Parſley of* Greece, *with a Sea-Holly Countenance.*

Apium, which the Greeks call Σέλινον, is thought to have received its Name *ab apibus* from the *Bees*; becauſe they are mightily delighted with its Flowers. The common *Petroſelinum* is thought to be the *Apium* of the Ancients; and the *Apium officinarum*, their *Eleoſelinum*.

14. Apium hortenſe latifolium, maximâ, craſſiſſima, ſuavi & eduli radice, *Boer. Ind.* 58. *Broad-leav'd Garden-Parſley, with a very large, thick, ſweet and eatable Root.*

15. Apium

15. Apium Luſitanicum, maximum, folio trilobato, flore luteolo, *Boer. Ind.* 58. *Great Parſley of* Portugal *with a trilobated Leaf, and a yellowiſh Flower.*

The firſt Species is more uſed in the Kitchin than in Shops, and is good in moſt ſorts of Diſhes Both the Root and the Herb it ſelf ſerve the ſame purpoſes. They keep down the Inflations of the Stomach, and provoke both Urine and the Terms. They free both the Liver and Spleen from Obſtructions, and are very good for ſuch as are troubled with the *Dropſy*, or the *Jaundice*. In this Country we commonly fry it with all ſorts of Fleſh in order to give a good Reliſh, and put it into the Belly of Fowls boiled or roaſted, and even eat it raw with Butter, and mix it with our Sallads. And certainly as to the Taſte of it I know no Pot-Herb more agreeable and palatable than this ſame *Parſley*. However, we are told that it is an Enemy to the Eyes, and hurts the Sight; which I can hardly be induced to believe.

Schroder tells us, that both the Root and Seed are in uſe; that they warm and dry almoſt in the third Degree. They cut and open, and therefore the Root is one of the Five opening Roots. The chief uſe of it is internally, for provoking Urine and the Terms, expelling the Stone, and diſſolving the Scrophulous Tumours of the *King's-Evil*. The Seed is more powerful than the Root, and is reckoned one of the ſmall hot Seeds. Both of them are chiefly given inwardly.

There is a diſtilled Water drawn from the Stalk, Leaves, and Flowers, gathered in the Month of *June*.

Galen commends it againſt the *Falling-Sickneſs*, eſpecially if the Roots be boiled and eaten like *Parſnips*.

The Seed is reckoned effectual to break Wind, as well as to diſſolve the Stone in the Bladder or Kidneys, and to eaſe the racking and tormenting Pains occaſioned by it; and is alſo effectual againſt the Poiſon of any venemous Creature, as alſo againſt the Danger to which they are liable who have taken *Litharge*. It is preſcribed among other things that ſerve to remove a Cough. The Leaves of *Parſley* eaten after *Onions*, *Leeks*, or *Garlick*, takes away the offenſive ſmell of them, and ſuppreſs the Vapours that may offend either the Head or the Eyes. It is uſual alſo to throw the Herb into Fiſh-Ponds, if there be any ſick Fiſh in them, in order to purge and cleanſe them.

The diſtilled Water of the Herb is a familiar Medicine with Nurſes, to give their Children, when they are wrung and griped in their Stomach or Guts with Wind, which they call the *Fretts*, and is no leſs available than the Water of *Saxifrage*, for that purpoſe; nor is it improper for ſuch as are arrived at riper Years.

The Leaves of *Parſley* laid to Eyes that are ſwoln and inflamed with Heat, give them much eaſe, eſpecially if they be uſed with Bread and Flower. The ſame fryed with Butter, and applied to Womens hard Breaſts, that become ſo by the curdling of the Milk, quickly abates the hardneſs; and likewiſe takes away black and blue ſpots and marks cauſed by Contuſions, Bruiſes, Falls, *&c.*

Tragus precribes an excellent Medicine for curing the *Jaundice*, *Falling Sickneſs*, *Dropſy*, the *Stone in the Kidneys*, &c. which is this: *Take of the Seeds of Parſley, Fennel, Aniſe and Caraway, of each an Ounce; of the Roots of Parſley, Burnet, Saxifrage and Caraway, of each an Ounce and half: Let the Seeds be bruiſed, and the Roots waſhed and cut ſmall; let them all lie to ſteep in a Pottle of white Wine, and in the Morning let them be boiled in a cloſe earthen Veſſel, till a third part or more be waſted; which being ſtrained and cleared, take four Ounces of it a time, Morning and Evening, firſt and laſt, abſtaining from Drink for three hours after.* This opens the Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, and carries off the Dropſy and Jaundice by Urine.

The Seeds, ſays *Dodonæus*, are more efficacious in Phyſick than the Roots; they diſcuſs, open, provoke Urine, diſſolve the Stone, break the Wind, cure Dropſies, bring down and quicken the Terms, and expel the After-birth and a dead *Fœtus*. They are likewiſe commended againſt an old inveterate Cough, either mixed or boiled

with *Lohoch.* Nor are they of leſs virtue in conquering Poiſons, and are therefore put into *Theriacs.*

All the parts of the Herb reſolve hard and warm Tumours, and laid upon Womens Breaſts leſſen their Milk, and are therefore uſed by our Women when they wean their Children, *Schrod.*

In your choice of *Parſley* ſays *Lemery*, you are to take the tops of it before it begins to Flower or bear Seed; becauſe then they are more tender, have a better ſmell and are not ſo acrid. The Roots of *Parſley* are likewiſe uſed in Foods; but then they muſt be long, whitiſh and tender.

Parſley in all its parts provokes Urine, and Womens Courſes, brings away the Stone from the Kidneys and Bladder, removes Obſtructions, reſiſts Poiſons, is vulnerary and reſolving, expels Wind, and diſſipates the Milk in Womens Breaſts, being bruiſed and applied to the Boſoms.

It does not always produce good Nouriſhment; for it enflames the Maſs of Blood, and cauſes Head-achs, when too frequently made uſe of.

By Diſtillation *Parſley* yields ſome Acid, pretty much volatile alkaline Salt, and abundance of Oil and Phlegm.

The Roots of *Parſley* contain more Acid than the Leaves; but they yield leſs volatile alkaline Salt by Diſtillation; otherwiſe they are much alike in their whole Analyſis.

Parſley agrees at all times with old People and ſuch as are of a phlegmatick, and melancholick Conſtitution; but young People who are of a hot and bilious Nature, ought to uſe this Herb very ſparingly, *Lemery, Traité des Aliments.*

His Remarks are as follows:

Parſley is a Plant very much uſed in the Kitchin; its agreeable and aromatick Smell ariſes from its oily Particles, which are exceedingly attenuated and exalted by its Salts.

Parſley contains a Salt ſo acrid and corroding, that if you rinſe a Glaſs in the Water where *Parſley* has been waſhed, and where ſome parts of the Leaves have been left behind, the Glaſs will break all in pieces, if you lay ever ſo little ſtreſs upon it. This happens from this Salt's being of an uneven and cutting Surface, which paſſing to and again upon the parts of the Glaſs, deſtroys the Union of it, much after the ſame manner that a ſaw cuts a ſolid Body on which it paſſes backwards and forwards ſeveral times.

It is likewiſe through the means of this acrid Salt, that *Parſley* is aperitive, removes Obſtructions, provokes the Terms in Women, and produces ſeveral other ſuch like Effects.

Eleoſelinum or *Smallage* and *Parſley* yield Phlegm, Oil, urinous Spirits, and volatile concrete Salt. They are ſomewhat diuretical, though we ought not to reckon much upon this Effect; but they are vulnerary and febrifugous. Both the Juice and the Extract of theſe Plants are uſed, not only for Fevers and internal Ulcers, but likewiſe for the Aſthma and Scurvy; and their Seed has the ſame Properties, *Tauvry.*

There grows another Species of *Parſley* in *Macedonia*, which very much reſembles ours, but its Leaves are larger and more cut. The Seed is brought to theſe parts, which is of an aromatick Taſte and Smell. It contains abundance of exalted Oil, and volatile Salt; which laſt is not ſo acrid as that of *common Parſley.* It is an Ingredient in the *Theriac*, and is proper for the reſiſting of Poiſon, for provoking of the Terms in Women, for attenuating and diſſipating groſs Humours, and for breaking of Wind.

[As concerning *Parſley*, ſays *Galen* in his firſt Book *de Antidotis*, every body knows that the beſt is that which comes from *Macedonia*, which ſome alſo call *Eſtreaticum*, impoſing that name from the place where it grows; tho' there is but very little brought from that Place; becauſe but very little grows there, the Place being of very dangerous Acceſs, by reaſon of Rocks, and but ſmall in compaſs at the ſame time. And therefore this *Macedonian Parſley* of *Eſtriati*, which is pretended to be carried into all Nations, is but of ſmall in quantity in the Country of *Macedonia* it ſelf. But it happens to this *Parſley* of *Macedonia* in the ſame manner as to the *Honey* of *Athens* and

and the *Wine* of *Falernum*: For as the Merchants do export into all the Countries of the World, the *Honey* of *Athens* and the *Wine* of *Falernum*; ſo do they this *Parſley* of *Macedonia*, tho' there is not a ſufficient Quantity of it to anſwer the demands of all Nations. But there grows much of this *Parſley* in *Epirus*, as there is much Honey gathered in the Iſlands called *Cyclades* or *Sporades*, in the *Ægean* Sea; and as the Honey is carried from thoſe Iſlands to *Athens*, ſo is this *Parſley* firſt brought from *Epirus* into *Macedonia*, and much, if not all of it, into *Theſſalonica*, and from thence is carried out as from *Macedonia*: The ſame thing is done with reſpect to the *Wine* of *Falernum*; for growing on a ſmall piece of Ground called *Falernum*, there can be no great quantity of it produced in a Vintage; and yet the cunning Merchants do ſo prepare their Wine, that they put it upon all the Nations ſubject to the *Roman* Empire for true *Falernum*, where it paſſes for ſuch, and the Merchants receive their Price accordingly.] This I was the more willing to tranſcribe from ſo great an Authority, for the Reader's Satisfaction; to ſhew that adulterating and ſophiſticating of Wine is no new thing; but was a common practice in the Reign of *Trajan*, when *Galen* flouriſhed: and perhaps it might the ſame ſeveral Ages before that, for what we know.

The ſame excellent Phyſician tells us, that the Seed of this *Parſley* is much in uſe, and that the Herb and Root are uſed alike, but are of a weaker Faculty than the Seed, which, he ſays, is very ſharp, acrid and bitter to the Taſte, and withal a hot and cutting quality, which makes it to provoke Urine and Womens Courſes powerfully, and to drive out the Wind.

Dioſcorides ſays likewiſe, that it provokes Urine and the Terms, and is very good againſt the Winds and Belchings of the Stomach, and the Wind-Cholick; eaſes the griping Pains and Torments of the Belly, as alſo the Pains in the Sides and Kidneys and Bladder, being taken in Decoction.

The *7th* Species which is the common *Aniſe* of all Botaniſts, is ſeldom uſed in the Herb it ſelf but often in the Seed, which warms and dries powerfully, being milder when freſh. It attenuates, diſcuſſes, and is diuretical, increaſes the Milk, and is much celebrated for the Diſeaſes of the Lungs and Stomach. And therefore it is chiefly uſed in the Inflation of the Stomach, Coughs, *&c.* and one Scruple of it given to Infants, gently brings away any ſlimy Matter out of the Stomach or Guts, both upwards and downwards, *Schrod.*

The Preparations of it are, 1. A Confection of the Seed. 2. A ſimple Confection of laxative *Aniſe*, which is made by a mixture of *Scammony* with Sugar, or by the maceration of *Aniſe* in the Water in which *Scammony* has been diſſolv'd. Others in making the Confection of *Aniſe*, macerate it in the Infuſion of *Antimony*. 3. The compound Confection of Laxative *Aniſe* vid. *Auguſt.* 4. The diſtilled Water, which is made of the Seed. 5. The *Aniſe Aqua vitæ*, that is diſtilled from the Seed with Wine. A Spirit may likewiſe be made, if what remains after Diſtillation be fermented with the remaining Water, and the dreggs of the Beer or the like. 6. The diſtilled Oil, which riſes up with the Water. The Milky Water from diſtilled *Aniſe*, which is expoſed to the Heat of the Sun bears a good deal of Oil at top. This *Aniſe* muſt be long macerated; and then a Pound of it will yield half an Ounce of Oil. It muſt be diſtilled with a ſlow Fire, becauſe the more volatile part of it eaſily aſcends. 7. A Salt from the incinerated Plant, or what remains after Diſtillation, *&c. Id.*

Aniſe is moſt excellent for diſcharging of Flatulencies; and is for this reaſon preferred to all other Carminatives. This powdered and taken in ſubſtance to the quantity of one Dram, does better diſcuſs *Flatus*'s, than the diſtilled Oil. One Dram of it mixed with Saffron, the Roots of *Flower-de-luce*, *Peony*, &c. and given to Infants, eaſes the gripings of the Guts, by carrying off the vitious tough matter, *Hoffm.*

The diſtilled Oil freed from its thick Mucilage, and well rectified, ſo that it appears like clear Water, reduces red Corals into a Mucilage; ſo that by the benefit of this with the Tartarizated Spirit of Wine, they

they may be changed into a moſt beautiful Tincture or Eſſence, *Id.*

This Oil mixed with *Sal Volatile*, is of admirable virtue in all Diſtempers of the Breaſt, and in the flatulent Diſtemperature of the Inteſtines, *Id.*

The Seed being eaten very much, helps a ſtinking Breath, and diſſipates the Wind in any part of the Body whether it be in the Head, Stomach, Bowels, or Womb, and provokes Urine, and brings on Sleep to ſuch as want it. If Nurſes eat the comfited Seed laſt at Night, it will increaſe their Milk, and is likewiſe very good for Women with Child. It is alſo good for ſuch as are Phthiſicky or Conſumptive, or Short-winded, eſpecially the Decoction of it with Figgs and Liquorice, *&c.* It likewiſe helps to expectorate Phlegm in ſuch as have a Cough or ſhortneſs of Breath, and is very conducive for the Stomach. Being boiled in Wine and drank, it moſt certainly cures the Obſtructions of the Liver, and the Dropſy occaſioned thereby. The ſame alſo cures the Hickcough, and promotes Digeſtion, *Park.*

Three or four Drops of the Chymical Oil at a time at moſt, taken in Broth or Wine, wonderfully removes the Giddineſs of the Head, the Straitneſs and Pains of the Breaſt and Stomach, or the Crudities and Belchings thereof, an inclination to Vomiting, and the riſing of the *Matrix*, and in general all uneaſineſs and pains ariſing from Cold and Wind, *Id.*

The bruiſed Seed and *Storax* mixed together, and thrown upon quick or live Coals, and the Head covered over, ſo that the Fumes may be the better collected, and more effectually penetrate, will ſoon eaſe a continual Head-ach. The *Italians* have this ſaying: *Chi terranno in mano una pianta d'Aniſo, noſaran moleſtate dal mal caduco*, i. e. *He that holds a Plant of Aniſe in his hand, ſhall not be troubled with the Falling-Sickneſs.* But tho' this may ſeem too ſimple for ſo grievous a Diſeaſe; yet certainly the diſtilled Water of the Plant, or the chymical Oil of the Plant, or, which is better than either, the Quinteſcence made as ſhall be ſhewn preſently, will give much eaſe to ſuch as are frantick, or diſtempered in their Brains; eſpecially if there be alſo an outward application with the Herb and Seed and other conducible things, to the Forehead and Temples: The ſame likewiſe is very effectual for old People.

The Quinteſcence is made in this manner: Having infuſed the Seed a little bruiſed, to what quantity you pleaſe, for 64 Hours in good Spirit of Wine, let it ſtand as long in a hot *Balneum* or Bath, then let it be ſtrained and diſtilled or vapoured gently in Glaſs; what remains at the bottom, when it is come to be of the thickneſs of thin Honey, keep for your uſe as aforeſaid, *Id.*

The Seed of *Aniſe*, ſays *Lemery*, ought to be choſen big, clean, new dried, of a good Smell, and a ſweet Taſte; but at the ſame time mixed with a little agreeable Acrimony.

Aniſe fortifies the Stomach, diſcharges Wind, is a Cordial, eaſes Cholicks, increaſes Milk in Womens Breaſts, and gives a ſweet Breath.

The too frequent uſe of *Aniſe* renders the Humours acrid and too much agitated.

Aniſe-Seed contains abundance of exalted Oil, and volatile Salt.

It agrees at all times with old and phlegmatick People, and ſuch as are ſubject to Wind, and the Cholick, and thoſe who have weak Stomachs. *Traité des Aliments par Lemery.*

His Remarks are as follows:

Aniſe is a ſmall Seed of a greeniſh grey colour, and is commonly called *green Aniſe.* This Seed is brought to us in great quantities from *Touraine*; but the beſt and largeſt comes from *Maltha* and *Alicant.* This laſt is not ſo green as the other.

The Paſtry-Cooks make very agreeable Biſcuits, in which they put ſome *Aniſe-Seed.* They likewiſe mix *Aniſe-Seed* in ſeveral other Compoſitions, in order to give them an aromatick Taſte and Smell.

Aniſe promotes Digeſtion, and ſtrengthens the Stomach by its volatile and exalted Principles, which excite in that part a kindly and moderate warmth, and which break and attenuate the Food contained in it. *Aniſe* likewiſe baniſhes the Wind, by rarifying the viſcous Juices, which by their toughneſs and groſneſs ſtopt up the paſſage of the Wind, and hinder'd it from breaking out. This is alſo the reaſon why *Aniſe* eaſes the Cholick, which being very often occaſioned by Wind, muſt of conſequence ceaſe ſo ſoon as that Wind is diſſipated. In fine, *Aniſe* gives a good Breath, by its aromatick Taſte and Smell, which is owing to the volatile Salts which it contains, joined to exalted Sulphurs which are capable of tickling, or rather pricking very gently and delicately the little nervous fibres of the Tongue, and of the inner Tunicle of the Noſe.

The firſt three or four Species have almoſt all the ſame Virtues: They have a nitrous and very ſubtle Salt, but not very acrid; and on this depends all their Virtue. Both the Seed and Root are in uſe in Phyſick. The *Paludapium* or *Apium paluſtre* is commended as a very excellent Herb for purging the Kidneys from Gravel, ſlimy Matter, Lumps, Sand or Stones. The *Macedonian Parſley* is both hotter and more violent, and is ſudoriferous. From this Plant are made diſtilled Waters, which are excellent if they are cohobated. *Aniſe* has a moſt agreeable and ſweet Taſte and Smell, and has a moſt temperate Heat. It is a very great Friend to the Stomach. It is in great commendation among Nurſes and Women with Child. Its Root, Seed, Flowers, and Umbel are in uſe in Phyſick, and of theſe are made Waters, Spirits, Oils, Infuſions, Decoctions and Conſerves; in all which there is a noble faculty of warming, diſſipating *Flatus's*, agreeing well with a cold Stomach, to free it from Crudities that are owing to Acid and Cold. It is an excellent Remedy for cold and flatulent Belly-aches. I have only obſerved this inconveniency from it, That one drop of this Oil will ſwell and inflame a whole Body of ſome People. *Boerhaave in Diſt.*

The Ancients commended *Aniſe* wonderfully, for a cold and moiſt Stomach; and therefore it is much praiſed in a Thirſt that riſes from the Stomach, in Head-aches, and Watching occaſioned thereby, in *Diarrhœa's* ariſing from Crudities, *&c.* It likewiſe provokes Urine and ſtimulates the Luſt. *Dioſcorides*, but eſpecially *Pliny*, have been too large in deſcribing its Virtues: They who have a Mind to be further ſatisfied may conſult thoſe Authors.

Some of this bruiſed a little is infuſed into thoſe fine Spirits, of which they make their ſtrong and rich Waters, before Diſtillation, in order to give them an agreeable Taſte and Smell in exalting them by a repeated Diſtillation. *Lindanus* uſed to give the Trochisks of *Aniſe* in a quotidian Ague; the diſtilled Oil of *Aniſe* in wind Cholicks, the *Dianiſum* of *Meſue* in the ſame, and in a Cough ariſing from a cold cauſe; the Spirit of *Aniſe* in the ſtraitneſs of the Breaſt, and the aniſated Spirit of Wine in the *Cardialgie* or Diſorders of the Stomach.

The *9th* Species, which is the *Paludapium*, or *Apium officinarum*, and is commonly called *Smallage*, is hotter and drier than *common Parſley*, and much more Medicinal; for it more powerfully opens the Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, attenuates and rarifies thick Phlegm, and withal purges the Blood. It provokes Urine and Womens Courſes, and is ſingularly good againſt the yellow Jaundice. It is likewiſe very effectual againſt Tertian and Quartan Agues, if the Juice of it be taken, but eſpecially the Syrup. The Juice put to Honey of Roſes and Barley-water, is a very good Gargle for ſuch as have Sores or Ulcers in their Mouth or Throat, and will quickly heal them. The ſame uſed as a Lotion alſo cleanſes and cures all other foul Ulcers or Cancers, in any other parts of the Body. *Park.*

The Seed is particularly uſed to break and expel Wind, to kill Worms, and to help a ſtinking Breath. The Root is effectual for all the purpoſes aforeſaid, and is accounted more powerful in its Operations than the Herb, eſpecially in opening Obſtructions, and baniſhing the Ague; taking either the Juice of it in Wine, or

the

the Decoction of it in Wine. *Pliny* says, it is particularly good against the Poison of Spiders.

The Root of this *Apium* is reckoned among the five opening Roots; and the Seed is one of the smaller hot Seeds. The Root provokes Urine and Womens Courses, expels the Stone, and dissolves the King's-Evil. The Seed is more efficacious than the Root, and is commended for the same purposes as the Seed of *Garden-Parsley*; but the use of it is not so safe; for those that are liable to the Falling-Sickness, are hurt by it, as is evident from certain Experiments recorded in Books, and confirmed by Observations, *J. B.*

Cordus was in the right of saying, that the *Garden-Parsley*, which is our *Celeri*, differs from *Smallage* only in the Culture. This Plant is bitter, acrid and aromatical: It contains abundance of oily volatile Salt, whose *Sal Ammoniack* is not entirely decompos'd, but dissolved in a great deal of Phlegm, and united with a great deal of Earth. By a Chymical Analysis, *Smallage* contains, besides several acid Liquors, abundance of Sulphur and Earth, pretty much Urinous Spirit, and a little volatile concrete Salt. And therefore it is no wonder that this Plant is opening, diuretick, sudorifick, febrifugous and vulnerary. It is common to prescribe drinking of six Ounces of the juice of the Leaves of *Smallage*, at the beginning of the shaking Fit in intermitting Fevers: The Patient must be covered, and then he commonly sweats. A Dram of the Extract of the Leaves of *Smallage*, mixed with two Drams of *Kinkina* is a certain Remedy for a quartan Ague, and for all such Agues where there are Obstructions in the lower Belly. In the Scurvy the juice of *Smallage* is as effectual as that of *Spoonwort*, for fastening the Gums and cleansing the Ulcers of the Mouth: They likewise bathe Cancers and external Ulcers with it. The Root of *Smallage* is used in Ptisans, Broths and Apozems, and in Syrups that are prepared for opening the Obstructions of the Parts; such as the Syrup of *Succory*, the opening cachectick Syrup of Mr. *Charas*, the Anti-asthmatick Syrup of the same Author, the *Byzantine* Syrup, the Syrup of the five Roots, the Syrup of *Ground-Pine*, and those of *Agrimony* and *Endive*. In fine, the Root of this Plant is one of the five opening Roots, and the Seed one of the five small hot Seeds. It is an Ingredient in the Lithontriptick Powder of *Renou*, and in the composition which they call *Benedicta laxativa*. Tournefort.

TABLE CLXIV. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS III.

Cicuta, HEMLOCK.

HEmlock is a Plant with a Rose and umbellated Flower A, consisting of many Heart-fashioned and unequal Leaves B C, placed orbicularly and sitting on the Empalement D; which turns to an almost globular Fruit E, composed of two small Seeds F, gibbous and channelled on one side, and plain on the other.

The Species of *Hemlock* are,

1. Cicuta major, *C.B.Pin.* 269. *Greater or common Hemlock.* Cicuta, *Dod. Pempt.* 461. *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 175.

It is so very like *Chervil*, or rather *sweet-smelled Bastard-Hemlock*, that the likeness has been often fatal to the Gatherers, who did not or could not distinguish them nicely enough: For the Root is the same, nor is the Stalk different, which is three Cubits high and naked, but smooth, and spotted like a Serpent's Skin, like the Stalk of that Plant, which from thence was called *Serpentaria*. It has also the same sort of Leaf, which is divided into many parts, smooth, of a disagreeable Smell, and of a Taste not so much so, but somewhat acrid. The Umbel of the Flowers is also white like those of the other; and the Seed is much of the size of *Anise-seed*, channelled and green.

In fine, the whole Plant discovers its mischief by its nasty poisonous Smell, by which it chiefly differs from the other. In Gardens the Root before it bears a Stalk, is a Foot long, like the Root of a young broad-leav'd *German-Parsnip*, with a thin yellowish Bark, and white fungous Flesh, of a heavy heady Smell, and a sweetish Taste.

Hem-

Hemlock abounds every where about Towns and Villages, in ſhady and fat Places, near Ditches and the Banks of incloſed Fields. It is ſeen to bear Flowers in *July*, and Seed in *Auguſt* or later.

2. Cicuta major, foliis tenuioribus, *C. B. Pin.* 160. *Greater Hemlock with ſmaller Leaves.*

3. Cicuta minor, Petroſelino ſimilis, *C. B. Pin.* 160. *Smaller Hemlock reſembling Parſley.* Cicutaria Apii folio, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 179. Cicutaria fatua, *Lob. Icon.* 280. *The leſſer Hemlock, or Fools Parſley.*

This Species has a long, white, ſingle Root, furniſhed with a few ſmall Fibres and about the bigneſs of one's little Finger. The Stalk is two Cubits high, naked and channelled, covered with a ſort of grey Flower or Duſt that may be eaſily wiped off with one's Finger, but not ſpotted like the firſt Species, and of the ſame thickneſs with the Root. The *Hemlock* Leaves do pretty much reſemble thoſe of *Parſley*, unleſs that the Segments are ſharper, of a dark green colour above, more pale and ſhining underneath, having no Smell, nor any remarkable Taſte. The Flowers are white, and five-leav'd, each of which is ſplit in two. Long narrow green Leaves ſurround the Umbels of the Flowers: For at the bottoms of the Rays of the particular Umbels, of which the whole Umbel is compos'd, riſe three or four oblong Leaves, by which it differs from the *common Hemlock*, unleſs that it is ſmaller, with a Stalk not ſpotted, an annual Root, and no diſagreeable Smell. The Seeds are ſmall, channell'd and ſhort. Its Effects are ſaid to be very pernicious.

It is frequently found in Kitchen-Gardens, in fat Grounds and other cultivated Places; where it is often gather'd when young, for *Parſley*; and for that reaſon is call'd *Fools Parſley*.

4. Cicuta Orientalis, vulgari ſimilis, ferme inodora. *Oriental Hemlock reſembling the common one, and almoſt without Smell.*

5. Cicuta Orientalis, ſemine craſſo, verrucoſo. *Oriental Hemlock with thick Seed full of Warts.*

6. Cicuta Orientalis, minor, patula, Dauci facie. *Smaller, open, Oriental Hemlock, with a wild Carrot-Countenance.*

Servius ſays, in *Eclog.* 2. that *Cicuta* is that diſtance which is betwixt the Knots of Reeds and Canes; and therefore this Plant ſeems to have receiv'd the Name of *Cicuta* from its hollow and fiſtulous *Internodia*.

The Leaves and Root are in uſe, but rarely. Tho' it is reckon'd extremely cold, and is rank'd amongſt Poiſons by *Dioſcorides*; yet is it frequently us'd by the Moderns in Tumours and Inflammations of the Spleen; and the Juice boil'd in a ſplenetic Plaiſter, is applied outwardly: And therefore it is preſcrib'd for other Inflammations, and ſometimes mix'd even with Eye-Salves. *Schrod.*

This is juſtly rank'd amongſt Poiſons, that act from their whole Subſtance. The *Athenians* advanc'd the Fame, or rather Infamy of it, in their Hoſtility againſt the Philoſophers, uſing the Juice of it in taking away the Lives of Criminals condemn'd to Death, as *Socrates* could teſtify, to his own ſad Experience; whom they oblig'd to drink the Juice of it, in order to diſpatch him for his ſuppos'd Atheiſm, in denying their paultry Gods, and laughing at their ridiculous Worſhip. *Hoffm.*

The more skilful Phyſicians now-a-days affirm, that *Hemlock* is hot, and not cold; us'd externally, and is an Anodyne. A Cataplaſm or Plaiſter of *Hemlock* with Gum Ammoniac, powerfully diſcuſſes hard Tumours and Nodes. *D. Needham.*

The Powder of the Roots given to the quantity of twenty Grains, in malignant Fevers, or in a Quartan, before the Paroxiſm, exceeds all Diaphoreticks that I ever try'd. D. *Bowle.*

Hemlock is not fatal to all living Creatures: For if we may believe *Galen*, Starlings eat *Hemlock* without coming to any harm by it. And Mr. *Ray* ſays, he has found the Gizzard of a Thruſh full of *Hemlock*-ſeed, with only four or five Grains of Corn intermix'd with it; which in the time of Harveſt that Bird had neglected for *Hemlock*; ſo very fond was it of that Seed which we reckon pernicious. And *Lucretius* ſays,

---- *Pingueſcere ſæpe Cicutâ*
Barbigeros pecudes, hominis quæ eſt acre venenum.

For a *Schirrus* of the Spleen, take of the Juice of *Hemlock* or *Mandrake*, as much as is ſufficient; Let it be temper'd with Gum Ammoniac, of which make a Plaiſter. *Hartman* calls this *Emplaſtrum mirabile.*

Hemlock may be ſafely apply'd to hard Tumours, Swellings and Inflammations in any part of the Body, except Womens Breaſts and Mens Cods; as alſo to St. *Anthony's* Fire, Wheals, Puſhes and creeping Ulcers, that ariſe from hot and ſharp Humours, for repelling the Heat, *&c.* The Leaves bruis'd and laid to the Brow or Forehead, is good for red or ſwoln Eyes, eaſes the Pain, and takes away the Inflammation and Redneſs. It likewiſe removes the Pin or Web growing over the Eyes. The Root of *Hemlock* roaſted under the Embers, wrapped in double wet Paper, till it be ſoft and tender, and then applied to the Gout in the Hands or Fingers, will quickly remove that Diſeaſe. The Antidote againſt *Hemlock* (if any by miſchance ſhould eat the Herb inſtead of *Parſley*, or the Root inſtead of *Parſnep*, which cauſes a kind of Phrenſy, or Perturbation of the Senſes, as if the Perſon were ſtupify'd or drunk) is to drink of the beſt and ſtrongeſt pure Wine, before the Poiſon reaches the Heart, as *Pliny* adviſes; or Gentian put into Wine, as others direct. But *Tragus* ſays, he cur'd a Woman that had eaten the Root, by giving a Draught of good Vinegar; but that if it be given with Wine it kills without remedy. *Park*

We learn from *Scaliger* and the Obſervations of later Writers, that *Hemlock* provokes Urine, and produces other vehement Motions, which do not ſeem to be the Effects of Coldneſs. *Pliny* tells us, that many eat it when it is green, and that the Root is of no uſe, *i e.* it has no medicinal Virtue. *Scaliger* tells us, that the People about *Genoa* and *Turin* ranked *Hemlock* among their greateſt Dainties. And *Anguillara* informs us, that the Children in *Piſaro* eat it with Bread, without the leaſt harm. The ſame Author acquaints us, that the Aſſes in *Apulia* eat it greedily, without any ill effect

But *Matthiolus* ſays, the Aſſes in *Tuſcany* fall into ſo deep a Sleep after eating *Hemlock*, that their Maſters fancying them to be really dead, begin to flay them; the Pain of which Butchery waking them from their Sleep, they preſently ſtart up, and cauſe Mirth to ſuch as paſs that way, when this happens, *Scaliger* adds, That theſe Animals, thus rouſed from their Sleep, at firſt appear'd to be aſtoniſh'd and ſtupify'd, and then run in a diſtracted, heedleſs and uncertain Courſe, and ſometimes turn'd giddy, and ran round.

The Principles that conſtitute *Hemlock* have a pretty near affinity with thoſe of other Narcoticks. It is not given inwardly, becauſe it leaves Phantoms in the Brain, which ſometimes end in Deliriums, that are very hard to be cur'd. However, *Reneaume*, in his Obſervations, orders half a Dram of the Root in Subſtance, and two Drams in Infuſion, againſt a *Schirrus*. I am of opinion, it might be more properly preſcrib'd as a Narcotick, than as an Aperitive or Opener. When it is bruis'd and apply'd outwardly, it is reſolving and mitigating; and therefore the Juice apply'd by it ſelf, or mix'd with Gums, and made up into a Plaiſter, is uſed to remove hard Tumours, and particularly againſt the *Schirrus's* of the *Viſcera*. Some ſay, that the Plant boil'd in *Honeyſuckle*-Water, and apply'd to the Breaſts diminiſhes the Abundance of Milk, and hinders the Milk from curdling and growing hard. *Tauvry.*

Both the great and the ſmall *Hemlock* contain abundance of Oil, and of eſſential and fixed Salts. The great *Hemlock* has more Strength and more Virtue than the ſmall one. It is very reſolving, proper for *Schirrus's*, for riſing Cancers, for the hardneſs of the Spleen, Liver or Meſentery, being apply'd to the Tumour. It is an Ingredient in ſeveral Ointments and Plaiſters. It ought never to be uſed inwardly, becauſe it is a Poiſon. *Lemery.*

Hemlock has an herby ſaltiſh Taſte: It ſmells of ſtinking Oil, and reddens blue Paper but very little; which gives room to conjecture, that this Plant contains a Salt of near affinity with the Sal Ammoniac, wrapt up in abundance of Oil and Earth. Theſe are very near the ſame Principles that we find in Opium. The Leaves of this Plant are very mitigating, and very reſolving: When boil'd with Milk, they are apply'd with very good ſucceſs to the Piles, and to thoſe Parts that are ſeiz'd by the Gout.

Gout. A Cataplaſm of the bruiſed Leaves of *Hemlock* with ſome Snails, and made up with the four reſolving Powders or Meals, is excellent for an Inflammation of the Teſticles, for the Gout, and for the *Sciatica*. The Plaiſter of *Hemlock* is a good Diſſolver of ſchirrous Tumours. This Plant is an Ingredient in the *Diabotanum* of Mr. *Blondel*, which is a very good Plaiſter for reſolving Cancers and ſcrophulous Tumours. *Tournefort.*

The force and ſtrength of this Plant is in the Smell, which very much diſorders the Head. And therefore they who ſleep upon this Herb in the Summer, when it ſends out its noxious *Effluvia* very plentifully, never eſcape harm. The bruiſed Leaves applied to any inflam'd Part, repel the Inflammation. And hence that Cataplaſm or Plaiſter of *Hemlock* is ſo much extoll'd for a Gangrene. *Boerhaave in Diſtat.*

TABLE CLXIV. *Fig.* 3.

GENUS. IV.

Carvi, CARAWAY.

Caraway is a Plant with a Roſe and umbellated Flower *A B*, conſiſting of many Heart-faſhion'd and uneven Leaves C, which are plac'd orbicularly, and reſt upon the Empalement D, which turns to a Fruit E compoſed of two ſmall longiſh Seeds F, which are gibbous and channell'd on one ſide, and plain on the other. To theſe Marks muſt be added, That the Leaves G are finely jagged, and faſten'd to the Rib H by Bands.

The Species of *Caraway* are,

1. Carvi, *Cæſalp.* 291. *Caraway or Caraways.* Cuminum pratenſe, Carvi officinarum, *C.B. Pin.* 158. Caros, J.B. 3. Part 2. 69. Carum, *Dod. Pempt.* 299.

From a long, ſingle, rugged, white Root, as thick as one's Thumb, and better, with ſome Appendages and Fibres, of an aromatick and ſomewhat acrid taſte like that of *Parſnep*, it produces many Stalks, a Cubit, and a Cubit and half high, channell'd, ſolid, ſmooth, jointed, and then divided into Branches. The Leaves ſtand upon a long-keel'd, but narrow Footſtalk, partly riſing from the Root, and partly from the Wings of the Branches, reſembling the Leaves of *wild Carrots*, but producing Wings at greater diſtances, more finely cut and ſmooth. On the top of the Branches ſtand the Umbels, with no diſagreeable ſmell. The Flowers are ſingle, ſmall, round, white or reddiſh, and compoſed of Heart-faſhion'd Leaves, which are ſomewhat curled at the Fiſſure, and all of them even at the Edges, out of whoſe greeniſh Navel or Center come forth very ſmall whitiſh *Stamina* tipt with green Chives. Theſe are follow'd by oblong channell'd Seed, of an acrid and aromatick taſte.

It grows frequently in *Germany* and *Bohemia*, in fat, fruitful and Graſſy Fields and Meadows, which are ſometimes water'd. It grows likewiſe in the Marſhes of *Lincolnſhire*, and in the low and rich Grounds near *Hull* in *Yorkſhire*, and elſewhere in Meadows in this Country.

2. Carvi foliis tenuiſſimis, Aſphodeli radice. *Very ſmall-leav'd Caraway with an Aſphodel Root.* Daucus pratenſis, millefolii paluſtris folio, C.B. *Pin.* 150. Daucus pratenſis Dalechampii, folio millefolii, J. B. 3. Part 2. 9. Daucus pratenſis Dalechampii, *Lugd* 718.

This Species has ſeveral long Stalks of moſt fine Leaves, ſet many together at diſtances oppoſite to one another, very like the *Water-Yarrow* or *Milfoil*, being ſoft and of a freſh green Colour. The Stalk has ſome few Joints, and fine long Leaves ſet at them like *Fennel*, with Branches riſing from thence; likewiſe bearing large Umbels of Flowers, which are reddiſh at firſt, and white when they blow, ſomewhat bitter and acrid, but ſweet-ſmell'd.

3. Carvi Orientale, acailon foliis Chamœmeli. *Oriental Caraway without a Stalk, and with Camomel-Leaves.*

Carvi is ſo called from *Caria*, a Country of *Aſia* the leſſer, where the Ancients found this Plant. For *Pliny* ſays, Lib. 19. c. 8. *Peregrinum & Careum gentis ſuæ nomine appellatum, culinis principale.*

The whole Plant has hot and dry Qualities, with a Subtilty or Fineneſs of Parts, by which it promotes the Concoction of the Stomach, and diſpels Wind; but eſpecially

the Seed, which is reckon'd hot and dry in the third degree; and therefore it is bak'd in Cakes, and candy'd over with Sugar. *Casp. Hoffm.*

I must not forget to observe one thing, *viz.* That there are some who will not make use of this Seed, without first washing it with warm Water, on I know not what suspicion of Poison. But I fansy there is something else in the case, *viz.* some excrementitious Substance, on which account it had need be well dry'd. But then this must be done in the Shade: For if it be dry'd in the warm Sun, the whole Spirit and Life of it perishes. *Id.*

The Seed warms and dries, discusses, attenuates, is stomachick and diuretick, and begets abundance of Milk. And hence it is of notable use in the Cholick, Vertigo, *&c.* either taken internally, or applied externally. *Schrod.*

This Seed is one of the four greater warm Seeds, and not the last of them, for its carminative Virtue; which are, the Seeds of Annise, Fennel, Caraway and Cummin. It is a noble Stomachick and Diuretick, and therefore is excellent, and performs Wonders in a Cholick, Melancholy and Vertigo, especially its Water distill'd with *Rhenish* Wine, as also its Oil, *&c.* as well externally as internally. *Fr. Hoffm.*

Not only the Seed, says *Parkinson*, but also the Herb and the Root are better than those of Parsnep, and is pleasant to the Stomach, helping Digestion. The Seed is conducive in all the cold Ailments both of the Head and Stomach, the Bowels and Womb, and is good for dispelling Wind, and sharpening the Eye-sight. The Powder of the Seed made into a Poultis, takes away black and blue Spots made by Blows or Bruises. The Seed is much us'd in Bread, Cakes, *&c.* to give a relish and warming quality to 'em, as of a Spice, and in Comfits, to eat with Fruits, to correct the Windiness and Crudity of them.

The Herb, by it self, or with some of the Seed bruis'd and fry'd, and laid in an hot Bag, or double Cloth, to the lower part of the Belly, eases the Pains of the Wind-Cholick.

This Seed is every where very much us'd, both in *Germany* and *England*: For it is baked in Biscuit, and put into Cheese, Broth, Cakes and other delicious Morsels, and is candy'd with Sugar in the Shops.

The distilled Seed yields much Oil, which is much more acrid than the Oil of Anniseed. *J.B.*

Thonerus cured a racking Pain of the whole Belly, by five Drops of the Distilled Oil of *Caraway*; and also cured another Person of a cruel Pain of the Stomach, only with this Oil. D. *Hulse.*

No part of this Plant is much used, except the Seed; tho' some use even the Root in Ptisans and carminative Clysters. The Seed is stomachick and diuretick, and very proper for dissolving the tough and viscous Matter that occasions the Cholick. In order to avoid that Distemper, they put the Seed into Bread; and in order to cure it, they take the Bread hot out of the Oven; they pouder it with this Seed bruis'd, and sprinkle it with good *Aqua Vitæ*, and apply it to the lower Belly. They likewise cover the same Seed with Sugar to dispel Wind. The essential Oil, which is drawn from *Caraway-Seed*, is very acrid and very penetrating. It is prescrib'd from five to six Drops, in five or six Ounces of the Oil of sweet Almonds. For Deafness, they put some Drops of it into good Spirit of Wine, and syringe the Ear with it. *Tournefort.*

TABLE CLXV. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS V.

Phellandrium, WATER-HEMLOCK.

Water-Hemlock is a Plant with a Rose and umbellated Flower A, consisting of many Leaves B, shaped like a Heart, plac'd orbicularly, and sitting upon the Empalement C, which turns to a Fruit D compos'd of two small Seeds E, that are gibbous, and neatly channelled on one side F, and plain on the other G.

The Species of *Water-Hemlock* are,

1. Phel-

Tab. 265. Pag. 80.

Fig. 1.

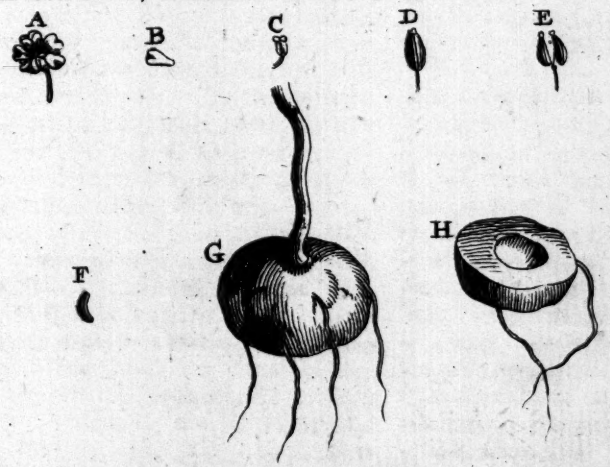
Phellandrium *Water-Hemlock.*



Pag. 81.

Fig. 2.

Bulbocastanum *Earth-Nut.*



Pag. 82.

Fig. 3.

Daucus *Carrot.*





1. Phellandrium, *Dod. Pempt.* 591. *Water-Hemlock.* Cicutaria paluſtris, tenuifolia, *C. B. Pin.* 161. Phellandrium vel Cicutaria aquatica quorundam, *J. B.* 3. Part 2.183.

It loves the Water, and riſes above it with a Stalk above two Cubits high, as thick as one's Thumb, and often as thick as one's Arm, channelled, naked, parted by Joints, and divided into ſeveral Branches. The Leaves are about nine Inches long, divided like the Leaves of *Chervil*, almoſt ſmooth of a pretty agreeable Taſt, ſomewhat like that of *Water-Parſnep*, with ſome ſlight Acrimony. It bears Umbels on the branches, that are ſmall in proportion to the Plant, compoſed of ſmall white Flowers, with ſmall dark red Chives in the middle. When they fall, they are ſucceeded by ſmall, oblong, channelled Seeds, which have no roughneſs or hair. From the lowermoſt Joints it ſends down many long capillary Fibres, by which it takes root at bottom.

It Flowers in Summer, and grows in clayey and ſlow-running Water.

2. Phellandrium alpinum, umbella purpuraſcente. *Muttelina Cam. Epit.* 8. *J. B.* 3. Part 2.66. Meum alpinum, umbella purpuraſcente, *C. B. Pin.* 148.

Both Species contain abundance of volatile Salt and Oil. They are opening, provoke Urine and Womens Terms, attenuate the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder, and purify the Blood. The firſt Species is good to cure the ſcurvy, being taken inwardly. The Root of the ſecond Species has much the ſame virtue as *Meum*; it is ſudorifick, proper to reſiſt Poiſon, and to diſſipate Wind, being taken in Powder, or in Decoction.

The firſt Species being boiled and made into a Cataplaſm, does wonderfully diſcuſs malignant Inflammations. And therefore it is an excellent Remedy for St. *Anthony's Fire*, great Inflamations and violent Pleureſies.

3. Phellandrium folio Thyſſelini caule rotundo, *Boer. Ind.* 57. *Water-Hemlock with a Thyſſelinum Leaf and a round Stalk.*

4. Phellandrium Thyſſelini folio, caule ſulcato *Boer. Ind.* 57. *Water-Hemlock with a furrow'd Stalk.*

TABLE CLXV. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS VI.

Bulbocaſtanum, EARTH-NUT *or* KEPP-NUT.

Earth-Nut is a Plant with a Roſe and umbellated Flower A, conſiſting of many Leaves B, placed orbicularly, and ſitting on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit E compoſed of ſmall oblong, ſmooth Seeds that are ſometimes channelled F, gibbous on one ſide, put plain on the other. To theſe Marks muſt be added, a fleſhy and tuberous Root G, H.

The Species of *Earth-Nut* are,

1. Bulbocaſtanum majus, folio apii, *C. B. Pin.* 162. *Greater Earth-Nut, with a Parſley-Leaf.* Bulbocaſtanum *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 30. Bulbocaſtnon, *Dod. Pempt.* 334.

The Root is tuberous, white and ſolid, putting forth ſmall fibres both from the bottom and ſides, of a ſweetiſh agreeable Taſt, and lying deep down in the Earth. The Leaves are more finely cut than thoſe of *Parſley*, and the Segments ſharper. The Stalk is ſingle, round, channelled, and ſolid, with one Leaf commonly growing on it before it is divided into Branches. At each of the Diviſions of the Stalk is ſet a Leaf, which is much more finely cut than thoſe that riſe from the Root. The Flower are like thoſe of other umbelliferous Plants, but very ſmall, and white. The Seeds are ſmall, longiſh, and while they are yet green not at all channelled; but when they are dry, there appear ſome faint Channels, and are of the colour of a *Cheſnut*. It ſprings up early in the Spring, and flowers in the End of *May* or Beginning of *June*, and is very frequent in Paſtures of a gravelly or ſandy ſoil. When the Seed is ripe, the whole Herb vaniſhes, leaving behind it in the Earth a tuberous uneven Root, covered with a black skin, and it ſelf conſiſting of a white edible Fleſh.

2. Bul-

2. Bulbocaſtanum minus, ſaxatile, Peucedani folio. *Smaller Rock Earth-Nut with a Sow-Fennel Leaf.* Cyminum bulboſum, *Col.* Part 2. 20.

3. Bulbocaſtanum majus, alpinum, Paſtinacæ folio. *Greater Mountain Earth-Nut, with a Carrot-Leaf.*

4. Bulbocaſtanum tenuiter inciſo folio, Luſitanum. *v. Luſit.* Portuqueze *Earth-Nut, with a fine cut Leaf.*

5. Bulbocaſtanum Creticum, radice napiformi. Candy *Earth-Nut with a Navew Root.*

6. Bulbocaſtanum Creticum, Ferulæ folio, ſemine oblongo. Candy *Earth-Nut, with a Fennel Giant Leaf, and oblong Seeds.*

This Genus is thought to be called *Bulbocaſtinum* by *Trallianus*, becauſe it nicely repreſents *Bulbs* in the Figure of its Root, and *Cheſnut* in its Taſt and Reliſh.

Alexander Trallianus commends it againſt Spitting and piſſing of Blood; and it is very likely he may be in the right; for it ſeems to be much of the Nature of *Almonds.*

Some of our People dig up the Root, and eat it raw, which is no unpleaſant Morſel; but when it is boiled in Broth with a little Pepper it is very delicious Food, that nouriſhes much, and ſtimulates to Venery.

The Swine make themſelves fat with this Root, and therefore we commonly call it *Swines Cheſnut* or *Pignuts.*

Tho' the Root is reckoned aſtringent, yet the Seed is accounted opening, and is ſaid to provoke Urine. *Lemery* ſays, it contains abundance of Oil and eſſential Salts.

TABLE CLXV. *Fig.* 3.

GENUS VII.

Daucus, CARROT.

Carrot is a Plant with a Roſe and umbellated Flower A, conſiſting of many Heart-faſhioned and uneven Petals B C, that are placed orbicularly, and ſit upon the Empalement; which turns to a roundiſh Fruit E, compoſed of two Seeds F, furniſhed and ſet round with Hairs like the Eye-laſhes.

The Species of *Carrot* are,

1. Daucus ſativus, radice lutea. *Garden or manured Carrot, with a yellow Root.* Paſtinaca ſativa, ſive Carota lutea, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 64. Paſtinaca tenui folia, ſativa, *Dod. Pempt.* 678. *Common Carrot.*

The Root is a Foot long, thick, ſhaped like a Cane, brittle, yellow or red, ſometimes of a dark-reddiſh colour, or even white, furniſhed with a few Fibres at the ſides, ſucculent, and of a ſweet aromatick Taſt. It ſends up a Stalk two or three Cubits high, hairy, channelled, hollow, branched immediately from the bottom, at whoſe Diviſions ſtand Leaves nine Inches long, hairy, divided into ſeveral Wings, each Wing being divided into others and theſe ſecondary Wings again divided or deeply cut into many narrow, oblong, ſharp Segments, of a pretty ſweet Taſt and ſmell, of a deep green colour and placed alternately. The Flowers in broad Umbels ſtand cloſe together, and are very ſmall, pentapetalous, the Petals being roundiſh and not ſplit in two, of a white, and ſometimes of a reddiſh, colour. The Baſis of the Umbel is ſurrounded in a Circle by narrow Leaves, which are dividded into ſeveral long and ſharp Segments. The Baſes alſo of the particular Umbels, of which the general one is compoſed, are ſurrounded by ſuch like Circles of Leaves. To the Flower ſucceed longiſh hairy Seeds. When the Flowers are paſt, the contracted Umbels become hollow, and form a Veſſel like the *Daucus officinarum.*

2. Daucus radice & umbellâ luteâ. *Carrot with a yellow Root and Umbel.* Paſtinaca tenuifolia, radice & umbella lutea, *Mor. H. R. Bleſ.*

3 Daucus ſativus, radice aurantii coloris. *Garden-Carrot, with a Root of an Orange-colour.* Paſtinaca tenuifolia, ſative, radice mali aurantii coloris, *H. Edinb.*

4. Daucus ſativus, radice albo. *White rooted Garden-Carrot.* Paſtinaca tenuifolia ſativa, radice alba, *C. B. Pin.* 151. Paſtinaca ſativa ſive Carota alba, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 64.

5. Dau-

5. Daucus ſativus radice atro-rubente. *Garden-Carrot, with a Dark-reddiſh Root.* Paſtinaca ſativa ſive Carota rubra, *J. B.* 3. Part 2.64 Paſtinaca tenuifolia, ſativa, radice atro-rubente, *C. B Pin.* 151. Paſtinaca ſativa, rubens, *Dod Pempt* 678.

6. Daucus vulgaris, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 198. *Wild Carrot or Birds-Neſt.* Paſtinaca tenuifolia, ſylveſtris Dioſcoridis, vel Daucus officinarum, *C. B. Pin.* 151. Paſtinaca ſylveſtris ſive ſtaphylinus Græcorum, *J. B.* 3. Part 2.62.

It is eaſy at firſt ſight to diſtinguiſh betwixt *Wild* and *Garden-Carrot*: For the Root of the former is ſmaller and more acrid: The Stalks are alike in heighth, being a Cubit and half high, channelled, hairy, full of Pith, and divided into branches. The Leaves are finely cut, of a dark green colour, and hairy on the backſide. Such like white Flowers are ranged in Umbels; and ſometimes the middle Flower of the Umbel is of a purple colour.

Theſe Umbels are ſurrounded by Leaves that are cut into long, narrow, ſharp Segments. When the Flowers fall they are ſucceeded by ſhort, channelled, hairy Seeds; and then the contracted Umbel forms a Cavity in the middle like a Birds-Neſt. It is to be met with every where in poor Ground.

7. Daucus maritimus, lucidus. *Shining Sea-Carrot.* Paſtinaca tenuifolia, marina foliis obſcurè virentibus & quaſi lucidis, *Bot. Monſp.*

8. Daucus tenuifolius, lucidus, gummifer. *Narrow-leav'd ſhining Gum-bearing Carrot.* Paſtinaca tenuifolia lucida, Gummi manans, *Bocc. Muſ.* Part 2.30. *Tab.* 20.

The Stalks and the Footſtalks of the Leaves are hairy, the Leaves ſhining, the Umbel white, the Seed rough and prickly or hairy. The Leaves are larger than thoſe of the *Daucus officinarum.* It has this peculiar to it, that if you break the Stalk, the Footſtalks, or the Wings of the Leaves, there will ouze out a glutinous Moiſture, that ſmells like Roſin or Turpentine.

It is found in the Iſland of *Hieres* near *Marſeilles*; on the Hill call'd *SS. Trinitatis di Gaeta*; on the Rocks and ſtony Places in *Corfou*, and in the dry and rugged Places in *Sicily*, near the Sea.

9. Daucus Americanus, lucidus, *H. R Par. App. Shining American Carrot.*

10. Daucus Hiſpanicus, umbella maxima. *Spaniſh Carrot with a very great Umbel.*

11. Daucus tenuifolius, Creticus, radiis umbellæ longioribus. *Narrow-leav'd Candy Carrot, with an Umbel having long Rays.* Paſtinaca tenuifolia, Cretica, umbellæ radiis Gingidii longioribus, *Mor. Umb. Tab.* iv.

It is known chiefly by this Mark, that it produces Rays five Inches long, thicker and ſtiffer than the Rays of *Chervil*; and theſe compoſe a hollow Surface like a Bird's Neſt, while they are yet pregnant with Seed; and the Seeds are rough and hairy, like the Seeds of *Carrot*, but much larger and thicker.

Dr. *Alexander Balam* brought over the Seed of this Plant from *Tangier.*

12. Daucus annuus ad nodos floridus. *Annual Carrots with Flowers growing at the Joints; or Knotted Paſley.* Caucalis nodoſo echinato ſemine, C.B. *Pin.* 153. *Prodr.* 80. *in Math.* 404. Caucalis nodoſo, echinato ſemine, Anthriſco hiſpido affinis, ſi non ejus varietas, J.B. 3. Part 2. 83.

From a ſmall, white, oblong Root, riſe two, three or more Stalks, which are again divided into others, and are round, channelled, rough, generally lying upon the Ground, ſome of them two Palms long, or ſhorter, and others two Cubits long; which are cloath'd with Leaves like thoſe of *Carrot*, but ſhorter and fewer in number, and much more finely cut, hairy, winged and of a dark green colour. Almoſt at every ſpace betwixt the Joints over-againſt the Leaves, very ſmall, white, thick-ſet Flowers adhere as it were cloſe to the Stalk, ſitting on a very ſhort Footſtalk; to which ſucceed many ſmall, rough, conglobated Seeds.

It grows plentifully on the Borders of Fields and Banks of Earth, eſpecially near the Sea.

13. Daucus annuus minor, floribus rubentibus. *Smaller annual Carrot, with reddiſh Flowers.* Caucalis ſemine aſpero, floſculis rubentibus, C. B. *Pin.* 153. *Prodr.* 80. Anthriſcus quorundam, ſemine aſpero, hiſpido, J.B. 3. Part 2.83. *Hedge Parſley.*

It

It riſes with a Stalk a Cubit and half high, hairy, rough and jointed. The Leaves are compoſed of many Feathers joined together, dented round the edges, with an odd one at the end longer than the reſt, of a dark red colour, and hairy. On the Tops of the Stalks and Branches ſtand ſmall Umbels of Flowers of a whitiſh red colour, to which ſucceed ſmall oblong, hairy Seeds, which ſtick to peoples Cloaths as they paſs a long, like Burrs. It is an annual Plant.

It is to be ſeen every where about Hedges, and flowers in the Summer.

14. Daucus annuus, minor, floribus albis. *Smaller annual Carrot, with white Flowers.* Anthriſcus quorundam, ſemine aſpero, hiſpido, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 83.

The *1ſt*, *2d*, *3d*, *4th*, and *5th* Species are all much of the ſame nature, and conſequently have very near the ſame virtues. The Herb and the Seed have the Virtues with thoſe of the *Daucus officinarum*. It is reckoned a Specifick for the ſuffocation oft the Womb.

The Roots are uſed in the Kitchen, and being boiled in fair Water, they are cut into ſlices, and eaten with Butter, Pepper and Salt: But in this Country it is more uſual to boil them with Fleſh, eſpecially Beef, and to eat them inſtead of Sauce with the Meat, as we do *Turneps*. They are accounted a little windy, tho' I muſt confeſs, I never found them to have that effect, and are thought to open the Belly, and to be good for a Cough.

Let the Root of dark *Purple Carrot* be cut ſmall, and boiled in the ſtrongeſt Vinegar with a little Rock-Alum, till ¾ of it be conſumed, ſtrain it, and let it ſtand till it be thick and dry, it will become a maſs of a purple colour, called by the *Italians*, *Pavonazzo*; which being ground with Gums diſſolved in Water, will make an excellent *Ink*. *Canepar. de atramentis.*

Quercetanus celebrates the Seed of *Garden-Carrot* dried and powdered and given to the quantity of half a Dram with a little Wine or Baulm-Water, as a peculiar and ſpecifick Medicine for the Suffocation of the Womb.

Carrot is a Kitchen-Root, and both ſtrengthens and fattens. The Seeds are very hot if they be chewed; and are commended in the cold Diſeaſes of the Kidneys. *Boerhaave in Diſtat.*

The 6th Species is proper for the Womb, and to provoke Urine. It is alſo proper, and of great virtue in the Cough, Pleuriſy, Strangury, and Stone. It provokes the Terms and Moles, removes the Suffocation of the Womb, and ſtimulates Venery.

The Seed of this *Wild Carrot* infuſed in ſmall Beer, and drank for the Strangury and Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder, is wonderfully extolled by ſome. *Cherlton de Lithiaſi.*

Van Helmont knew a Counſellour, who uſed to be obliged to take his Bed every Fortnight, that by uſe of the foreſaid Remedy, lived free from the Stone for ſeveral Years.

Two Drams of the Seed infuſed in white Wine, and drank, cures hyſterick Fits, or Fits of the Mother.

Tragus and others extol to the Skies, the the purple Flower in the middle of the Umbel, as a moſt certain Antidote againſt the Falling Sickneſs. *J. B.*

You muſt chuſe your Carrot, ſays *Lemery*, long, thick, fleſhy, yellow, or of a pale white colour, tender, that are eaſily broke, and of a Taſt that is pretry much upon the Sweet.

They are opening, baniſh the Stone, they cleanſe the Maſs of the Blood, and provoke Womens Terms.

It is obſerved, That *Carrots* are very wholeſome, and that they never produce any bad effect, unleſs by the immoderate uſe of them. [I muſt own that I have ſo good an opinion of this Root, that I hardly think it poſſible for any one to ſurfeit upon them, or be guilty of exceſs in the uſe of them; *Carrots* being ſo eaſily digeſted, and ſo mild and kindly to the *Viſcera*, that I belive there are but few Inſtances of their having done harm.]

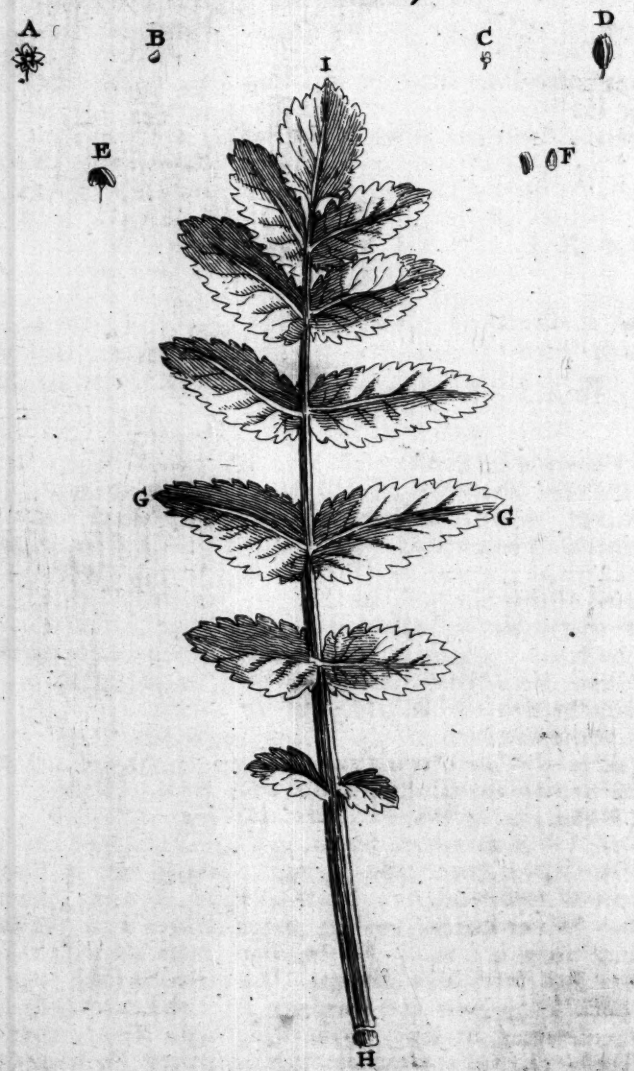
By Diſtillation they yield a little Oil, abundance of Acid and Phlegm, and very little volatile alkaline Salt.

They are good at all times, and agree with every Age and every Conſtitution.


15
65
OCT

Tab. 166. Pag. 85.

Sium. *Water-Parsnep.*



The Remarks of the ſame Author are as follows.

Carots are Roots very much uſed in Kitchens, by reaſon of their pleaſant and agreeable Taſt. Moſt of their good Effects are owing to their acid or eſſential Salt. Their Seeds and Leaves are not uſed in Foods.

They are ſudorifick, vulnerary, opening, proper for the Stone, and to provoke Womens Terms. *Traité des Aliments, par Lemery.*

TABLE CLXVI.

GENUS VIII.

Sium, WATER-PARSNEP.

Water-Parſnep is a Plant with a Roſe and Umbellated Flower A, conſiſting of many Petals B, that are commonly equal, placed orbicularly and reſting upon the Empalement C, which turns to a roundiſh Fruit D, compoſed of two Seeds E, that are gibbous and channelled on one ſide F, but plain on the other. To theſe marks muſt be added, that the Leaves G are joined together and adhere to the Rib H, with an odd one I at the end.

The Species of *Water-Parſnep* are,

1. Sium ſive Apium paluſtre, foliis oblongis, *C. B. Pin.* 154. *Water-Parſnep with oblong Leaves.* Sion umbelliferum, *J. B.* 3. 172. Sium, *Dod. Pempt.* 589.

The Root is furniſhed with joints like many other Water-Plants, ſending down from thence long buſhes of Fibres, and both ſmells and taſtes like *Skirret.* The Leaves which come from the Root are a Cubit long, hanging at long, channelled, ſmooth Footſtalks, that are hollow within, compos'd of eight or nine conjunctions of Feathers, that reſemble thoſe of *German-Parſnep*, but not ſo rugged; but the Leaves that are ſet on the Stalks are ſmaller, and more deeply and nicely cut. The Stalks are a Cubit high, round, channelled, naked, upright and branched. The Umbels of the Flowers ſit on the tops of the Stalks and Branches. The Flowers are ſmall and and white. The Baſis or bottom of the Umbel is begirt with narrow and pointed Leaves. The Seed is ſmall but ſweet ſmelled and acrid.

It grows in Brooks, and on the brinks of Rivers.

2. Sium paluſtre, alterum, foliis ſerratis. *Another Water-Parſnep, with notched Leaves.*

3. Sium latifolium, *C. B. Pin.* 154. *Broad-leav'd Water-Parſnep.* Sium medium, paſtinaca paluſtris, *Tabern. Icon.* 78. Sium maximum, latifolium, *J. B.* 2. 175. *Great Water-Parſnep.*

This Species riſes with great hollow creſted Stalks, two or three Cubits high, parted in ſeveral Branches, on which ſtand long wings of Leaves, compoſed of many long and pretty broad Leaves, pointed at the ends and dented round the edges; ſmooth, thick, and juicy, each of which is as large as a *Parſnep*-Leaf. The Flowers are white and ſtand in Tufts or Umbels; after which follows the Seed, which ſmells well and is bigger than *Aniſe-Seed.* The Root is black, with many Fibres at its joints, as well as at the joints of the Stalk, under Water. The whole Herb is of a ſomewhat ſtrong and ſweet ſmell.

4. Sium foliorum conjugationibus laciniatis. *Water-Parſnep, with the Feathers of the Leaves jagged.*

5. Sium umbellatum, repens, *Ger. Emac.* 258. *Creeping Water-Parſnep.*

The Stalks of this Plant are pretty thick, hollow, channelled, feeble and leaning, ſending down into the Ground white Fibres from the joints, (by which it propagates its ſelf) and branched, the Branches coming forth from the Wings of the Leaves. The Leaves, which embrace the Stalk with their membranous bottom, ſtand upon long hollow Footſtalks, reſembling *Carrot-Leaves*, and are compoſed of three or four Conjunctions of Feathers annexed to the middle Rib, and dented round the edges. The Umbels of the Flowers do not ſit on the tops of the Stalks as in the preceding, but riſe along the Stalks over-againſt the

Leaves, on very ſhort Footſtalks ſcarce half an Inch long, conſiſting of eight or nine Rays. Every ſingle Radius ſuſtains at top a ſecondary or particular Umbel; whoſe Baſis is begirt with narrow oblong Leaves. At the Baſis of the total Umbel there are no ſuch Leaves, by which it differs from the ſecond Species. The Flowers are very ſmall, white, compoſed of five narrow ſharp Leaves; to which ſucceed ſmall, white, channelled Seed.

It grows in great plenty almoſt every where in *England* in Brooks and Springs; ſo that it is very ſtrange no body had ever deſcribed it before *Johnſon*, who wrote Emendations upon *Gerard*. The Figure of it is to be ſeen in *Hiſt. Lugd.* p. 1092, by the Title of *Sium verum Mathioli*; but the Deſcription ſubjoyn'd to it, belongs to another Plant.

6. Sium aquaticum, ad alas floridum, *Mor. Umb.* 63. *Water-Parſley with Flowers at the Wings.*

7. Sium arvenſe ſive ſegetum. *Field or Corn-Parſnep, or Hone-wort.* Selinum Sii foliis, *Germ. Emac.* 1018. Selinum ſegetale, *Park. Theat.* 932.

This Herb comes up at firſt from Seed like that of *Parſley*, with two ſmall, long, narrow Leaves; the next that ſpring forth are two ſmall, round, ſmooth Leaves, nickt about the edges; and ſo for two or three couples of Leaves of the next growth, there are ſuch like round Leaves growing on a middle Rib by couples, beſides one round Leaf at top. Afterwards, as more Leaves ſpring up, ſo the faſhion of them likewiſe changes; that is to ſay, every Leaf has about eight or nine ſmall, ſmooth, green Leaves, growing on each ſide a middle Rib, oppoſite to one another, and one growing by its ſelf at top, and are finely ſnipt and indented at the edges, in form reſembling thoſe of the *Sium odoratum Tragi*, but not ſo large, long, or at all browniſh: Among which riſe many ſmall, round, ſtreaked Stalks or Branches, about two foot long, ſometimes above twenty of them from one Root; ſometimes growing upright, ſometimes creeping, not far from the Ground, jointed, and dividing themſelves into many Branches. At every Joint grows one Leaf, ſmaller than the former; which, together with the lowermoſt, periſhes; ſo that there is ſeldom one green Leaf to be ſeen on this Plant when the Seed is ripe. The Flowers are white and commonly grow at the tops of the Branches, ſometimes at moſt of the Joints even from the Earth, in uneven or irregular Umbels; every Flower having five exceeding ſmall Leaves, flat and broad at top, and in the middle very ſmall *Stamina* tipt with purple Chives, the whole Flower not much exceeding the bigneſs of a ſmall Pin's-head; which being paſt, there comes up in the place of every Flower, two ſmall, crooked, grey, ſtreaked Seeds, like *Parſley-Seeds*, but bigger, and of a warm and aromatick Taſte. The Root is ſmall and whitiſh, with many Fibres, and not ſo big as *Parſley-Roots*.

It begins to flower about the beginning of *July*, and ſo continues flowering a long time. Part of the Seed is ripe in *Auguſt*, and ſome ſcarce in the beginning of *October*; mean while ſome falls, whereby it renews it ſelf, and grows with flouriſhing green Leaves all the Winter.

It grows among the Corn, eſpecially in a Clayey Ground.

8. Sium aromaticum, Siſon officinarum. *Baſtard Hone-Parſnep.* Siſon ſive officinarum Amomum, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 107. Siſon quod Amomum officinis noſtris, *C. B. Pin.* 154. Petroſelinum Macedonicum Fuchſii, *Dod. Pempt.* 697.

From a white, ligneous, ſingle Root, ſometimes ſplit in two, ſurculous, not ſhooting into the Ground of the aromatical Taſte of *Parſnep*, it produces a pretty thick, round Stalk, full of Pith, pretty firm and ſtiff, ſmooth, a Cubit and half high and better, parted by many joints, and branched almoſt from the bottom, and bending ſeveral ways at the Joints. The Leaves are placed alternately on the Stalk, feathered like the Leaves of *German-Parſnep*; but the ſingle Leaves reſemble the Leaves of *Skirret*, and are tender, oblong, ſnipt quite around, and ſometimes even jagged. The Flowers in ſmall Umbels are white, very ſmall, and compoſed of five Heart-faſhioned Leaves, being ſucceeded by very ſmall, brown, ſtreaked Seed, of an aromatick and ſomewhat acrid Taſte.

This


BRITISH MUSEUM
1865
OCT

Tab. 167. Fig 1. Pag. 87.

Sisarum *Skirret*

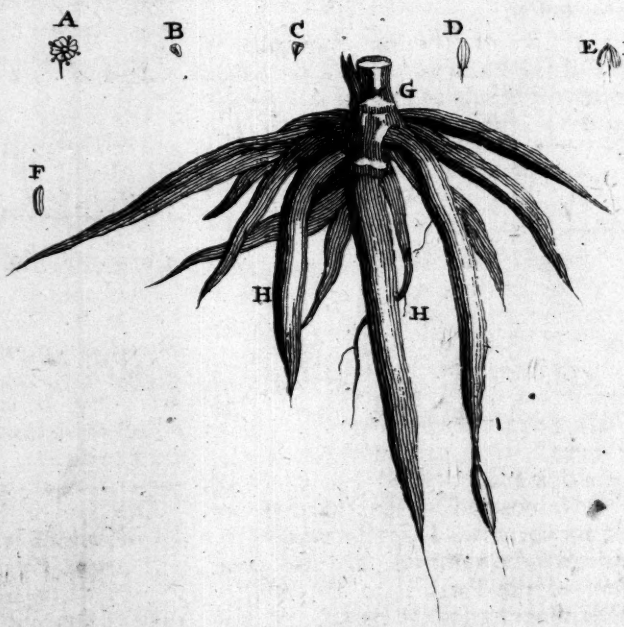


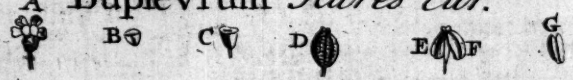
Fig. 2. Pag. 88.

Tragoselinum *Burnet-Saxifrage*



Fig. 3. Pag. 91.

Buplevrum *Hare's Ear.*



This Plant is very much branched, but the middle ſhaft riſes higher than the branches which are divided into many Twigs, that are loaden with their own proper Umbels.

Sium is ſaid to be ſo called from σεἰω *quatio*, becauſe this Plant trembles almoſt continually, being ſubject to be ſhaken and toſſed by the Wind.

The firſt Species contains abundance of eſſential Oil and Phlegm. It is very opening, proper for breaking and crumbling the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder, to provoke Urine, haſten Womens Terms, and their Labour, to cure the Dyſentery; and is good for the Scurvy, being eaten or taken in Decoction. *Lemery.*

By a chymical Analyſis this Plant yields a little volatile Salt and Oil, a good deal of fixed Salt, and abundance of Acid. And therefore it is likely, it contains a Sal Ammoniac much more ſaturated with Acid than the common ſort, or a Salt very like the *Terra foliata Tartara Mulleri*, having a little Sulphur mixed with it. *Water-Parſley* is Anti-ſcorbutick and opening. It is uſed in Priſans, in Juleps and in Apozems that are preſcrib'd for chronical Diſeaſes, where Obſtructions are to be remov'd, and the Tone and Spring of the Parts is to be reſtor'd. Thoſe Medicines purify the Blood, and provoke Urine. *Tournefort.*

Goodyer ſays, that the 7th Species is good for Swellings in the Cheek, if the Juice of the bruis'd and preſs'd Herb be mix'd with Beer, and drank faſting every Morning; which Experiment he learn'd from a Woman, who call'd this Swelling *Hone*; and hence the Plant came to be call'd *Honewort*. The manner of taking it is as follows.

Take one handful of the green Leaves of this *Honewort*, and ſtamp them; put to it about half a Pint or more of Beer; ſtrein it and drink it, and ſo continue to drink the like quantity every Morning faſting, till the Swelling abates: which in this Woman was perform'd in a Fortnight's time, as *Gerard* relates; who tells us, that the foreſaid Swelling broke out once a Year, at leaſt, with great heat, redneſs, and itching, till by the uſe of this Herb it was perfectly cured, and never returned any more, at leaſt for twenty years, the time from the Cure to his writing of this.

The 8th Species is ſaid to be good againſt the Diſeaſes of the Spleen, and Stitches in the Sides, againſt the Strangury, and difficulty of making Water, and to provoke Womens Terms when they are ſtopped. It likewiſe promotes Digeſtion, and is therefore uſed as Pepper in Broths, Meats and Sauces.

TABLE CLXVII. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS IX.

Siſarum, SKIRRET.

Skirret is a Plant with a Roſe and Umbellated Flower A, conſiſting of many Leaves B, placed orbicularly, and ſitting upon the Empalement C, which turns to a Fruit D, compoſed of two narrow Seeds E, that are gibbous and channelled on one ſide F, but plain on the other. To theſe Marks muſt be added, That the Roots H are *Navew*-faſhioned, and hang at one Head H.

Our Author knows but one Species of *Skirret*, which is,

Siſarum Germanorum, C. B. *Pin.* 155. *Skirret.* Siſarum muſtis, J. B. 3. Part 2. 153. Siſarum, *Dod. Pempt.* 681.

The Root of this Plant is much more eſteemed than that of broad-leav'd *German Parſnep*, by reaſon of its ſweeter Taſte and finer Reliſh; which is not ſingle, as in the other; but from the ſame Head hang ſeveral glandulous, tender, brittle, and rugged Roots, covered with a thin pale Skin, that enfolds a white Pulp, about as thick as one's Finger, ſome of them a Foot long, and others much ſhorter, of a ſweet and agreeable, and ſomewhat aromatick taſte. The Stalk riſes a Cubit and half high, being ſingle, jointed and channelled. The Leaves are Feather-faſhioned, and are ſmaller and more tender than the Leaves of *Baccia*, or *Paſtinaca tenuifolia Dioſcoridis*, pointed, blacker and dented round the edges with fine teeth. The white Umbel conſiſts of ſweet-ſmelling Flowers, each of which is compoſed of five Leaves, and as many Chives.

It produces Seeds in an Umbel, like thoſe of *Parſley*, but ſomewhat larger, and of a darker Colour, and longer.

The Seed is ſown in Gardens; but the more common Method is, to take away the larger Roots, and to plant the ſmaller ones, thruſting them into the Ground; which is proper to be done in *February* and *March*, before the Stalk riſe; and being cut off at this time, (the middle hard Nerve being pull'd off) and boiled, they are eaten with Butter, Pepper and Salt. But if the old and large Roots be not taken away at this time, the Root, and ſmall young Roots riſing from the joints, begin to put forth Leaves ſometimes in the Month of *March*.

There is no part of this Plant us'd, except the Root; which is warm, of a bitteriſh and ſomewhat aſtringent Taſte. It is a Friend to the Stomach, quickens the Appetite, is diuretick and lithontriptick, nouriſhes well, is eaſily digeſted, and is reckoned a Specifick Antidote againſt Quick-ſilver. *Schrod.*

N. It is rather proper for the Kitchen than the Shop.

Cordus ſays, this is the wholeſomeſt of all the Roots that are eaten. *Dodonæus* ſays, theſe Roots are moderately warm and moiſt, that they are eaſily digeſted, not ſlow in paſſing, nouriſh moderately, have a good deal of juice, but that they have in them ſomewhat of flatulency, which provokes to Venery.

Parkinſon ſays, this Root doth ſomewhat reſpect the Kidneys and Bladder, by moving to Urine, and conſuming or waſting the Stone and Gravel in them.

You muſt chuſe, ſays *Lemery*, *Skirrets* that are tender, eaſy to be broken, and of a ſweet and agreeable Taſte.

They are opening, and vulnerary, and procure an Appetite.

Skirrets produce no bad effects, unleſs they are taken to exceſs.

They contain abundance of eſſential Salt and Phlegm, and a moderate quantity of Oil. By Diſtillation we draw from it but very little alkaline Salt.

They are proper at all times, and agree to every Age and Conſtitution.

His Remarks are as follows:

Skirrets are Roots of much uſe in their agreeable Taſte. They are ſerved at the beſt Tables, and they are cultivated in Kitchen-Gardens. They are much wholeſomer than ſeveral other Roots which we have mentioned in the preceding Chapters; and they may well paſs for a very wholſome and nouriſhing Food. Moſt of the good effects they produce, are owing to the eſſential Salt they contain. *Traité des Aliments, par Lemery.*

TABLE CLXVII. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS X.

Tragoſelinum, BURNET-SAXIFRAGE.

Burnet-Saxifrage is a Plant with a Roſe and Umbellated Flower A, conſiſting of many unequal, Heart-faſhioned Leaves B, that are placed orbicularly, and reſt on the Empalement C, which turns to a Fruit compoſed of two oblong Seeds D, E, gibbous and ſtreaked on one ſide G, but plain on the other F.

The Species of *Burnet-Saxifrage* are,

1. Tragoſelinum majus, umbellâ candidâ. *Greater Burnet Saxifrage, with a white Umbel.* Pimpinella ſaxifraga, major, umbella candidâ, *C. B. Pin.* 159. Saxifraga hircina, major, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 109. Tragoſelinum majus, Pimpinella major, *Tabern. Icon.* 88.

This great *Burnet-Saxifrage* of *Germany* has ſeveral large and long Stalks of winged Leaves, one ſet directly oppoſite to another on both ſides, each being pretty broad, a little pointed, and pretty deeply dented round the edges, of a freſh green ſhining colour; from among which riſe up one or more round hollow Stalks, three foot high or better, ſet at the joints with ſuch like, but ſmaller Leaves, and bearing at the top ſmall Umbels of little white Flowers; after which come ſmall, blackiſh, round Seeds,

Seeds, like *Parſley-Seeds*, but much hotter to the Taſte; but does not periſh after Seed-time but continues long.

Mr *Ray* obſerved this Plant in the Woods in *Cambridgeſhire*, *Bedfordſhire*, and *Kent*, and elſewhere in *England*.

2. Tragoſelinum majus, umbella rubente. *Greater Burnet-Saxifrage, with a reddiſh Umbel.* Pimpinella ſaxifraga, major, umbella rubente, *C. B. Pin.* 159.

This Species differs from the former, either in the form or ſize of the Leaves, or talneſs of the Stalks; the chiefeſt, if not only, difference conſiſting in the Flowers, which are reddiſh or of a bluiſh colour.

3. Tragoſelinum alterum, majus. *Another great Burnet Saxifrage.* Pimpinella, Saxifraga, major, altera, *C. B. Pin.* 158. Saxifraga Hircina, minor, foliis ſanguiſorbæ, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 111. Tragoſelinum minus, Pimpinella minor, *Tabern. Icon.* 88.

The Root of this Plant is ſingle, deep down into the Earth, and is rugged, white, furniſhed with a few Fibres, and of a fiery Taſte. From the ſame Root riſes ſometimes one, and ſometimes more Stalks, which are a Cubit high and better, covered with ſhort and pretty thick Down, channelled, naked, branched immediately from the Root, the branches coming forth from the boſoms of the Leaves, which are at the joints, at long diſtances. The tops of the Stalks and Branches are terminated by pretty large Umbels, compoſed of many Rays, ſometimes twenty, each of which ſuſtains a particular Umbel of ſmall, white fine-leav'd Flowers, the Leaves being roundiſh at the end and not ſplit. To each Flower ſucceed two ſmall, ſhort, ſtreaked, ſwelled Seed; and when they are ripe, there ſtand no Leaves neither at the bottom of the total Umbel, or of the partial ones. At the Root are ſet many Leaves, reſembling the *common Burnet*, and dented round the edges, conſiſting of there or four pairs of Feathers adhering to the middle Rib, with an odd one at the end, being of a dark green colour above, and paler as it were grey underneath, the Nerves manifeſtly appearing of a deeper colour. On the Stalk it ſelf are ſet a few ſmall ſhort Leaves, with long narrow Feathers deeply cut on both ſides.

It loves to grow in dry Paſtures, eſpecially in a Gravelly Soil. It Flowers in the Month of *Auguſt*.

4. Tragoſelinum minus. *Smaller Burnet-Saxifrage.* Pimpinella Saxifraga, minor, *C. B. Pin.* 160. Saxifraga Hircina, minima. Pimpinella criſpa Tragi, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 113, Saxifraga parva, *Dod. Pempt.* 315.

This Species agrees ſo very much both in Root, Stalk, Flowers and Seeds with the former ſo that you can hardly diſtinguiſh them. The chief difference is in the Leaves, which are finely cut even at the Root: For the Feathers annexed to the middle Rib, are not whole and roundiſh as in that, but long and narrow, and cut again into 3 or 4 pairs of Feathers annexed to the middle Rib; nay even theſe ſecondary Feathers are deeply cut at the edges into dented jaggs. The Leaves conſiſt of many pairs of Feathers. It agrees in Smell and Taſte with the former.

It is found in ſome places with the former, and Flowers at the ſame time.

5. Tragoſelinum Africanum, altiſſimum. *The talleſt African Burnet-Saxifrage.* Pimpinella Saxifraga, maxima, Africana, *Bot. Monſp.* App.

It has a thick Root, divided into many Heads; the Leaves are lobed like thoſe of *Burnet*, but broader, reſembling the Leaves of *Wild Parſnep*, dented, grey above, and ſomewhat hairy underneath, it ſends up a Stalk two or three Cubits high, as it were ruſhy and parted into many Branches; at the joints riſes a long narrow Leaf. There appear many Umbels, which are ſmall to the ſize of the Plant and are compoſed of yellow Heads and white *Stamina*. To theſe ſucceed two Seeds growing together, as in the ordinary *Burnet-Saxifrage*.

It was brought to Dr. *Magnol* from the Iſland of *Tobago*.

6. Tragoſelinum Creticum, maximum, villoſum, flore albo. *The greateſt, hairy, Burnet-Saxifrage of* Candy, *with a white Flower.*

7. Tragoſelinum minus, Saxatile, fœtidiſſimum, Apii folio. *Smaller, Rock, and moſt ſtinking Burnet-Saxifrage, with a Parſley-Leaf.*

8. Tra-

8. Tragoſelinum Orientale, laciniatum, umbella purpuraſcente. *Jagged Oriental Burnet-Saxifrage, with a purpliſh Umbel.*

9. Tragoſelinum Orientale, laciniatum, Umbella alba. *Oriental jagged Burnet-Saxifrage, with a white Umbel.*

10. Tragoſelinum parvum, folio Apii, umbella alba, *Sher. Boer.* Ind. 55. *Small Burnet-Saxifrage, with a Smallage-Leaf, and a white Umbel.*

11. Tragoſelinum folio Apii minimum, *Boer. Ind.* 55. *The Smalleſt Burnet-Saxifrage with a Smallage-Leaf.*

12. Tragoſelinum perenne, folio Apii, majus. *The greater perennial Burnet-Saxifrage, with a Smallage-Leaf.* *Boerhaave* ſays, he receiv'd this Species from Dr. *Sherard.*

Tragoſelinum is compoſed of two *Greek* words, *viz.* τράγος *hircus*, & σελινον, *Selinum*; as if you ſhould ſay *Goats-Parſley.*

In ſome places there grows to the Root of the firſt Species a red Grain, which the Dyers uſe to dye Crimſon withal, and therefore there are ſome that take it to be *Coccus.*

The 4*th* Species is the moſt excellent for uſe, and may enter into Compoſitions in the room of *Macedonian-Parſley*, if that be wanting.

The Root, Leaves and Seed of theſe are in uſe. They warm and dry, attenuate, open and cleanſe; are ſudorifick, lithrontriptick and vulnerary, and are of a bitter Taſte. Their chief uſe is, in preventing and curing Poiſons and contagious Diſeaſes, and in opening the Obructions of the Liver, Kidneys, Lungs, and Womb; in the Gravel, Stone, and Strangury; in the Pains of the Cholick, Cough, Aſthma, or Inflammations of the Lungs; in the Crudity of the Stomach, and in the Venereal Diſeaſe. They are likewiſe an Antidote againſt *Mercury.* Applied outwardly, they are good for taking away Freckles or Spots on the Face, and eaſe the Pains of the Tooth-ach. They increaſe the Milk, ripen Bubo's and chancrous Tumours, cleanſe and conſolidate Wounds, as well green as old and inveterate ones. *Schrod.*

The Preparations are, 1. A Candy of the Root. 2. A Confection either of the Root or Seed. 3. A Conſerve of the Seed. 4. A Diſtilled Water from the Root and the Plant in Flowers, gathered in the Month of *June.* 5. The Diſtilled Oil from the whole Plant with the Root.

N. B. There are ſome who ſteep the Seed in red Wine, then dry it, and then preſs the Oil out of it. 6. Salt from the Aſhes, *Id.*

Women in Child-bed uſe the Powder of the Root to eaſe the Pain after the Birth. This boiled with Water and Butter is commended for a Dyſentery, of which a Saucerful muſt be taken Morning and Evening. It is alſo good for purging the Blood. The Leaves cut ſmall, and infuſed in Wine, correct the acidity of it. *Fr. Hoffm.*

Tragus ſays, it is an excellent Herb for crumbling and expelling the Stone, being of a more warm temperature than any of the Species of *Parſley.* The Root dried may be uſed in Meal inſtead of Pepper both in Taſte and Strength, that it may with propriety enough be called *German-Pepper.* Mr. *Ray* is of opinion, that it is better and wholſomer than any Pepper whatſoever, which, he ſays, he has found to be true from long Experience. The Herb, the the Root and Seed anſwer to the Faculties and Virtues of *Parſley*, but are much more efficacious in eaſing and removing of Pains. There may be made Paſtils or Pomander-Balls of the Root, which may produce noble effects in a cold and raw Stomach, that labours with thick and tough Humours, and may be of excellent uſe in curing the Diſeaſes of the Guts and of Womb. In whatever manner the Root be taken, whether in Powder, Potions, or Lohocks, it is a noble Remedy againſt Poiſons, eaſes the Pains of the Inteſtines, does good ſervice in the Stone, provokes the Terms, and carries off every thing that ſhould paſs by Urine; all which is to be underſtood likewiſe of the Seed, and of the diſtilled Water, which takes off ſpots in the Face, and makes it hard. Tho' it is ſaid to be a vulnerary Herb, yet I can hardly perſuade my ſelf to be of that opinion; becauſe it is ſo very ſharp and hot: But perhaps it may be proper

per enough to cleanſe old and inveterate Ulcers.

Fuchſius ſays, that the chief uſe of the Root is in preventing and curing the Plague and other contagious Diſtempers. Being drank with Vinegar, it is highly extolled for all peſtilential Diſeaſes.

There are ſome who commend the Electuary made of this Plant powdered very fine, and the Sugar of Roſes, for a Conſumption; but *J. Bauhinus* cannot be induced to believe, that ſo acrid and hot a Root can be good for a Phthiſick, no more than for a Cough, Aſthma, or Inflammations of the Lungs.

The ſmall *Burnet-Saxifrage*, ſays *Lemery*, is more common and more eſteemed in Phyſick than the greater ſort, of which the Leaves, Seed, and Root are in uſe. They are opening, deterſive, ſudorifick, vulnerary, proper for breaking the Stone in the Kidneys or in the Bladder, to reſiſt Poiſon and the malignity of Humours, to remove, Obſtructions to provoke Urine and Womens Courſes, being taken either in Decoction or Powder. They contain a great deal of eſſential Salt and Oil.

TABLE CLXVII. *Fig.* 3.

GENUS XI.

Bupleurum, HARE'S-EAR.

Hare's-Ear is a Plant with a Roſe and Umbellated Flower A, conſiſting of many Leaves B placed orbicularly and reſting upon the Empalement, which turns to a Fruit D, compoſed of two oblong Seeds E F, which are gibbous and ſtreaked on the ſide G, but plain on the other. To theſe marks muſt be added, that the Leaves are ſingle, and ſit on the Stalks alternately.

The Species of *Hare's-Ear* are,

1. Bupleurum folio rigido, *C.B. Pin.* 278. *Stiff-leav'd Hare's-Ear.* Auricula Leporis, altera, five rigida, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 200. Bupleurum alterum, latifolium, *Dod. Pempt.* 638.

This differs from that which immediately follows only in the Leaf, which is not only larger, but alſo thicker, more ſtiff, fuller of Nerves, ending gently in a Point, and reſembling a hollow keel or rather a Hare's-Ear ſtanding up, by reaſon of the edges turning inward.

It is commonly ſeen in Woods and Thickets near *Montepelier*. It Flowers in the Month of *July* and *Auguſt*.

2. Bupleurum folio ſubrotundo, five vulgatiſſimum. *The moſt common broad or round-leav'd Hare's-Ear.* Auricula Leporis, umbella lutea, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 200. Bupleurum anguſtifolium, *Tabern. Icon.* 872.

The Root of this Species is ſmall, rugged, greeniſh, furniſhed with Fibres, and of an acrid Taſte. The Stalk is ſmall, round, ſmooth, channelled, furniſhed with many Joints, empty or hollow within, about one or two Cubits high, beſet with many Branches, ſometimes of a reddiſh and ſometimes of a green colour. The Leaves, eſpecially ſuch as are ſet on the Stalks, are longiſh, contracted, and furniſhed with many nerves lengthwiſe; but the lower ones are broader. The Flowers are like thoſe of *yellow Fennel*, in a leſs expanded Umbel. To which ſucceed acrid Seed like that of *Parſley*.

It grows in great plenty by Hedges and in Thickets in the Mountainous part of *Germany* and *Italy*.

Parkinſon and *Gerard* either omit this Species, or they erroneouſly call it by the Name of *Bupleuron anguſtifolium*.

3. Bupleurum annuum, anguſtifolium, *Bot. Monſp.* *Narrow-leav'd, annual Hare's-Ear.* Bupleurum anguſtifolium, *Dod. Pempt.* 633. Auricula Leporis, *Geſn. Hiſt. anim. cap. de Lepore*, 630. Bupleurum minus, anguſtifolium, Monſpelienſe, *Raii Hiſt.* 474.

It is larger and taller than *Auricula Leporis minima*, *J. B.* being a Cubit high; having larger and firmer round Stalks than that, not branched immediately from the bottom, but cloathed only with Leaves a good way up, which are placed alternately, being two or three Inches long, narrow and ſharp-pointed. On the upper part of the Stalks the Branches come forth from the Wings

of

the Leaves which are again ſubdivided into very ſmall Twigs, which bear Flowers and then Seeds on their top. But the Umbels, (if I may ſo call them) are very ſmall, compoſed of two or three little Flowers, at the bottom of which are ſet four, or perhaps five, very ſmall and very ſhort Leaves; under every Flower ſtand two Seeds, as is uſual, almoſt of the ſize and colour of *Parſley*-Seed. At the riſe of every Branch there ſtands but one Leaf, and not two as in the *Smalleſt Hare's-Ear*, from which this is a diſtinct Species; for that grows about *Montpeelier* as well as this, and that in much greater plenty.

4. Bupleurum annuum, minimum, anguſtifolium, *H. R. Monſp.* *The ſmalleſt narrow-leav'd, annual Hare's-Ear.* Perfoliata minor, anguſtifolia, Bupleuri folio, *C. B. Pin.* 277. Perfoliatum anguſtifolium, montanum, *Col.* Part 1. 247. Auricula Leporis affinis Odontitis lutea Valerandi & Dalechampii, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 201.

This little Plant is found among the Briars on the little Hills near *Clermont*, with a very little ſlender, ſingle and ligneous Root, from which riſe narrow, oblong Leaves three Inches long, ſmooth and pretty hard, with Nerves running lengthwiſe, after the manner of *narrow-leav'd Hare's-Ear*, of a dark green colour in a fat ſoil, and pale in a dry and more barren ſoil, and ſofter, growing in couples oppoſite to one another, looking almoſt all one way at the bottom of the Stalk, which is ſingle, almoſt nine Inches high, as ſmall as a ſtraw, corner'd, and then furniſhed with a few Leaves placed alternately, having at top as it were a foliaceous Umbel, after the manner of *common Thorow-wax*. The Baſis of this Umbel is compoſed of five Star-faſhioned oblong Leaves, which end in a point, being in the ſhape of *Myrtle-Leaves*, ſmall, pale and cartilaginous, among which come forth five or fewer *Corymbi* on ſlender and ſhort Footſtalks, having very ſmall yellow Flowers in Cluſters, and a Star-faſhioned Baſis divided into five parts, narrow-leav'd, ſmaller than the firſt, and much like that of *common Thorow-wax*. The Seeds grow in couples, and are of the ſize of the Seeds of the *Ammi Apulum*, of a blackiſh red colour, ſmall, hard, pellucid, of a Taſt but a little aromatick, as is alſo the Root, tho' it is more ſo, and very ſmall. But the Leaves, Stalk, and Seed have a bitter Taſt. It flowers and bears Seed in *June*.

Mr. *Ray* found it in great abundance on ſome barren Fields in *Sicily*, near *Punto Cereiolo*, not far from the Caſtle of *Puzzallu*. It is found in great plenty in the Spring on the Hill *Ferrau* beyond the Bridge of *Chateauneuf*, and in the dry and uncultivated places called, *la Colombiere*, near *Montpelier*.

5. Bupleurum anguſtiſſimo folio, *C. B. Pin.* 247. *Very narrow-leav'd Hare's-Ear.* Auricula Leporis minima, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 201. Bupleurum minimum, *Col.* Part 1. 247.

This Species has a ſingle, white, hard, ligneous Root, furniſhed with ſome ſmall Fibres. It generally ſhoots up one Stalk (ſometimes more) which is ſlender, round, ſtiff, branched from the bottom to the top. The branches are long, ſtiff, divided again into other ſmaller branches, placed alternately, very thick-ſet on the lower part of the Stalk, or at ſhorter diſtances; but higher up they are more thin-ſet, or at longer diſtances. The Leaves are narrow, oblong, thickiſh, pretty hard, and of a grey colour ſomewhat reſembling the Leaves of *Clove-Gilly* flower, but ſmaller and ſhorter in proportion to the ſize of the Plant, two of them being placed at the Root of every branch, the one longer and larger, the other ſhorter and ſmaller.

The Flowers and Seeds ſtand on the tops of the Stalk and Branches four or five together, making a ſort of an Umbel, which at the bottom of its Rays is always begirt with five long, narrow, ſharp-pointed Leaves, which repreſent in ſame manner a Flower-cup. Some of the *Radii* of the lower Umbels riſe ligher than the reſt, and bear other ſecondary Umbels at top, almoſt after the manner of the Plant which is called *Herbe impia*, or the *proliferous Flowers*. The yellow Flowers are like thoſe of other Umbelliferous Plants, and ſit upon two ſhort channelled Seeds joined to gether, and reſemble *Parſley-Seed*.

Mr.

Mr. *Ray* obſerved this Plant in ſeveral places, *viz.* near *Huntington* in the Road as you go to *Stilton*, in Seed in the beginning of *September*; at *Maldon* in *Eſſex* in the Marſhes near the River growing in great plenty, flowering in *Auguſt*, near St. *Neot's* or *Need's* not far from the Village called *Elleſly*, on the high-way; about *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*, upon the Sea-Shore; as alſo in foreign parts, near *Baſil*, and about *Montpelier*, where it grows in great plenty. It is an annual-Plant and renews it ſelf every year from the Seed that falls. It commonly flowers about the middle of *Auguſt*, and quickly produces ripe Seed.

6. Bupleurum anguſtiſſimo folio alterum, *H. R. Par.* *Another very narrow-leav'd Hares-Ear.*

7. Bupleurum perfoliatum rotundifolium, annuum. *Annual round leav'd Thorow wax Hares-Ear.* Perfoliata vulgatiſſima ſive arvenſis, *C. B. Pin.* 277. Perfoliata ſimpliciter dicta, annua vulgaris, *J. B.* 3. Part 3. 198. Perfoliata, *Dod. Pempt.* 104. *Thorow-wax.*

The Root is ſingle, white, ligneous, furniſh'd with ſome appendages, and taſtes like *Rampions*. The Stalk is ſingle, ſlender, ſmooth, round, channelled, hollow, jointed, a Foot or a Cubit long, ſtriking the Noſe with a ſomewhat aromatical ſmell when it is cut or broken. The Leaves are of a round oblong figure and almoſt oval, ſmooth, grey, and full of Nerves, the Nerves running obliquely from the Center to the Circumference, and even round the edges, which are bored through by the Stalk, which is divided near the top into ſome branches, on the tops of which ſtand Umbels compoſed of ſeveral *Radii*, on each of which ſit ſmall ſecondary Umbels, ſurrounded with pretty large Leaves. The Leaves are ſmall, ſingle, yellowiſh, and ſupported upon ſhort Footſtalks; to each of which ſucceed two ſhort channelled Seeds, narrow at one end, and brown or tawny when ripe.

It is not found any where in *England*, except among the Corn.

8. Bupleurum perfoliatum, rotundifolium, annuum, flore multiplici. *Annual, round-leav'd, perfoliated Hare's-Ear, with a manifold Flower.* Perfoliata criſpa ſeu muſcoſa, *Cam. Hort. Icon.* xxxvii. This is nothing but a degenerated variety of the laſt, riſing from the ſame Seed, and ſending all its ſtrength and Increaſe in the plentiful Heads of Flowers.

9. Bupleurum perfoliatum, longifolium, annuum. *Annual, long-leav'd, perfoliated Hare's-Ear.* Perfoliata annua, longioribus foliis, *J. B.* 3. 198. Perfoliata minor, ramis inflexis, *C. B. Pin.* 277. *Prodr.* 130.

This is an annual Plant like the common ſort. The Stalks do not riſe up, but lay along upon the Ground, and are branched, a Cubit long, and intercepted as it were by joints, piercing through Leaves that are longer than in all the common ſort, gently pointed, furniſhed with five or ſeven Veins runing lengthwiſe, which however are ſurpaſſed in length by the *Mountain Thoroughwax*. In the boſoms of the Leaves ſit yellow Flowers, like thoſe of *common Hare's-Ear*. The Root is ſmall, and ſlender, and divided into many parts.

10. Bupleurum montanum, latifolium. *Broad-leav'd Mountain-Hares-Ear.* Perfoliata montana, latifolia, *C. B. Pin.* 277. Perfoliata montana, *Cam. Hort. Icon.* xxxviii.

The Leaves of this Species are ſomewhat larger and longer, and more pointed than the former, many of them riſing together from the Heads of the Root, and each ſtanding on a ſmall Footſtalk; from among which riſe Stalks with ſhorter Leaves encompaſſing the Stalks, which are branched at top, on which ſtand yellow Flowers, ſomewhat larger than the former, many being ſet together in like manner, and ſurrounded at bottom by green Leaves, which contain them as a Cup, and in which afterwards ſtands the Seed, which is like the former, but larger. The Root is thick and reddiſh on the outſide, lying obliquely under the ſurface of the Earth, ſhooting forth Heads of Leaves in ſeveral places, and ſending ſmall Strings or Fibres downwards, enduring many Years, and not periſhing like the former.

11. Bupleurum montanum floſculis exiguis. *Mountain-Hares-Ear, with ſmall Flowers.* Perfoliata montana, floſculis parvis, *C. B. Pin.* 277.

12. Bupleurum alpinum, latifolium minus. *Smaller broad-leav'd, Mountain-Hares-Ear.* Perfoliata alpina, latifolia, minor, *C. B. Pin.* 277. *Prod.* 129.

This is ſomewhat like the firſt or common ſort, but that is ſmaller, not riſing ſo high, and bearing on the Stalks ſuch like Leaves, but ſmaller, which are divided at bottom into two parts, the Stalks ſo paſſing through them, but are not whole and round as the former are, and branching at the tops; from among which, between the two Leaves come forth ſuch like ſmall pale yellow Flowers ſtanding in Tufts ſucceeded by ſuch like Seeds. The Root is ſmall and reddiſh, and periſhes every Year.

It grows on the Mountains of *Switzerland*.

13. Bupleurum Alpinum anguſtifolium, majus. *The greater narrow-leav'd, Mountain Hare's-Ear.* Perfoliata Alpina, anguſtifolia, major, five folio anguloſo, *C. B. Pin.* 277. *Prodr.* 129.

This Species has ſeveral very long and narrow, whitiſh green, ſmooth Leaves, ſpread upon the Ground, about a Foot long, an Inch or an Inch and half broad, having corners almoſt like *Ivy*-Leaves, which encompaſs the Stalks about the bottom, there being ſeldom more than one at a Joint; at the top of which come forth five broad Leaves ſtanding round, in the middle of which riſe ſix or ſeven ſmall Stalks, ſome longer, ſome ſhorter, bearing on the top ſmall reddiſh yellow Flowers, encompaſſed by ſmall Leaves. The Root is ſmall and thick, cover'd with a blackiſh Bark, and outlives the Winter.

It grows on the *Pyrennees* not far from *Narbonne*.

14. Bupleurum Alpinum, anguſtifolium, medium. *Middle, narrow-leav'd, Mountain Hare's Ear.* Perfoliata Alpina, anguſtifolia, media, *C. B. Pin.* 277. *Prodr.* 129. Perfoliata Alpina, magna, longifolia, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 198.

It differs from the former only in its bigneſs, and in the narrowneſs of the Leaves.

It ſeems to be engraved in the *Hiſt. Ludg.* for the *Perfoliata longifolia Dalechampii*: But the *Perfoliata longifolia Dal.* is the *Perfoliata Alpina major longifolia*, J. B. and the ſame with the *Perfoliata montana latifolia* of *C. Bauhinus* in opinion of *Parkinſon*, *C. Bauhinus* himſelf, and Mr. *Ray*.

15. Bupleurum Alpinum, anguſtifolium, minus. *The ſmaller, narrow-leav'd, Mountain Hare's-Ear.* Perfoliata, Alpina, anguſtifolia, minor, *C. B. Pin.* 277. *Prodr.* 129.

This Species has a reddiſh Root, at which are ſet many dark green, graſſy Leaves half a palm long. It has one Stalk (and ſometimes two) which is a foot long, round, ſmooth, encompaſſed by a few ſharp pointed Leaves; on the top of which there is as it were an Umbel, as in common *Thorough-wax*, from which ſpring up little Branches, ſuſtaining reddiſh Flowers and Seeds.

16. Bupleurum montanum, gramineo folio. *Mountain Hare's-Ear, with a Graſs-Leaf.* Perfoliata Alpina, anguſtifolia, minima, vel Bupleurum anguſtifolium, Pyrenaicum, *C. B. Pin.* 277. Perfoliata minor, foliis Gramineis, *J. B.* 3, 199.

This Species has but one, thick, round Root, without Fibres, but furniſhed with ſome ſort of Knobs that break forth upon it here and there, being covered with a thick Bark, pale within, of a blackiſh red colour without, and a Cubit long at moſt, and parted above, as in the *Mountain Cranes-bill*. The Leaves are very like thoſe of the former Species, riſing plentifully from thoſe proruberant Partitions or Diviſions, and expanding themſelves in a Circle. It bears Flowers conſiſting of ſeven Leaves a little pointed, and of a paleiſh yellow colour, on the top of a naked round Stalk, which is nine Inches high; in the middle of which are ſtinking Seeds in the manner of an Umbel; as in the former Species. The Taſte is ſomewhat like *Artichocks*.

17. Bupleurum arboreſcens, Salicis folio. *Tree Hare's-Ear, with a Willow-Leaf.* Seſeli Æthiopicum, Salicis folio, *C. B. Pin.* 161. Seſeli Æthiopicum, fruticoſum, folio Periclymeni, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 197. Seſeli Æthiopicum frutex, *Dod. Pempt.* 312. *Shrub Hart-wort of* Æthiopia.

This Shrub riſes with ſome Stalks a Cubit high and better, which are ſtiff, ligneous, covered with a blackiſh Bark, and ſubdivided into many ſmaller Branches. Along the Branches are ſtretched longiſh *Woodbine*-Leaves, but narrower, gently pointed, ſhorter than the Leaves of *Spurge-Laurel*, ſmooth, of a Walnut Taſte and Smell,

Smell, but much more mild and agreeable. The Umbels are beautiful and like those of *Fennel*, and when the yellowish Flowers are past, bear oblong channelled Seed, about the bigness of *Fennel-Seed*.

Mr. *Ray* observed this Plant on the Rocks near *S. Chemas* in *Provence*. *Lobel* observed it at the bottom of *Whale-Hill*, on the side that looks to the Lake, where he says it grows in great abundance, which is confirmed by *Magnol*. It flowers in the Month of *August*.

The Seed is much more acrid and of a stronger smell than the Seed of *Marseilles-Hartwort*, and therefore *Lobel* reckons it to possess noble Virtues, and consequently to be more effectual in the *Theriack*.

18. Bupleurum Hispanicum, arboreſcens, gramineo folio. *Spanish Tree Hare's-Ear, with a Grass-Leaf.* Bupleurum fruticans, anguſtifolium, Hiſpanicum, *Bar. Icon.*

19. Bupleurum Hiſpanicum, fruticoſum, aculeatum, Gramineo folio. *Spanish, ſhrub, pointed Hare's-Ear, with a Graſs leaf.*

20. Bupleurum Luſitanicum, gramineo, longiori & rigidiſſimo folio. Portugueze *Hare's-Ear, with a longer and very ſtiff Graſs-leaf.*

21. Bupleurum orientale, anguſtifolium, ſemine longiori. *Narrow-leav'd, Oriental Hare's-Ear, with a long Seed.*

Bupleurum is ſo called from Βοῦς, *Bos*, & πλεῦρον *Coſta, latus*; becauſe it is commonly believed, that if Cows eat of it, it will burſt their Bellies, and force open their Sides; and therefore ſome have taken it to be the ſame with the *Bupraſtis* of *Pliny*, who ſays, *& ipſum nomen indicio eſt Boum certè venenum eſſe, quòd diſſilire de guſtatâ fatentur.* But others are of opinion, that the *Bupraſtis* of *Pliny* is an Inſect and not a Plant.

It is likewiſe called *Auricula Leporis*, from the reſemblance the Leaves bear to a Hare's Ear.

None of the Species of this Genus are much celebrated for their Virtue; and therefore we ſhall not take up much of the Readers time in giving an account of them. The firſt five Species are accounted moderately hot and dry; and therefore may well be reckoned *Panaces* or *Wound Herbs*, taking the Seed or the Root in Wine, or boiling them in Wine and ſo drinking it. The Leaves are good againſt the biting of any venomous Creature, bathing the wounded part with 'em; and are likewiſe of great efficacy to provoke Urine, and bring down Womens Terms. They are alſo uſed to very good purpoſe, either alone or with other things, to heal either outward or inward Wounds, whether they be freſh and green, or old cancerous Sores and Ulcers that are hard to cure.

Lemery ſays, they contain abundance of eſſential Salt and Oil; and that they are deterſive, vulnerary and drying; and that the Seed taken by the Mouth is reckon'd good againſt the biting of Serpents.

The *6th* Species is uſed in Phyſick, and of that both the Leaves and Seed. It is bitter to the Taſte, warms and dries, and is vulnerary. It's chief uſe is in green Wounds, in the falling down or ſwelling of the Guts, eſpecially of the Navel, in ſwelled Joints, ſcrophulous Tumours, either given inwardly or applied outwardly. There is prepared a diſtilled Water of the whole Plant in Flower. *Schrod.*

It is reckoned among thoſe Herbs, whoſe virtue conſiſts in conſolidating and ſtrengthning the Parts. The Decoction of the Herb prepared from Wine, or the dried Leaves beat to Powder, is given for internal Ailments, Ruptures, and Bruiſes from a Fall; and is commended for *Hernia*'s or falling down of the Guts; eſpecially in Children, taken either inwardly, or outwardly applied, the freſh Herb being bruiſed and mixed with Wine and Meal. It likewiſe diſſolves the Tumours of the *King's-Evil* applied in the ſame manner. And *Schwenckfeldt* highly extols it in Fractures, Ruptures, and the St. *Anthony's-Fire*.

Simon Pauli ſays, he cured the *Exomphalon* or ſwelling of the Navel by the following Remedy. Take of the whole Herb of *Thorough-wax* one handful, of *Mouſe-Ear*, *Rupture wort*, *Plantain*, *Moſs*, and our *Acacia*, of each half a handful, which being boiled according to Art, in a ſufficient Quantity of red Wine, muſt be applied to the Part affected.

SECT. II.

Of Herbs with Umbellated Flowers, diſpoſed in a Circle, whoſe Empalement turns to two narrow, oblong, and pretty thick Seeds.

TABLE CLXVIII.

GENUS I.

Fœniculum, Fennel or Fincle.

Fennel is a Plant with a Roſe and umbellated Flower A, conſiſting of many Leaves B, placed orbicularly, and reſting upon the Empalement C, which turns to a Fruit D, compoſed of two oblong and pretty thick Seeds E, which are gibbous and channelled on one ſide, and plain on the other F. To theſe Marks muſt be added that the Leaves G are divided into capillaceous Jaggs, and adhere to the Rib H.

The Species of *Fennel* are,

1. Fœniculum vulgare, minus, acriori & nigriori ſemine, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 2. *Common Fennel or Fincle.* Fœniculum vulgare, Italicum, ſemine oblongo, guſtu acuto, *C. B. Pin.* 147. Fœniculum ſive Marathrum vulgatius, *Adv.* 347.

From a white ſtraight Root that is as thick as ones Finger or better, it has many Branches, and of an aromatick Taſte with ſome ſweetneſs, riſes a Stalk three or four Cubits high, ſtreight, round, channelled, jointed, of a dark green colour, full of white fungous Pith, and parted into many Branches. The Footſtalks embrace the Stalk and Branches as it were with a *Vagina*, on which ſtand Leaves that are cut into long and very ſharp Filaments of a dark green colour, ſweet Taſte, and agreeable Smell. The Umbels of the Flowers are broad, yellow, and ſweet ſmelling. The Seed is oblong, narrow, ſtreaked, reſembling *Aniſe-Seed*, blackiſh, but of a more acrid Taſte, and not ſo ſweet.

It grows wild all round *Montpelier* and *Lyons*. For it grows in warm and ſtony places, *J. B.*

It grows likewiſe on Banks near the Sea, and on chalky Eminences on the fartheſt part of *Cornwal*, and on the Weſtern Part of *Pevenſy* Lake in *Suſſex*. The ſame Plant is found in hot Countries with ſweet Seed; which *J. Bauhinus* calls by the Title of *Fœniculum vulgari ſimile, dulce.*

2. Fœniculum vulgare, Germanicum, *C. B. Pin.* 147. *Common* German *Fennel.* Fœniculum, *Dod. Pempt.* 297.

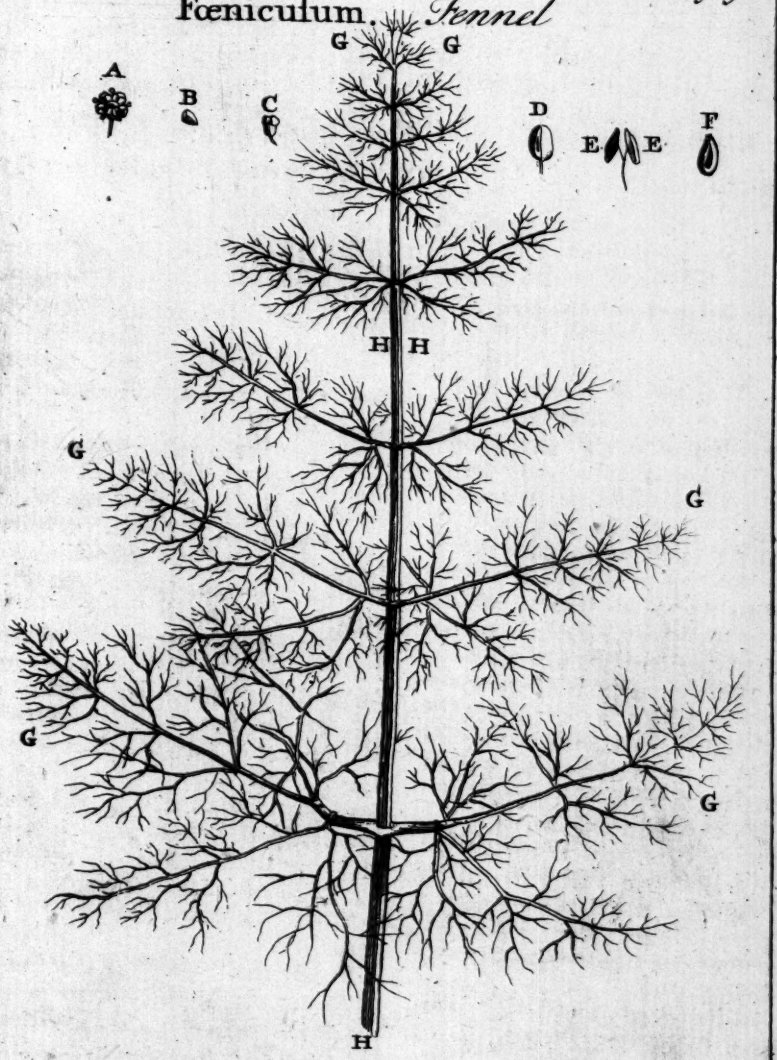
3. Fœniculum foliis atrovirentibus, *H. Edinb. Dark green-leav'd Fennel.*

4. Fœniculum dulce, majore & albo ſemine, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 4. *Sweet Fennel with a larger white Seed.* Fœniculum dulce, *C. B. Pin.* 147. Fœniculum ſive Marathrum vulgatius dulce, *Lob. Icon.* 775.

It produces ripe Seed the ſame Year it is ſown: It hardly ſeems to differ from the common ſort either in Roots, Leaves, Stalks or Flowers, unleſs that the Stalk is not quite ſo tall or thick, nor the Leaves ſo large. The Seeds indeed are much larger, ſtreaked, whitiſh, ſweet and not ſo acrid. But after it has endured a Winter with us, and continued for ſome Years, it ſeems to loſe its Sweetneſs, and ſomewhat of its Whiteneſs and Bigneſs.

This

Fœniculum. *Fennel*




BRITISH MUSEUM
15
OCT

This kind of *Fennel* degenerates with us and turns to the common ſort, in two or three Years, after the repeated ſowing of the Seed here in our Gardens; and not in ours only, but likewiſe in the Gardens of *Germany* and *Italy*, as *Cæſalpinus* aſſures us. And therefore it is probable that the Seed comes to us from the Southern Countries; perhaps from *Syria*, as Mr. *Lobel* writes, or from the *Inſulæ Azores*, according to others.

There are ſome who contend, that the *Sweet Fennel* is not a diſtinct Species from the common ſort, for this reaſon, *viz.* That it degenerates by ſowing, and at laſt turns to the common kind. But that there is ſometimes a Tranſmutation in the lower Species of Plants, may be evinc'd by good reaſons, and confirm'd by Experiments.

This Plant varies many ways. *Lobel* ſaw very large and tall *Fennel* like the common ſort, in the Garden of *W. Dreſch*, with a Stalk three or four Cubits high, and whitiſh Leaves, like thoſe of *Corruda*, but ſhorter and ſtiffer. The Seed was of the ſame ſize, or a little ſmaller than the ſweet ſort, rounder and more like *Anniſe-ſeed*. This was call'd by the Name of *Hippomarathrum*.

The *Fœniculum dulce Azoricum* differs from the common ſweet ſort, in the bigneſs and length of the Radii of the Umbel, in a hollow Umbel, and in larger Seed.

Becauſe, ſays *J. Bauhinus*, we are of opinion, that it was the ſweet kind that was deſcrib'd by the Antients; therefore we take it, that the Virtues aſcrib'd by them to *Fennel*, agree to this kind. And we aſcribe thoſe Virtues to this, which the Moderns aſſign to the common ſort.

5. Fœniculum dulce Azoricum, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* *Sweet Fennel of the* Azores.

6. Fœniculum ſemine rotundo minore, C.B. *Pin.* 147. *Fennel with a ſmaller round Seed.* Fœniculum rotundum, flore albo, J.B. 3. Part 2. 5. Fœniculum rotundum, *Tabern. Icon.* 67.

This Species has a ſmall fibrous Root, a ſmaller and ſhorter Stalk, and broader and ſhorter Leaves than the common *Fennel*. The Umbel is white and round, bearing Flowers the firſt Year, and longiſh and round Seed, that is ſmaller than the common *Fennel*-Seed. Both the Taſte and Smell of the Plant is like the common ſort. If you ſow the ſeed of this Plant in the Autumn, it will become both ſtronger and more efficacious, being it eaſily bears the Winter.

7 Fœniculum tortuoſum, J. B. 3. Part 2. 16. *Crooked or warped Fennel.* Seſeli Maſſilienſe, Fœniculi folio, quod Dioſcoridis cenſetur, C. B. *Pin.* 161. Seſeli Maſſilienſe, folio Fœniculi craſſiore, *Lob. Icon.* 785.

8. Fœniculum ſylveſtre, perenne, Ferulæ folio breviori. *Wild perennial Fennel, with a ſhort Fennel Giant-Leaf.* Meum latifolium adulterinum, *C. B. Pin.* 148. Meum alterum, Italicum quibuſdam, J.B. 3. Part 2. 15. Spurium Meum, alterum, Italicum, *Lob. Icon*, 778.

It has Leaves like the common *Spignel*, but harder, thicker and more ſightly, of a ſtinking ſmell, and ſomewhat reſembling *Rue* of *Narbonne*; out of whoſe boſom come forth oblique Stalks, a foot long, ſometimes a foot and half long, bearing ſmaller channell'd *Stamina*. The Root is larger, and very like the Root of *Sow-Fennel*, brown on the outſide, and of a nafty and unpleaſant taſte and ſmell.

Moriſon tells us, that it grows every where on the dry Hills in *France*; and Mr. *Ray* obſerv'd it on the Hills near the Sea-ſhore in the Kingdom of *Naples*. It flowers towards the end of Summer, and bears ripe ſeed in the beginning of the Autumn.

9. Fœniculum ſylveſtre, elatius, Ferulæ folio longiori. *Taller wild Fennel, with a long Fennel Giant-Leaf.* Saxifraga Matthioli tenuifolia & umbellifera, J. B. 3. Part 2.18.

10. Fœniculum ſylveſtre, humilius, Peucedani folio. *Lower-Wild Fennel with a Sow-Fennel Leaf.* Caucalis folio Peuſedani, C.B. *Pin.* 153. Caucalis Anglica, *Tabern. Icon.* 97.

Anguillara (Epiſt. 7.) calls this Plant *Caucalis*, and tells us that it grows in the *Peloponneſus*, and in many other Places upon Rocks, having *Fennel*-Leaves, a Stalk a Cubit high, a white Umbel, and *Biſhops weed*-Seed, the taſte of *Parſley*, and that the Inhabitants call it *wild Parſley*. *Lobel* ſays, it has a ſingle ſtraight and white Root, that taſtes like Carrot. *Anguillara* was inform'd, that in *Apulia* there grew a Plant called *Pietra Findula*, which anſwer'd very much to the Deſcription of this Plant.

11.

11. Fœniculum ſylveſtre, glauco folio. *Wild Fennel with a grey Leaf.* Daucus glauco folio, ſimilis Fœniculo tortuoſo, J.B. 3. Part 2. 16.

The Root of this Species is ligneous, white and full of Knobs, furniſh'd with a few fibres, which are pretty thick, and run down deep, and about the thickneſs of one's little Finger, of a ſomewhat acrid taſte, mix'd with a little aromatick bitterneſs, and divided into ſeveral heads, from which ſpring up ſeveral Stalks a Cubit high, and ſometimes two Cubits high and better (tho' in dry and barren Ground they are ſcarce a Foot high) ſlender, and ſcarce able to ſtand upright, ſmooth, round and not channell'd, reddiſh in open places, intercepted by a great many joints, hard, brittle, full of white Pith, and branched towards the top. On the tops of the Stalks and Branches ſtand Umbels of very ſmall Flowers, which are at firſt of a purple colour, but more whitiſh when they blow, with purpliſh Chives betwixt the Leaves; to which ſucceed ſmall channell'd, ſhort Seed, furniſhed with purple Points, (tho' when they are ripe, they become white, and reſemble the Seeds of *crooked Fennel*, of a bitter, and ſomewhat acrid and aromatick taſte. At the Root are a few Leaves, ſtanding upon long footſtalks, compos'd of ſix or ſeven pairs of Feathers or Branches annex'd to the middle Rib, which are at laſt divided into very ſmall graſſy jaggs, of a green colour inclining to grey, of an acrid taſte and aromatick ſmell. But what is chiefly to be remark'd in this Plant, is, that the Leaves do not ſpread and become triangular, as in moſt umbelliferous Plants; but are narrow, and run more into length.

It grows among Briars on the Hills about *Chaſtelneuf*, not far from *Montpelier*. It flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*, J. B. nay, even in *September*, and to the Month of *October*.

12. Fœniculum annuum, umbella contracta, oblonga. *Annual Fennel, with a ſmall oblong Umbel.* Gingidium umbella oblonga, *C. B. Pin.* 251. Viſnaga, *J. B.* Part 2. 31. Gingidium alterum, *Dod. Pempt.* 702. *Spaniſh Pick-tooth.*

This Plant riſes about a Cubit and half high, from a ſplit Root with ſome Excreſcences at it. The Stalk is like that of *Dill*, channell'd, ſmooth and jointed. The Leaf is like that of *wild Carrot*, ſmooth, and divided into larger Segments. The Umbels of the Flowers are white, and at laſt contract themſelves into a narrow compaſs. But the footſtalks of the Umbels, eſpecially the outer ones, are above a Palm long, ſtiff and hard; and each of theſe, as well as the inner ones, bear on the top a new Umbel of thick-ſet Footſtalks. Beſides, both the ſingle Umbels, and the whole Buſh, have Leaves ſtanding at their Baſis. The Seed is ſmall and acrid, and reſembles that of the *Apium Officinarum*.

It grows in the Meadows near *Maravalle*, in the Way as you go from *Montpelier* to *Frontignan*. It grows likewiſe in great Plenty in *Tuſcany*, and about *Catanea* in *Sicily*.

J. Bauhinus mentions an *Ægyptian Gingidium*, whoſe Umbel and Footſtalks are larger and more firm than what grows in our Gardens; which, Mr. *Ray* ſays, he has ſeen alſo.

The Deſcription of the *Daucus campeſtris* given by *Cæſalpinus*, agrees in every thing to this Plant; ſo that it may ſeem to be the very ſame with this *Spaniſh Pick-tooth*, altho' he had given the Deſcription of *Viſnaga* before in the ſame Book, which ſeems pretty odd.

Many People make uſe of the Footſtalks or *Radii* of the Umbels for Tooth-picks; but eſpecially the *Spaniards*, by reaſon of their ſtiffneſs and ſweet ſmell; and therefore we in *England* call it *the Herb Spaniſh Pick-tooth*.

13. Fœniculum altiſſimum, ſphærocephalon. *The talleſt round-headed Fennel.* Hippomarathum ſphærocephalon, *Proſp. Alpin. Exot.* 198.

It produces a Stalk three Cubits high and better, which is round, jointed, thicker than one's Thumb, of an Herby or Fennel-colour, riſing obliquely from the Joints, and producing from every Joint other ſingle Stalks riſing obliquely; on the top of which are to be ſeen corymbaceous Umbels perfectly round; from which peep out beautiful Violet-colour'd Flowers, which are chan-

changed into ſmall, long, ſlender, corner'd Seeds, very much reſembling ordinary *Fennel*-ſeeds, that have a very ſtinking ſmell. The whole Plant is furniſh'd with *Fennel*-Leaves, many likewiſe riſing from the ſame Root, and placed in that order, that each of them is parted into three Portions. In the very ſame order are the Leaves placed at every joint of the Stalks, tho they are much ſmaller than the former. The Root is long, white and fleſhy, and not unlike the common *Fennel*-Root. The whole Plant ſends forth a ſtrong and diſagreeable ſmell, eſpecially the Seed, which will give one the Head-ach, if one ſmells to it much.

Alpinus raiſed it from Seed brought from *Egypt*.

14. Fœniculum Orientale, Cuminum dictum. *Oriental Fennel called Cummin.* Cuminum ſemine longiore, *C. B. Pin.* 146. Cuminum ſive Cyminum ſativum, J. B. 3. 22. Cuminum Dioſcoridis, *Lob. Icon.* 742.

This, ſays *Bauhinus*, is an umbelliferous Herb, rarely riſing above a Foot high. *Cæſalpinus* ſays, it is an annual Plant not a Cubit high; with ſmall Leaves cut into ſeveral narrow parts, ſays *J. Bauhinus*, with a few, thin-ſet capillary Leaves, and a white Flower, ſays *Cæſalpinus*, and oblong Seed in ſmall round Umbels, which is ſharp-pointed at both ends, corner'd, cartilaginous, of a yellowiſh Aſh-colour, about the fourth part of an inch long, of a ſubtil bitteriſh taſte, a little acrid, and of a faint ſweet ſmell. The Root is long and ſlender, and periſhes when the Seed is ripe.

It grows in the Iſland of *Malta*, and is ſown there for ſale, being call'd by the Inhabitants, *Cumino aigro*, i. e. *Cuminum acre*. But *Aniſe*, which they ſow, and ſell in no leſs quantity, is call'd by them, *Cumino dolce*, i. e. *Cuminum dulce*; and therefore *C. Bauhinus* and other Botaniſts were miſtaken, when they made two Species of *Cuminum*, viz. *acre* and *dulce*.

15. Fœniculum orientale, Cuminum dictum, ſemine villoſo. *Oriental Fennel, called Cummin, with hairy Seed.* Cyminum, ſive Cuminum, ſeminibus villoſis, *Raii Hiſt.* 433.

We have this Species from the Iſle of *Malta*, where it grows ſcatter'd amongſt the former ſort, and cannot be diſtinguiſh'd from it, either in Leaves, Shape, Smell or Taſte, but only by their hairy or downy roughneſs.

This is, perhaps, the ſort which *Jo. Bodæus à Stapel* took for the *Cuminum dulce Melitenſium*, which he ſays is hairy, and which gives the Bread in which it is baked an agreeable taſte.

16. Fœniculum annuum Origani odore. *Annual Fennel, ſmelling like Organy.* Ammi parvum, foliis Fœniculi, *C. B Pin.* 159. Ammi ſemine tenuiſſimo & odoratiſſimo, J. B. 3. Part 2. 23. Ammi perpuſillum, *Lob. Icon.* 725.

This Herb riſes a foot, and ſometimes two foot high, with a ſmall, brittle, *Fennel*-ſtalk, that is full of white Pith. The firſt Leaves are long, and deeply cut on all parts: The upper ones reſemble the Leaves of *Fennel*, or *Spignel*, but are a little ſmaller. On the tops of the Branches are ſet ſmall uneven Umbels, compos'd of little white Flowers. The Seed is very ſmall, and very ſweet-ſmelled, and acrid and hot to the taſte. The Root is little, ſlender and ligneous, ſpreads into fibres, and ſmells almoſt like *Carrot*.

It flowers in the Months of *Auguſt* and *September*, and renews it ſelf from the fallen Seed. It is ſaid to abound in *Apulia*.

It requires a well-dung'd Soil, that lies open to the Sun.

17. Fœniculum Luſitanicum, minus, annuum, Anethi odore. *Small annual* Portugueze *Fennel, ſmelling like Spignel.* Anetum ſegetum. *Vide Luſit.*

18. Fœniculum Luſitanicum, minimum, acre. *The ſmalleſt acrid* Portugueze *Fennel.* Ammoides, *C. B. Pin.* 159. Ammi puſillum, *Cæſalp.* 286.

19. Fœniculum minimum, patulum. *The ſmalleſt open Fennel.* Daucus montanus, multifido folio, Selini ſemine, C. B. *Pin.* 150. Selinum montanum, pumilum, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 200.

It ſpreads ſome leaves at the Root, ſhaped like the Leaves of *Fennel* or *Sow-Fennel*, but much ſmaller, and rarely conſiſting of more than fifteen little Leaves; out of the middle of which it ſends up a thick Stalk nine

nine inches long, but divided into many branches; under which come forth other ſmaller wings of Leaves, conſiſting only of nine Leaves, and embrace the Stalk with their broad bottom, having the ſame taſte and ſmell as the *Carrot* or *Staphylinus*. Each of the branches is loaded with little Umbels of very ſmall white Flowers; to which ſucceeds Seed of the ſize of *Corn-Parſley*-ſeed. The Root bulges up on the upper part into a thick head, is cover'd with many hairs, which are the fibres of the Leaves of the laſt year, ſhort, and as it were rolled into a Ball, fungous and white within, but brown and ragged without, generally ſplit in two on the lower part, and ending in ſcattering Fibres.

This Plant endures two years, and periſhes as ſoon as it has born ſeed.

It grows with us in *England* on St *Vincent's Rock* near *Briſtol*; and Mr. *Ray* found it on the Mountains of *Germany*; and *Cluſius* met with it on ſome borders of uncultivated but green Fields, and on the naked and graſſy Mountains of the lower *Auſtria* and *Hungary*. It Flowers in *May*.

20. Fœniculum paluſtre, minimum. *The ſmalleſt Marſh-Fennel.* Sium minimum, umbellatum, *Par. Bat.*

It is hardly above a ſpan high. It bears *Fennel-Giant* Leaves, which are ſmall and very narrow, almoſt capillaceous, the Foot-ſtalks ſtretching into a long and broad Huſk or Bag, which embraces the Stalk, and infolds the Branches for ſome ſpace which come from its Joints. The Stalk are parted into ſeveral tender green Branches, on the top of which ſit ſmall Umbels. The Flowers are very ſmall and almoſt Moſſy, being compos'd of five narrow ſharp Leaves, and furniſhed with many long ſmall *Stamina*; to which ſucceed ſmall, ſhort, channell'd Seed. The Root is ſmall at bottom, and broad at the Head, and is divided into ſeveral Portions on the upper part, and is like a knotted Turf, that ſends down a Buſh of ſmall Fibres.

21. Fœniculum orientale, Seſeleos Maſſilienſis facie. *Oriental Fennel, having the look of* Marſeilles-*Hartwort.*

Fœniculum, in *Greek* Μάραθρον, ſeems to be the Diminutive of *Fœnum*; becauſe it is laid up in the Winter dry and wither'd. Others think it is ſo call'd, *quòd ſatum magno cum fœnore ſemen reddat.*

The firſt Species is us'd in the Shops, and of that both the Herb it ſelf or Tops, the Root (which is one of the famous five Opening Roots) and the Seed.

The Herb it ſelf is hot in the 2*d*, and dry in the firſt degree. It opens, reſolves, diſcuſſes, is diuretical and breaks the Wind, expectorates tough Matter, ſtrengthens the Stomach, increaſes the Milk, comforts the Sight, and ſoftens the Throat. *Schrod.*

The Root and Seed are hot in the 3*d* degree; and therefore, beſides the Caſes juſt now mention'd, they are very frequently us'd for diſcuſſing of the Humours and Flatus's, and driving them out. *Id.*

The Seed is very often uſed for correcting of Purgatives, as alſo for diſcuſſing of Flatus's. *Id.*

The Preparations of *Fennel* are, 1. A Confection of the Seed. 2. Diſtilled Water from the whole Plant cut. 3. Diſtilled Water from the Seed, which is one of the moſt common Eye-Waters. 4. The Diſtilled Oil of the Seed. 5. The Salt of the incinerated Plant. *Id.*

The Leaves boiled, or even raw, fill the Breaſts of Nurſes with Milk. There is nothing more proper, either in the *Small Pox* or *Meazles*, than a Decoction of the Root and Seed of *Fennel*. The ſame is alſo commended againſt the Fume of *Mercury*, from whence proceed Tremblings of the Joints; as alſo in the *Venereal Diſeaſe.*

Breathing into the Eyes after eating or chewing *Fennel*-ſeed, relieves the Sight. Beſides the Eye-water diſtilled from the Seed, there is another Water or Liquor made, by putting brayed Sugar-candy into the hollow of the Stalk of *Fennel*, while it is growing, which muſt be ſtopped up cloſe with Wax: For then the Sugar melts, and turns to a Water or Liquid, which muſt be poured into the Eyes by Drops. *Fr. Hoffman.*

If you conſider the Malignity that accompanies putrid Fevers, and what is of greateſt Efficacy both for opening and diſcharging by Sweat, you will ſcarce find a Plant that is to be compar'd with *Fennel*. And therefore you will not find any thing more advantageous in the *Small Pox* or *Meazles*, than

than the Decoction of the Seed or Roots of *Fennel*. Sim. Pauli.

The Pouder of the Seed with Sugar, taken every Morning with a faſting Stomach, wonderfully ſharpens the Sight. If you infuſe *Fenel*-ſeed in Vinegar, dry it, and add to it as much Cinnamon, and ſome Sugar, and take a little of it, it preſerves the Sight to admiration, and ſo ſtrengthens weak Eyes, and recovers the Sight of People of eighty Years of Age, that it is almoſt incredible. *Arnoldus de Villa Nova.* Perhaps it were better to uſe Honey than Sugar. There is nothing more efficacious for dim and miſty Eyes, ſays *Tragus*, than the Seed of this Plant. The ſame Effect is produc'd by the Juice of the Leaves, or the Root, or the diſtill'd Water dropped into the Eyes.

Beſides, this Seed ſtrengthens the Stomach, and cures a *Nauſea*, or Loathing (tho' *C. Hoffman* ſays, that this Seed, or the green Herb is ſo far from promoting the Concoction of other things, that it has need of a Digeſter for it ſelf:) You muſt therefore underſtand this of the dry Seed; which both diſcharges Wind, according to that thread-bare Verſe,

Semen Fœniculi reſerat ſpiracula culi;

And mix'd with Medicines for the Throat, relieves the Aſthmatick, and reſiſts Poiſon.

The *Italians* are great Admirers of this Herb; and therefore they tranſplant and whiten it, to make it the more tender and palatable; which being ſweet, pretty hot, and comfortable to the Stomach, helps to digeſt the phlegmatick Quality of Fiſh and other viſcous Meats, to which they are much accuſtomed. The Phyſical Uſe of the Seed is, to break Wind, provoke Urine, eaſe the Pains of the Stone, and aſſiſt to break it. The Leaves or Seed boiled in Barley-Water and drank, is good for Nurſes to increaſe their Milk, and to make it more wholſome for their Children. The Leaves boil'd in Water, but eſpecially the Seed, cures the Hickcough, and removes that Loathing which often moleſts the Stomachs of ſick and feaveriſh Perſons.

The Seed boil'd in Wine is good for ſuch as are bitten by Serpents, or have eated poiſonous Herbs or Muſhroms. The Seed, but eſpecially the Root, opens the Obſtructions of the Liver, Spleen and Gall, and thereby conduces to the Cure of all Diſeaſes ariſing from them, ſuch as the windy ſwellings of the Spleen, and the yellow Jaundice; as alſo the Gout and Cramp. The Seed is likewiſe of good uſe in pectoral Medicines and ſuch as cure ſhortneſs of Breath, or wheezing from the Obſtructions of the Lungs. It alſo brings down the Terms, and cleanſes the parts after Delivery.

The Roots are of moſt uſe in Phyſick Drinks and Broths, to cleanſe the Blood, open the Obſtructions of the Liver, provoke Urine, and to reſtore the freſh Colour and Complexion of the Face after Sickneſs; and to produce a good colour and good habit in the whole Body.

The *Italians* and the People in the South of *France*, make Sallads of the tender Buds of *Fennel*, with the upper part of the Root from whence they ſpring up, which they eat with Oil and Pepper, in the ſame manner as they eat ſweet *Parſley*. In *England* we cut the tender Leaves very ſmall, and put them in Vinegar, for ſauce for boiled Fiſh that had been kept in Pickle, ſuch as *Salmon*, *Pike*, *Sturgeon*, &c.

For a Quartan and other Fevers, take of the juice of the Roots of *Fennel* four Ounces, ſweeten it with Sugar, and give it to the Patient every Morning on a faſting Stomach for ten Days ſucceſſively. *Zacutus* calls this an eaſy but profitable Remedy, which works variouſly on various Patients: For he ſays, that it makes ſome ſweat plentifully, others ſpit tough Phlegm, and others break Wind both upwards and downwards. *N. B.* The Patient muſt be well covered in a warm Bed.

Jo. Crato, Phyſician to the Emperor, ſaw a Monk cured by his Maſter, of a Suffuſion, in the ſpace of nine Days, by a very eaſy Remedy, *viz.* the Roots of *Fennel* boiled in Wine, and the Decoction applied to the Eyes.

A Woman feeling the *Fœtus* falling down before its full time, with other ſigns of Abortion, applied a Cataplaſm of Bread baked with Vinegar and *Fennel-Seed*, to the fore part of her Belly below the Navel, and to the hinder part down to the *Os Sacrum*; upon which all the Symptoms ceaſed immediately. For *Fennel* is a very good Remedy againſt Abortion. *D. Soame ex Obſ. Hieron. Reuſneri, obſerv.* 106.

The 4*th* Species, ſays Mr. *Lemery*, is moſt uſed in Phyſick (tho' others affirm the contrary) and is brought dry to *Paris* from *Languedoc*, where that Herb is cultivated with great care. It is the ſame ſort that came formerly from *Italy*, and was called *Florence-Fennel*.

You muſt chuſe the Seed of *Fennel* freſh, clear, plump, and of an agreeable Taſte. It contains abundance of Oil and volatile Salt.

Its Leaves, Branches and Roots, contain abundance of Phlegm, half exalted Oil, and eſſential and fixed Salts.

The Seed of *Fennel* is commended for purging the Kidneys, provoking Urine, and procuring Sweat, and perhaps it is the beſt Remedy that can be thought of, where theſe are required. There are excellent Cataplaſms made of the Leaves, eſpecially for hard and cold Tumours, and ſwellings of the Breaſts. The general Virtue of the whole Plant conſiſts in warming moderately. I could venture to give it in the moſt acute Diſeaſes: For the Decoction of the whole Plant with *white Poppy-Seed* and Liquoriſh is an excellent Remedy, where Expectoration is to be promoted; and hence it is a noble antiſcorbutick: And therefore they who ſtudy too much, and are not refreſhed with their Sleep, but have wandering Pains, as if they were beat, will find great eaſe and refreſhment by drinking the Infuſion of this Herb like Tea. It is alſo ſaid to increaſe Nurſes Milk, if the want of it proceeds from a cold Cauſe. *Boerhaave in Diſtat. Bot.*

I ſhall ſhut the whole that has been ſaid of this Plant, with this Monkiſh Diſtick.

Fœniculus, Roſa, Verbena, Chelidonia, Ruta;
Ex his fit aqua quæ lumina reddit acuta.

Which I find thus tranſlated in old *Engliſh*.

Of Fennel, Roſes, Vervain, Rue and Celandine,
Is made a Water good to clear the Sight of eine.

But I muſt not omit to tell what Mr. *Tauvry* ſays of it, which is as follows.

Fennel, ſays he, abounds in an Urinous Spirit, Oil, and acid Phlegm. The whole Plant is inciſive and penetrating. The Seed and its Oil are admirable in Nephritick Cholicks, not only by diſcharging the Wind which ſeizes the part, and increaſes the Pain, but alſo by their oily Particles, which ſoften the extraneous Levens, and provokes Urine. This Plant is Balſamick, Stomachick and Carminative.

I muſt now ſay ſomething of the 14*th* Species, which is the common *Garden-Cummin*, and of which the Seed only is in uſe. It warms and dries in the 3*d* Degree: It attenuates, digeſts and reſolves, diſcharges wind, is good in the Cholick, Tympany and Vertigo. *Schrod.*

Both the Taſte and the Smell convince us that it has very much of a fiery ſubſtance, by which it penetrates, attenuates, opens, and diſcuſſes. And therefore, tho' it may be ſafely uſed in all Diſtempers occaſioned by a tough Phlegm, yet it is hardly to be uſed internally, unleſs to diſcharge Wind. Therefore *Galen* orders that it be boiled in Oil, by which, it diſſolves painful Tumours, and that without Narcoticks; which happens, ſays he, where the matter does not abound too much. *Dioſcorides* likewiſe tells us, that it is aſtringent; to which *Avicen* gives his Aſſent. Perhaps they were of that Sentiment, becauſe they ſaw, that when it was corrected with Vinegar, it ſtopt bleeding at the Noſe, and the Flux of the Womb. But this is performed only by its drying Quality. *C. Hoffm.*


BRITISH MUSEUM
15
65
OCT

Meum. *Spignel.*



It is a queſtion among the Phyſicians, whether the power it has of diſcolouring the Skin, which *Dioſcorides* attributes to it, be effected by any occult Property? Some are of opinion that it is. For *Hippocrates* ſays, that it is prejudicial both to the Sight and Taſte; and *Galen* ſays expreſsly upon theſe words of *Hippocrates*, that it makes the Body pale. But *Avicen* and *Serapio* put an end to this Diſpute, by telling us, that this happens by uſing it too much. For becauſe it diſcharges violently, and conſequently dries up the moiſture, therefore it takes away that part of the Blood, which made the Skin florid; but within it changes the Blood into Bile. *Id.*

We have a twofold *Dyacyminum*, of which that of *Nicolaus* is preferr'd in *Flatus*'s, in the weak concoction of the Stomach, in a difficulty of Breathing, *&c.* But the Oil which is chymically extracted, is a moſt excellent and preſent Remedy in all windy Diſtempers, and eſpecially thoſe of the Womb. I know a QUACK who is thought to do wonders, by only pouring ſome Drops of it upon toaſted Bread, and laying it upon the Navel. *Id.*

The Seed being quilted in a little Bag, with ſome ſmall quantity of Bay-Salt, and made hot upon a Bed-pan, or ſuch like with fire, and ſprinkled with good Wine-Vinegar, and applied to the ſide very hot; it takes away Stitches and pains there, and eaſes the Pleuriſy very much. *Ger.*

Being managed according to Art, either in a Caraplaſm, Poultis, or Plaiſter, or boiled in Wine, and ſo applied, it takes away Blaſtings, ſwellings of the Cods or Genitals; and removes windy Swellings in the Joints, and ſuch like, *Id.*

Taken in ſweet Wine, it cures the Strangury and Heat of the Urine. Being boiled in Wine with Figs, it eaſes a Cough, and cleanſes the Throat. It is very good baked in Bread, and put into Cheeſe; for ſo it helps Digeſtion, and diſcharges wind.

Cummin breathes a ſweet ſmell, and cures a ſtinking Breath; ſo that they who have not a ſweet Breath, will find great Benefit by uſing this Remedy often and much. *Stapel.*

It has much the ſame virtues with *Fennel*. It is much extolled for raiſing a languiſhing and blunt appetite to Venereal engagements. The infuſed Oil of *Cummin* rubbed upon cold and lifeleſs Members, reſtores them notably, and wonderfully diſcuſſes cold Tumours. *Boerhaave in Diſtat. Bot.*

TABLE CLXIX.

GENUS II.

Meum, SPIGNEL *or* MEU.

Spignel is a Plant with a Roſe or Umbellated Flower A, conſiſting of many Leaves B, placed orbicularly, and reſting on the Empalement C, which turns to a Fruit, compoſed of two oblong Seeds E, which are gibbous and ſtreaked on one ſide F, but plain on the other. To theſe marks we muſt add, That the Leaves G are moſt finely jagged, and adhere to the Rib H, in which it does not differ from *Fennel*; and I ſhould with all my heart call it *Fœniculum Alpinum, perenne, capillaceo folio, odore medicato*, if the name of *Meum* was not eſtabliſhed by long uſe.

I know but one Species of *Spignel*, which is

Meum foliis Anethi, *C. B. Pin.* 148. Meum vulgare, five Radix urſina, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 11. Meum, *Dod. Pempt.* 305. *Common Spignel or Meu*; which the People of *Weſtmorland* call *Bald-Money* or *Bawd-Money*.

This Herb, whoſe Leaves are generally above a Cubit long, having long channelled Footſtalks, and their upper parts like the Leaves of *Fennel*, and capillaceous, but thicker-ſet and ſofter, and the hairs not quite ſo long; ſends up a Stalk like *Fennel*, but a great deal leſſer, channelled, naked, and branched, bearing an Umbel of white five-leav'd Flowers, reſembling the Flowers of *Dill*; and large, long, channelled Seed. It has ſometimes but one, and ſometimes more Roots, which are above nine Inches

long, ſometimes ſmaller and ſometimes thicker, from whoſe ſides do generally come forth pretty long oblique Roots, which are found ſometimes to tend upwards. The Root is covered firſt with a thin, blackiſh or rather aſh-colour'd Bark, and then with another white, thick gummy Bark; in the middle of which is the Matrix. It has a pretty ſweet ſmell, almoſt like that of *Carrot*, but more aromatick, and no diſagreeable Taſte, unleſs that it is acrid and ſomewhat bitter. But the Root being one of thoſe that bears the Winter, and grows on Mountains, it has a great capillary Buſh, after the Leaves wither.

It grows in abundance in *Weſtmorland* in the North of *England*, in the Meadows and Paſtures two Miles from *Sedburg*, as you go to *Orton*.

It is likewiſe found in foreign Countries, *viz.* on the Mountains of *Germany*, *Italy* and *Spain*.

Meum, in Greek, Μῆον *vel* Μέιον, from Μείων, becauſe no Herb conſiſts of ſo very ſmall Leaves. Some of the Antients called it *Athamanticum*, either from *Athamantes*, the Son of *Æolous*, who is ſuppoſed to have been the firſt that found it out; or from *Athamantes* a Mountain in *Theſſaly*, where the beſt grew. *Pliny* calls it *Macedonicum* and *Hiſpanicum*, not as if they were different ſorts, but, as was uſual with the Antients in many other Plants, from the Places where the beſt was gathered. The ſame *Pliny* ſays, that in his time *Meum* was only ſown in *Italy* by ſome few Phyſicians, whereas it is now known to grow wild in many parts of *Italy*.

The Root of this Plant is only in uſe. *Galen* ſays, it is hot in the 3*d* and dry in the 2*d* Degree. It attenuates, opens, and diſcharges Wind. Its chief uſe is in the Inflation and Belching from the Stomach, in the Obſtruction of the Urine and the Terms, in the ſuffocation of the Womb, in Griping of the Guts, and Catarrhs, and for expectorating tartarous matter from the Lungs. It is applied externally in Baths, Cataplaſms, &c. *Schrod.*

It is an Ingredient in many Compoſitions of the Ancients, as in the *Lithontribon Nicol. Aurea Alexandria*, *Diacrocus Meſ. Theriaca Andromach.* &c. *Fr. Hoffm.*

The Root as well as that of *Mint*, has a ſort of excrementitious Humidity, by which it affects the Head, and produces a Headach. And from hence we may learn, that the uſe of it ought not to be frequent, eſpecially with ſuch as hath either vowed Chaſtity, or are otherwiſe under any Conſtraint as to the affairs of Love. For the ſame quality that effects the one, likewiſe effects the other. *Caſp. Hoffm.*

From its very Eſſence it is a notable Opener of Obſtructions produced by a cold Cauſe, ſuch as a Cachexy, Green Sickneſs, or the Stagnation of the *Menſtrua*, and it is at the ſame time an excellent Remedy for Wind. But is it not windy it ſelf? yes; but that is by accident, ſays *Avicenna*; and therefore he orders to macerate it in Vinegar for ſome Months, *Id.*

It is perhaps from the ſtimulating virtue of this Plant, by which it tickles and warms, that it received the Name of *Bawd-Money* in the North of *England*,

The Root ought to be dug up when it begins to put forth Leaves; for then it is much fuller of Virtue than when the Plant is riſen up.

You muſt chuſe it long, pretty thick and plump, whole, newly dried of a blackiſh colour without, and whitiſh within, of an aromatick and pretty agreeable Smell, of an acrid and ſomewhat bitter Taſte. It contains abundance of exalted Oil, and volatile or eſſential Salt. It is inciſive, aperitive, carminative, and hyſterical; and may be uſed either in Powder or Decoction. *Lemery.*

TAB.


15
65
OCT

Tab. 170. Pag. 105.

Fig. 1. Oenanthe *Dropwort.*



Pag. 107.

Fig 2. Astrantia.



Pag. 109.

Fig. 3. Chærophyllum. *Chervil.*



Pag. 111.

Fig. 4. Myrrhis.



TABLE CLXX. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS III.

Oenanthe, DROP-WORT.

Oenanthe or *Dropwort* is a Plant with a Roſe and Umbellated Flower A, conſiſting of many uneven Leaves B C, ſhaped like a Heart, placed orbicularly, and ſitting upon the Empalement D; which turns to a Fruit E, L, compoſed of two oblong Seeds, that are gibbous and ſtreaked on one ſide G, M, and plain on the other I; ending as it were in ſome Prickles, the middlemoſt of which F, H, K, N, is ſtronger than the reſt.

The Species of *Oenanthe* are,

1. Oenanthe Apii folio, *C. B. Pin.* 162. *Dropwort with a Smallage-Leaf.* Oenanthe ſive Filependula Monſpeſſulana, folio Apii, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 190. Filipendula tenuiſolia, *Tabern. Icon.* 141.

The firſt Leaves of this Plant are large, lying along upon the Ground, and reſemble thoſe of *Parſley* or *Smallage*; afterwards they take the form of thoſe of *Sow-Fennel.* Among theſe riſe up ſeveral Branches or Stalks about two Foot high, cornered, branched, channelled and blueiſh. The Flowers are ranged in Umbels on the tops of the Branches, being ſmall, compoſed of five Leaves each, and placed like a Flower-de-luce, of a white colour inclining to purple. When the Flowers are paſt, they are ſucceeded by two Seeds joined together for every Flower, which are oblong, channelled on the back, and garniſhed on the top with ſeveral Points or Prickles. The Roots reſemble thoſe of *Navew*, and are black without, but white within, having long Fibres hanging at them, and ſpreading farther and wider at the ſides than they run deep into the Earth, of a ſweet and pretty agreeable Taſte, pretty much like that of *Parſnep.*

J. Bauhinus found this Species flowering in the Month of *June.*

2. Oenanthe maritima, Apii nigriore & craſſiore folio, *H. R. Monſp.* *Maritime Oenanthe or Dropwort, with a Parſley-Leaf, but blacker and thicker.*

3. Oenanthe Luſitanica, Apii folio & odore. Portugueze *Dropwort with a Leaf and Smell of Parſley.*

4. Oenanthe Chærophylli foliis, *C. B Pin.* 162. *Hemlock Dropwort.* Oenanthe ſucco viroſo, Cicutæ facie Lobelio, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 193. Oenanthe Cicutæ facie, ſucco viroſo croceo, *Lob. Icon.* 730.

This Plant bears a great reſemblance to *Hemlock*, and riſes about three foot high. From its Root riſe ſeveral ſcattered, round, branched Stalks, bearing Leaves that reſemble the Leaves of *Chervil*, of a browniſh green or blackiſh Colour, of an acrid and diſagreeable Smell, full of juice which is at firſt Milky, but afterwards turns yellow, and becomes virulent, ſtinking, poiſonous and exulcerating. The Flowers are ranged in Umbels, as in *Hemlock*, each of which is compoſed of ſeveral Leaves diſpoſed like a Roſe or Flower-de-luce. When they are paſt, they are ſucceeded by a Fruit compoſed of two oblong Seeds. The Roots reſemble thoſe of *Aſphodil*, and are white, joined immediately to the Head, without any fibres to hang by, and filled with the ſame juice of the Plant. It rarely grows any where except in cold Northern Countries. It grows along the ſides of muddy Brooks and Streams, not only in the Northern parts of *England*, as *Weſtmorland* and *York-ſhire*, but likewiſe abounds in the Southern parts, as *Surrey*, *Suſſex*, &c.

5. Oenanthe Chœrophylli folio, *H. R. Monſp.* *Dropwort with a Chervil-Leaf.*

6. Oenanthe Staphylini folio aliquatenus accedens, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 191. *Dropwort with a leaf ſomewhat reſembling the wild Carrot-leaf.*

This is the *Oenanthe Monſpeliaca major & minor*, Park.

The lowermoſt Leaves of this Plant are pretty much like the Leaves of *Montepelier-Dropwort*, unleſs that they are more finely cut. The Footſtalk is above a ſpan long, on which are ſet equal Wings over againſt one another, divided into *Parſley*-Leaves, but more delicately and nicely cut, and ſomewhat

what reſembling the Leaves of *wild-Carrot*. The other Leaves ſpringing from the wings of the Stalks, are very like the Leaves of *Sow-Fennel*, which *J. B.* likewiſe obſerved in the *Montpelier-Dropwort*, whoſe Stalk is alſo very like the Stalk of this, and channelled. There is likewiſe a reſemblance betwixt the Umbels, which are compoſed of very thick-ſet whitiſh Tuffs.

C. Bauhinus brought this Plant to his Brother *John* from the Phyſical Garden at *Padoua*.

7. Oenanthe aquatica, *C. B. Pin.* 162. *Water-Dropwort.* Filipendula aquatica, *Tabern. Icon.* 142. Oenanthe five Filipendula aquatica, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 191. The Root conſiſts of many little Bulbs ſhap'd like Olives and faſtened by Threads, which you cannot pluck off without great attention and care; becauſe they can only be eaſily broken off by the Fibres that follow the Stalk. The Stalk is a Cubit or Cubit and half long, channelled, hollow, branched and jointed. The lower Leaves are not much cut, but the reſt are cut into longer and ſmaller Segments. The Umbels are ſmall and white. The Seed is oblong, and ends as it were in two Points.

It grows almoſt every where in wet Meadows, and along Rivulets or Brooks.

8. Oenanthe five Filipendula aquatica, altera, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 192. *Another Water-Dropwort.* Oenanthe five Filipendula folio Rutæ ejuſd, *ibid.* Filipendula paluſtris, Ruta paluſtris, *Tabern. Icon.* 142.

9. Oenanthe prolifera, Apula, *C. B. Pin.* 163. *Fruitful* Apulian *Dropwort.* Enanthe Cretica, *Pon. Bald. Ital.* 213.

This Species is very like the *Oenanthe Cretica, Stellata*, and yet differs from it, firſt in the Leaves, which are larger, and not cut into ſo many Segments; then in the Heads of the Flowers; which tho' white and cluſtering together like the other, yet inſtead of the long pointed Leaves ſurrounding them, this has ſeveral ſmall Heads of ſuch like white Flowers, after the manner that many other Plants have, ſuch as *Marigolds, Daiſies*, &c. which we call *proliferous* or *fruitful*, or as ſome, *Jack a-napes a horſe-back*; and once more, in the Seed, which is like that of the Water or Marſh-kind; and laſtly, and more eſpecially, in the Roots, which are not glandulous like the other, but wholly compoſed of a number of white Fibres or Threads. This alſo, upon its firſt ſpringing up from the Seed, has but three Leaves upon ſeveral Stalks, but thoſe that come after them are furniſhed with more.

10. Oenanthe nodulis radicum longioribus & nigrioribus, *H. R. Par. Dropwort with Roots, whoſe Knobs are longer and blacker.*

11. Oenanthe Luſitanica, ſemine craſſiore & globoſo. Portugueze *Dropwort, with larger and globular Seed. Oenanthe* comes from two *Greek* Words οἶνη a *Vine*, & ἄνθος a *Flower*, becauſe it flowers at the ſame time with the *Vine*; or becauſe its Flowers reſembles the Flower of the Vine both in Smell and Colour.

There is hardly any of all theſe Species uſed in Phyſick except the firſt, and of that only the Root. The whole Plant, ſays *Cordus*, conſiſts of different Qualities; for it is partly aſtringent, and partly leaves on the Palate a ſubtle and winy Taſte, not without a Smell, which flies up to the Head when you chew it.

The Flowers have a pleaſant Smell betwixt the beſt *Baulm, Wine*, and *Peony*, perfectly like *Medeſuſium* or *Meadow-Sweet*, to which the whole Plant agrees in Temperament.

If this be true, as doubtleſs it is, *Dodoneus* was in the right when he ſaid, that the whole Plant, but eſpecially the Root, was manifeſtly hot and dry, opening and cleanſing, with ſome aſtringency, &c. *C. Hoffman.*

Certainly this Plant conſiſts of hot, attenuating, diſcuſſing and cleanſing parts, but not without aſtringency. And hence this Plant is ſo much eſteemed among the common People, for its Virtue in the Diſtempers of the Kidneys and Bladder, that obſtruct the Urine. And ſince the Antients likewiſe attribute theſe Virtues to their *Oenanthe*, we may be ſo much the more certain that this *Filipendula* or *Dropwort* is the ſame Plant with their *Oenanthe*. If the ſame is good for the Jaundice, and expels the Afterbirth, we may be doubly certain; and from hence we may proceed to the pituitous obſtructions of the *Viſcera*. It is likewiſe commended

mended for the Epilepsy, taken in Food; and the same with *Fennel-Seed* is extolled for the windy pains of the Stomach, *Id.*

Both the Root and Leaves, says *Schroder*, are in use. It is hot and dry in the third Degree, and is somewhat astringent, attenuates, cleanses, discusses, and is diuretical. The chief use of it is in the tartarous Mucilage of the Lungs, Kidneys, Bladder, and Joints; in the wind-Cholick, and for curing the Whites in Women. It is likewise applied outwardly to the *Piles*. The Dose is one Dram.

A Dram of the Root powdered in the Decoction of *Dauk* or *wild-Carrot*, and taken for some Days cures the Whites in Women. And if it be mixed with Ointments, it is very good for the Hemorrhoids, *Fr. Hoffm.*

This Plant, says *Lemery*, contains a great deal of Salt and Oil, and the Root is the part principally used in Physick. It is cleansing, opening, and carminative; and is prescribed for the *Stone*, and for the *Piles*.

The 4*th* Species is a mortal Poison, if one has the misfortune to swallow any of it: For it creates a grievous pain in the Stomach, makes one fall into violent Convulsions that turns the Eyes, take away all Sense, and make the Jaws immoveable: It excites frequent Yexing or Hickups, fruitless endeavours and efforts to vomit, Hæmorrhages through the Ears, Contractions and Spasms, and a considerable Tension towards the Region of the Stomach. All those ugly Accidents discover to us, that this Plant corrodes by its Acrimony, and cauterises the nervous Tunicle or Membrane of the Stomach. The Remedies to be taken against this Poison are the same that are taken against *Arsenick* and *Sublimate*, viz. to make the Patient to drink *Oil*, *Grease*, or *melted Butter*, *Milk*, and other unctuous Liquor, that may fasten, embaras and sweeten the acrid and corroding Salts, which the Juices of the Plant communicate to the *Viscera*, and evacuate them both upwards and downwards, *Lemery*.

The seventh Species has a bitterish Taste with a gentle astringency, is of a hot and dry nature, of an opening and astringent Quality. Taken inwardly and applied outwardly, it provokes Urine and brings away Gravel and Sand: It opens obstructions, and clears the urinary Passages.

Before I have done with this Genus, I beg leave to say one word more of the 4*th* Species. This Plant then is one of the most poisonous that we know. It has at the Root and bottom of the Stalks a juice which is at first like *Milk* and then turns yellow like *Saffron*. If you should swallow ever so little of this Juice, it will so contract every part it touches, that there will immediately follow a terrible Inflammation and Gangrene; and, which is worst, we have not yet found out any Antidote against it. For which reason, we ought to be very careful to know this Plant, in order to avoid it, for fear we might take it for any other like it; which would certainly prove fatal. The other Species are said to be cooling, and are therefore commended against Inflammations, Contusions, *&c. viz.* if the bruised or boiled Leaves be applied to the parts affected; *Boerhaave in Dictat. Bot.*

TABLE CLXX. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS IV.

ASTRANTIA.

Astrantia is a Plant with a Rose and Umbellated Flower A, consisting of many Leaves B, whose tops generally bend back, placed orbicularly, and resting upon the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit E, composed of two Seeds H, each of which is wrapt in a Cover or Husk, F, G, I, which is channelled and curled. The Flowers are gathered into a Head K, begirt with a Circle of Leaves L. The Figure D represents the Empalement of some Flowers that are barren.

The

The Species of *Aſtrantia* are,

1. Aſtrantia major, coronâ floris purpuraſcente. Aſtrantia major, *Mor. Umb.* 7. Helleborus niger, ſaniculæ folio major, C.B. *Pin.* 186. Sanicula fœmina quibuſdam, aliis Elleborus niger, *J. B.* 3. 638. Veratrum nigrum Dioſcoridis, *Ded. Pempt.* 387. *Black Maſter-wort.*

It ſends up Stalks a Cubit high and better, which are round and channelled, and taſte like *Maſter-wort* when chewed. The Leaves are parted into five Segments like *Cinquefoil*, every Segment being dented, almoſt as large as *Maſter-wort* Leaves, and ragged, of a dark green colour on the upper ſide, and underneath from green tending to yellow. Several Flowers are crowded together, which are ſmaller than *Sanicle* Flowers, conſiſting of many greeniſh, five-leav'd, glomerated ſmall Flowers; which are ſurrounded by many channelled, whitiſh green Leaves, with a little mixture of purple. To every Flower ſucceed, as is uſual in umbellated Plants, two oblong Seeds joined together, which are plain on one ſide, but gibbous and channelled on the other, and of an Aſh-colour. The Root is black, and very fibrous like *Hellebore.*

Mr. *Ray* obſerved this Plant in ſome Woods not far from *Munich* the Metropolis of *Bavaria*, as alſo on the high Meads of *Saleva*, not far from the City of *Geneva*, on Mount *Jura* and elſewhere.

2. Aſtrantia major, coronâ floris candidâ. *Greater Aſtrantia, with a white Tuft of Flowers.* Helleborus niger, Saniculæ folio, major, flore albo montis aurei, *H. R. Par.*

3. Aſtrantia minor, *Mor. Umb.* 7. Helleborus Saniculæ folio minor, C. B. *Pin.* 186. Helleborus minimus, Alpinus, Aſtrantiæ flore, *Boc. Rarior. Plant.* 9.

4. Aſtrantia orientalis latifolia, floribus & coma purpureis.

Aſtrantia, ſays *Lemery*, comes from *Aſter*, becauſe the tops of the Plant ſeem to be radiated like a *Star.*

But Mr. *Ray* is of Opinion, that *Aſtrantia* or *Aſterantia* is a corrupted word from *Aſtritium* or *Aſteritium*, and that *Aſteritium* comes from *Oſteritium* or *Oſtrutium*, which is a corruption of *Struthio* an *Oſtrich.* But how he found this Etymology is what I am not able to underſtand.

Lemery ſays, that the two firſt Species contain abundance of Salt, and no great quantity of Oil; and that the Roots are purgative, like thoſe of *back Hellebore.*

Fuchſius ſays, that his *female Sanicle*, which is the firſt Species here deſcribed, is very much allied to the *true Sanicle* both in its Virtues and Form; and *Dodonæus* ſays, it anſwers both in Virtues and Figure to the *black Hellebore* of *Dioſcorides*: For that it purges melancholy Humours he can evince by the Teſtimony of ſeveral *German* Phyſicians, who uſed it with good ſucceſs. *Geſner* likewiſe teſtifies that he himſelf was the firſt who experienc'd the purgative Virtue of this Herb, which was much of the ſame nature with *white Hellebore*, but more mild and gentle; which is a confirmation of the Opinion of *Dodonæus.*

Fabricius Hildenus preſcribes the *female Sanicle* of *Fuchſius* in an Apozem or Decoction, for curing a *Schirrus* or hard Tumour in the *Spleen.*

This Plant, but eſpecially the Root, is acrid; and therefore taken in any conſiderable Quantity, it purges both by Vomit and Stool; and is for that reaſon called by ſome *Helleborus niger.* Boerhaave in Dictat. Bot.

TABLE CLXX. *Fig.* 3.

GENUS V.

Chærophyllum, CHERVIL.

Chervil is a Plant with a Roſe and Umbellated Flower A, conſiſting of many unequal Leaves B C, that reſt on the Empalement D, which turns to a Fruit E, H, compoſed of two Seeds F I which are not channelled, and reſemble the Bill or Beak of a Bird, being ſometimes ſmooth G, and ſometimes rough K L, gibbous on one ſide, and plain on the other.

The Species of *Chervil* are,

1. Chærophyllum Sativum, *C. B. Pin.* 152. *Garden-Chervil.* Chærophyllon, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 75. Chærefolium, *Dod. Pempt.* 700.

It has a white ſurculous Root capillated with very ſmall Fibres, about the thickneſs of ones little Finger, and of a ſomewhat acrid Taſte, ſometimes there riſes but one Stalk, and ſometimes more, according to the nature of the Soil, which are a Cubit and half high and better, round, channelled, ſmooth, naked, and knotted with joints at a good diſtance from each other, ſwelling below the joints into a little turgid Belly, and beſet with Branches coming forth from the wings of the Leaves at every joint. On the tops of the Stalks and Branches ſtand thinſet Umbels, ſometimes ſitting upon very ſhort Footſtalks next to none, and ſometimes upon longer. The ſmall white Flowers are compoſed of five Heart-faſhioned Leaves, and as many little white *Stamina*. To every Flower ſucceed two Seeds, which are oblong and ſmooth, blackiſh when ripe, and of a ſweet and aromatical Taſte. The Leaves are tenderer and more curiouſly cut than *Parſley*-Leaves, of an aromatick Taſte and Smell, otherwiſe not much unlike them, of a pale green colour, and then ſomewhat reddiſh and ſomewhat hairy Footſtalk. *N. B.* Altho' we ſaid the Leaves were ſet alternately on the Stalks, yet there ſpring forth two Leaves at the Riſe of the Umbel on both ſides, and from their wings come forth two Branches, which is common to many other umbelliferous Plants.

It flowers in the Month of *May*, and withers from the very Root as ſoon as it has bore Seed, and renews its ſelf every Year from the Seed that falls. It ſprings up in the Autumn, and continues green during the whole Winter.

2. Chærophyllum Sylveſtre, perenne Cicutæ folio. *Wild perennial ſweet Chervil, with a Hemlock-Leaf.* Myrrhis Sylveſtris, ſeminibus lævibus, *C. B. Pin.* 160. Myrrhis, *Fuchſ. Hiſt.* 525,

3. Chærophyllum Sylveſtre, ſeminibus brevibus, hirſutis. *Wild Chervil, with ſhort hairy Seed.* Myrrhis Sylveſtris, ſeminibus aſperis, *C. B. Pin.* 160. Myrrhis Sylveſtris, nova, Æquicolorum, *Col.* Part 1. 112.

4. Chærophyllum Siculum, Sophiæ foliis, ſemine villoſo. Sicilian *Chervil, with Flix-weed Leaves, and hairy Seed.* Dauco ſecondo, Siciliano, con foglio di Sophia, *Zan.* 80.

5. Chærophyllum Sylveſtre, alterum, geniculis tumentibus, *H. R. Par.* *Another wild Chervil, with ſwelled joints.* Myrrhis nodoſa, annua, ſemine aſpero, *H. R. Bleſs.*

This Plant has a round, naked and grey Stalk, that is beſet with a few Prickles, about a Cubit high, divided into ſome Branches, and ſwelling into very large Knobs under the joints, after it begins to flower. The Leaves are broad, covered with ſhort hair, ſomewhat reſembling the Leaves of *common wild ſweet Chervil.* The Umbels are ſmall, and compoſed of very ſmall white Flowers. To theſe ſucceed long, big, channelled, and hairy Seeds, that are ſharp at both ends. It withers intirely, after it has born Seed.

Mr. *Ray* ſays, he received the Seed of this Plant, thirty Years before writing his Hiſtory of Plants, and cultivated the Plant which he raiſed from the Seed for ſeveral Years; and fanſies he ſaw it growing wild in *Sicily.*

This Plant is deſcribed by *Parkinſon*, in his *Theatrum Botanicum*, pag. 907. under the Title of *Seceli Cretenſe nodoſum*; and *Parkinſon's Theatrum* was publiſh'd at *London* 40 Years before the time mentioned by Mr. *Ray*, when he got that Seed.

This Genus is called *Chærophyllum*, from the Greek Words χαίρω, *gaudeo*, & φυλλον, *folium*; as if this Plant was pleaſed with the beauty and variety of its own Leaves. Or perhaps it may be called *Cerefolium* from *Ceres*, becauſe *Chervil* was uſed in the Feaſt where *Ceres* was ſuppoſed to preſide.

The firſt Species is the only one that is commonly uſed in Phyſick, and of that, both the Leaves and the Seed. It warms and dries, diſcuſſes, and conſiſts of very fine Parts, is diuretical, emmenagogick, and lithontriptick, reſolves coagulated Blood, and procures ſweet Sleep. Externally it is of notable uſe in the Cholick, and Retention of Urine, being applied by way of Cataplaſm. *Schrod.*

The Preparations of this Plant are only, 1. Diſtill'd Water from the whole Herb. 2. Salt from the Aſhes. *Id.*

It reſolves the Blood, expels Stones or Gravel out of the Kidneys without any Pain, and provokes the Terms in Women. Beſides, if you give two Ounces of the Juice of this Plant with white Wine for ſeveral Mornings ſucceſſively, you will find it no contemptible Remedy for the Dropſy. It is a common Opinion, that if the Sick takes the Juice of this Plant, and does not vomit it up immediately, it is a ſign that Perſon will recover; but if it happens otherwiſe, then it is a ſign of Death. It cures the Cholick, being made up into a Cataplaſm with Milk, and laid on, and prepar'd for a Clyſter with other Carminatives. *Fr. Hoffm.*

Unleſs both the Smell and the Taſte deceive me, the Virtues of it are very much akin to our *Parſley*; for it is ſweet with a little ſharpneſs, and ſweet-ſmell'd in every part. I am of opinion that our *Chervil* is hot and dry in the firſt degree, with ſome Subtilty of Parts; and therefore it may be able to maſter ſome pituitous Diſeaſes, ſuch as the Cholick, for inſtance, provided it be not too violent, by giving the Juice inwardly, and frying the Herb it ſelf with ſome proper Oil, and laying it upon the Part affected. Drinking the Decoction in Wine, and laying the Herb upon the *Peritonæum*, will ſometimes cure and remove a Retention or Stoppage of Urine. The ſame method will bring down the Terms, if they are ſtopped, only by a moderate quantity of pituitous Matter. In the ſame manner likewiſe do's it expel Sand and Gravel, diſcuſſes ſome internal and external Tumours, cures Crudities and Lasks, *&c. Caſp. Hoffm.*

You may believe me when I aſſure you, that a Perſon of the firſt Rank labouring under a very great Diſtention of the Bladder, having retained his Urine out of Modeſty; paſſed about four pound of Urine, at one time, by the uſe of *Chervil*, *Pellitory* of the *Wall* and *Parſley* fried with freſh Butter, and laid warm upon his *Os Pubis*; which I preſcrib'd for him. *S. Pauli.*

The Juice of *Chervil* taken with Broth, or the Water of it thrice cohobated and often uſed, are Specificks for the *Vertigo* or Giddineſs of the Head, according to the Teſtimony and Experience of *Dolæus*. Bruiſed and applied like a Plaiſter, it reſolves coagulated Blood occaſioned by a Contuſion.

The whole Plant is delicious and ſweet-ſmelled, attended with a certain mixture of acridity or ſharpneſs; and therefore being mixt among other Garden-Herbs, it gives them a more agreeable Reliſh. It is eaten raw in Sallads with other Herbs, and ſometimes boiled; but it has ſomewhat of Flatulency in it, and therefore provokes Luſt.

If the Herb be fried with Butter, and laid upon the Belly, it is a certain Remedy againſt the griping of the Guts; to which our Women fly as to a ſacred Anchor. *Cam.*

The Juice of *Chervil*, either alone, or mixed with white Wine, is a good Diuretick: It is given to the Quantity of two Ounces, with white Wine for the Dropſy: It brings away Seroſities by Urine. *Tauvry.*

All the parts of this Plant have a ſweet and agreeable both Taſte and Smell. It contains abundance of Phlegm, half exalted Oil, and eſſential Salt. It opens very much, removes Obſtructions, waſtes and expels the Stone or Gravel in the Kidneys, and diſſolves clotted Blood. It is very proper in Fevers, and purifies the Blood being taken inwardly. Being bruiſed, it is either

ther applied as a Cataplasm, or in Fomentation, for the nephritick Cholick, Retention of Urine, or St. *Anthony*'s Fire. *Lemery.*

Chervil is a very common Pot-herb, and is often used in Broths. It has an agreeable taste and smell; because it contains some volatile and exalted Principles. Its Leaves resemble those of *Parsley*, but are shorter and more finely cut. *Id.*

The chief virtue of *Chervil* consists in an essential Salt, and some oily and exalted Principles, with which it is saturated, and which are proper for attenuating and dissolving the gross and viscous juices which they meet with in their way; for opening the Glands of the Kidneys, and for purging the Mass of Blood; by preserving it in a just fluidity, and by precipitating and carrying off the Matter that put a stop to its due Circulation. *Traité des Aliments.*

Tragus is persuaded, that the second Species is the *Myrrhis* of *Dioscorides*; and therefore prescribes the use of it in the Suppression of the Terms: But *J. Bauhinus* gives a sad and melancholy account of two Families that had eaten the Roots of this Plant instead of Parsneps.

TABLE CLXX. *Fig.* 4.

GENUS. VI.

Myrrhis, SWEET CICELY.

Sweet Cicely is a Plant with a Rose and umbellated Flower A, consisting of many unequal Leaves B C, that are plac'd circularly, and rest upon the Empalement D; which turns to a Fruit compos'd of two Seeds E,H,I, resembling a Bird's Bill, channell'd, and gibbous on one side F,G,K, but plain on the other.

The Species of *Sweet Cicely* are,

1. Myrrhis major, vel Cicutaria odorata, *C.B.Pin.* *Sweet Cicely, or great sweet Chervil*, by some *Sweet Fern.* Myrrhis magno semine, longo sulcato, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 77. Myrrhis, *Dod. Pempt.* 701.

This *great Sweet Cicely* has a very thick Root, furnish'd with muny thick Appendages, white, of a sweet, somewhat acrid, agreeable and aromatick taste, such as is the taste of *Annise-seed.* It sends up some tall Stalks two or three cubits high, hairy and fistulous. The Leaves are large and feather'd, much resembling the Leaves of *Hemlock*, but more whitish, and bestrew'd here and there with white Spots, soft to the touch, tasting like *Annise*, beset with hairy Nerves on the back side, and furnish'd with fistulous Foot-stalks. It bears white, and somewhat sweet-smell'd Flowers in an Umbel, each of which consists of five split or Heart-fashioned Leaves, the outermost one being larger than both the innermost opposite ones together; and the two lateral ones being of a middle size, a white forked Pointal with white *Stamina* possessing the middle. A Star of six Rays or Foorstalks sustains the Basis of the particular Umbels. To the Flower succeeds very remarkable Seed, which is very long, angular, and furrow'd, having the sweet and agreeable taste of *Anise seed.*

It is said to grow in some Meadows in *Germany*, and particularly about *Hesse Cassel*, as *Dillenius* relates.

The Leaves bear some resemblance to the Leaves of *Fern*; and therefore it is call'd *Sweet Fern* by the common People of *England.*

2. Myrrhis annua, Semine, striato, lævi, *Mor. Umb.* 44. *Annual sweet Cicely, with smooth channelled Seeds.* Chærophyllum sylvestre, *C. B. Pin.* 152. Anthriscus Plinii quibusdam, semine longo Cicutariæ vel Chærophylli, *J.B.* 3. Part 2.70. Cerefolium sylvestre, Onoselinum, *Tabern. Icon.* 94. *Wild Chervil.*

The Root is white, single, and ligneous, having the aromatick Taste of *Parsnep*, The Stalk is one or two Cubits high, branched out into many arms, and channelled, of a dark reddish colour, very hairy, and full of Pith. The Leaves are like the *common-Chervil*-Leaves, but cut into larger Segments, annexed to a hairy Nerve, being no less hairy themselves, and having no manifest Taste. The white Flowers stand in Umbels, being composed of Heart-fashioned and semewhat curled Leaves, with Chives

of the ſame Colour. The Seed is oblong, ſmall, furrowed, putting forth two Fibres at the Point, of an aromatical Taſte, and reſembles the Seed of *common Chervil* when ripe, but is ſmaller.

When the Plant flowers, the Stalks ſwell into conſiderable Knots under the Joints.

It grows every where about Hedges, both with us here in *England*, and in *Germany*.

3. Myrrhis perennis, alba, minor, foliis hirſutis, ſemine aureo, *Mor. Umb.* 66. *Small, white, perennial ſweet Cicely, with hairy Leaves, and gold-coloured Seed.*

4. Myrrhis perrenis, lutea, Daucoides, *Mor. Umb.* 67. *Yellow, perennial, ſweet Cicely, reſembling Carrot.*

5. Myrrhis tuberoſa, nodoſa, Conyophyllon, *Mor. Umb.* 67. *Tuberous and bulbous ſweet Cicely* Cicutaria bulboſa, *C.B. Pin.* 161. Myrrhis odorata, bulboſa, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 183. Myrrhis Cicutaria, *Tabern. Icon.* 98.

An Cicutaria Pannonica Cluſii.

This Plant riſes with a ſingle Stalk that exceeds a Man's height in talneſs, which is pretty thick, of a purpliſh colour, variegated, hollow, hairy toward the bottom, and parted by joints at a Palm's diſtance from one another. From the thick joints come forth large Leaves divided into Wings, and theſe again ſubdivided into ſmaller Leaves, reſembling the Leaves of *Hemlock*, but more curiouſly cut, ſmooth, of no diſagreeable Taſte; for the Taſte of the whole Plant is aromatick, and not ſtinking. It bears ſmall Umbels compoſed of little white Flowers. The Seeds are long like thoſe of *common Cow-weed*, which being ripe and falling in the Autumn, both the Stalk and the Root periſh; and the young Plants riſing from the Seed endure the whole Winter to the Spring, at which time three or four Leaves expand themſelves from the Ground, reſembling the Leaves of *Chervil*, of a ſhining green colour, for the moſt part divided into three jaggs, about three Inches long, of an aromatick Taſte and Smell, whoſe Footſtalks, which are three Inches long, riſe from a ſhort, ſingle, turbinated, thickiſh Root, like the Root of the *Counter-poiſon Monk's-Head*, or ſmall *Navews*, covered with a thin brown Bark, white within, fungous of an agreeable Taſte, pretty much like the taſte of *wild Carrot*, and ending in ſmall longiſh fibres, which have other ſmaller lateral ones.

It grows in Hedges near *Entzheim* in *Alſatia*, and elſewhere on the Road from *Baſil* to *Mulhuyſen*, and flowers in the Month of *June*; then it begins to bear Seed, which coming to fall, the Plant periſhes.

The *Cicutaria Pannonica Cluſii*, which we take to be the ſame Plant, ſprings up in the beginning of the Spring, in the Gardens and Graſſy Fields about *Vienna*. It likewiſe grows in ſuch like places in *Hungary*, Flowering in the Months of *April* and *May*, and bearing ripe Seed in *June*.

6. Myrrhis annua, Semine ſtriato, villoſo, incana, *Mor. Umb.* 67. *Hoary, annual ſweet Cicely, with channelled hairy Seed.* Daucus foliis Fœniculi tenuiſſimis, *C.B. Pin.* 150. Daucus Creticus, Semine hirſuto, *J.B.* 3. Part 2. 56. Daucus Creticus, *Tabern. Icon.* 73.

This Plant has a Stalk nine Inches high and better, which is round, channelled and hairy. An Umbel of a middle ſize ſits upon the tops of the Stalk and Branches, conſiſting of very ſmall white Flowers, which adhere to whitiſh and hairy Footſtalks. The Seed is long, hoary, downy, acrid and aromatick; the Leaves downy, aſh-coloured, very finely cut, and of a dark green colour. The Root is long, as thick as one's Finger, buſhy, and taſtes like *Parſnep*.

7. Myrrhis paluſtris, latifolia, alba. *White broad-leav'd Marſh ſweet Cicely.* Cicutaria, paluſtris, latifolia, alba, *C. B. Pin.* 161. Cicutaria alba, *Ludg.* 789.

The Stalk is two Cubits high and better, channelled, branched, beſet with hairs, furniſhed with a Leaf at every joint, that is a Palm and half every way, firſt divided into three parts, each of which Diviſions reſembles *ſweet Chervil*, but broader and more thin ſet, beſtrewed with hair both above and underneath, eſpecially along the Nerves and little Veins. The great Umbels are divided into other ſmaller ones, conſiſting of ſmall white Flowers; under whoſe Foot-

ſtalks

ſtalks ſtand ſmall Leaves radiated every way. To each Flower ſucceed two Seeds joined together, furniſhed with two Horns, and long, and parting at the middle Pointal, eaſily fly off and fall. The Smell and Taſte are aromatick and ſomewhat acrid, but the Smell is ſweeter and more agreeable than the Taſte. The Roots are thick, oblique, perennial and aromatick.

It riſes in high Paſtures on the Mountains of *Saleva* and *Jura* near *Geneva*, eſpecially by Streams. For which reaſon *Geſner* called it *Seſeli aquaticum.*

8. Myrrhis paluſtris, latifolia, rubra. *Red, broad-leav'd, Marſh ſweet Cicely.* Cicutaria paluſtris, latifolia, rubra, *C. B. Pin.* 161. Cicutaria latifolia, hirſuta, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 182. Cicutaria rubra, *Ludg.* 789.

This ſeems to be nothing but a variety of the former, differing from it only in the colour of the Flowers.

9. Myrrhis montana, Daucoides, ſemine longiori. *Mountain ſweet Chervil, with a long Seed reſembling Carrot.*

10. Myrrhis annua, Luſitanica, ſemine, villoſo, Paſtinacæ ſativæ folio. *Annual* Portugueze *ſweet Cicely, with hairy Seed, and a Carrot Leaf.*

11. Myrrhis trifolia, Canadenſis, Angelicæ facie. *Three leav'd ſweet Cicely of* Canada, *with an Angelica-Countenance.* Angelica Canadenſis, trifolia, quorundam.

It does not produce a Stalk till it is three years old, ſays *Cornutus*, in which it reſembles our *common Angelica.* The Root is thicker, knobby, covered with black Bark, which infolds white fleſh and a Nerve; and has more fleſhy Fibres. The Leaves are much larger, and more numerous than thoſe of ſhining *Angelica*, and ſtand on longer Footſtalks, of which the lower part which is next the Root or the Stalk is furrowed into a deep Cavity, which embraces the Stalk with its lips. The Stalk riſes above a Man's heighth having joints at half a foot's diſtance from one another like a Reed, and intercepted with Leaves. From the middle to the top it is plentifully furniſhed with Branches, which are always adorned with ſmaller Leaves. Before the Bud of the Flower appears it is like a round Ball, and is ſucceeded by the Seed. The Footſtalks of the Leaves that ſtand on the Stalk of this Plant are of a dark purple colour, and both the Leaves and the Seeds are tinged with a Dusky Greenneſs.

12. Myrrhis Paſtinacæ foliis, lætè virentibus. *Sweet Cicely with delightful green Carrot Leaves.* Daucus Paſtinacæ folio, Siculus, *Zan.* 78.

13. Myrrhis orientalis, Angelicæ folio, tuberoſa radice. *Oriental ſweet Cicely, with an Angelica Leaf, and a tuberous Root.*

14. Myrrhis orientalis, foliis Chamæmeli. *Oriental ſweet Cicely, with Chamomil Leaves.*

15. Myrrhis orientalis, Mei folio, ſemine longiſſimo. *Oriental ſweet Cicely, with a Spignol-Leaf, and very long Seed.*

16. Myrrhis orientalis, Mei folio, ſemine brevi. *Oriental ſweet Cicely, with a Spignel-Leaf, and ſhort Seed.*

17. Myrrhis orientalis, Semine unciam longo. *Oriental ſweet Cicely, with Seed an Inch long.*

18. Myrrhis orientalis, Cicutariæ foliis. *Oriental ſweet Cicely, with Cow-weed Leaves.*

19. Myrrhis orientalis, Cicutæ foliis, canescentibus & villoſis, *Oriental ſweet Cicely, with hoary and hairy Hemlock-Leaves.*

20. Myrrhis orientalis, Cicutæ folio, glabro & lætè virente. *Oriental ſweet Cicely, with a ſmooth and delightful green Hemlock-Leaf.*

Myrrhis, is thought to be ſo called from *Myrrha*, *Myrrh*; becauſe it has the ſame ſmell with it.

Sweet Cicely agrees with *Chervil* both in Temperament and Virtues. The Root drank with Wine cures the bites of Spiders. It cleanſes Women after Child-bearing, and provokes the ordinary Terms. Boiled with Honey and ſo taken, it cures conſumptive Perſons, and purges the Cheſt from all viſcous Humours. Boiled with Wine, and drank two or three times a Day, it preſerves from the Plague. They boil both the Herb and the Root to provoke Urine. There is likewiſe an Extract made of the Herb and the Root againſt the Plague, and Fits in Children.

The

The Decoction of the Root of the firſt Species, or the ſame taken in any other manner, cures malignant Diſtempers. And therefore when I cannot get *Carline Thiſtle*, I uſe the Root of ſweet *Cicely* inſtead of it. *Sim. Pauli.*

The whole Plant, ſays *Lemery*, contains abundance of Oil exalted in part, and eſſential Salt. It is proper for bringing down obſtructed Courſes in Women, to haſten the Birth, for a Cachexy, Phthiſick or Aſthma, for the Falling Sickneſs, and for reſiſting of Poiſons.

It both Smells and Taſtes like *Garden-Chervil*; and therefore the Virtues of it are Balſamick and Nitrous.

The Decoction of it purges the Blood. It is a diuretical Plant. It diſſolves all the tough and thick matter that ſticks in the Urinary Ducts. It is reckoned among Scorbuticks; and the juice is commended among other things that cure Contuſions. It is the beſt ripener in the World, if you boil it in Butter-milk, and apply it as a Cataplaſm, *Boerhaave in Diſt. Bot.*

Bauhinus ſays, he cur'd whole Monaſteries of Prieſts, who were afflicted with the Stone, only by the Seed of the *6th* Species. He bruiſed the Seed, and gave it the Patients to drink in Fermenting. *Boer. Id.*

The Seeds of *ſweet Chervil* eaten as a Sallad while they are yet green, with Oil, Vinegar, and Pepper, exceed all other Sallads by many Degrees, both in pleaſantneſs of Taſte, ſweetneſs of Smell, and wholſomneſs for a Cold and feeble Stomach. *Ger.*

The Roots are likewiſe moſt excellent in a Sallad, if they be boiled, and afterwards dreſſed, as the cunning Cook knoweth how better than my ſelf: Notwithſtanding I do uſe to eat them with Oil and Vinegar, being firſt boiled; which are very good for old people that are dull, and without courage: It rejoiceth and comforteth the Heart, and increaſeth their Luſt and Strength. *Id.*

TABLE CLXXI.

GENUS VII.

ANGELICA.

Angelica is a Plant with a Roſe and Umbellated Flower A, conſiſting of many Leaves B, placed orbicularly and reſting on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit D, compoſed of two oblong and pretty thick Seeds E, larger than *Parſley*-Seeds, gibbous and ſtreaked on one ſide F, but plain on the other. To theſe Marks muſt be added, that the winged Leaves G H, are divided into pretty large Segments.

The Species of *Angelica* are,

1. Angelica ſylveſtris, minor ſive erratica, *C. B. Pin.* 155. Angelica ſylveſtris, repens, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 145. Ægopodium, Herba Gerardi, *Tabern. Icon.* 3.

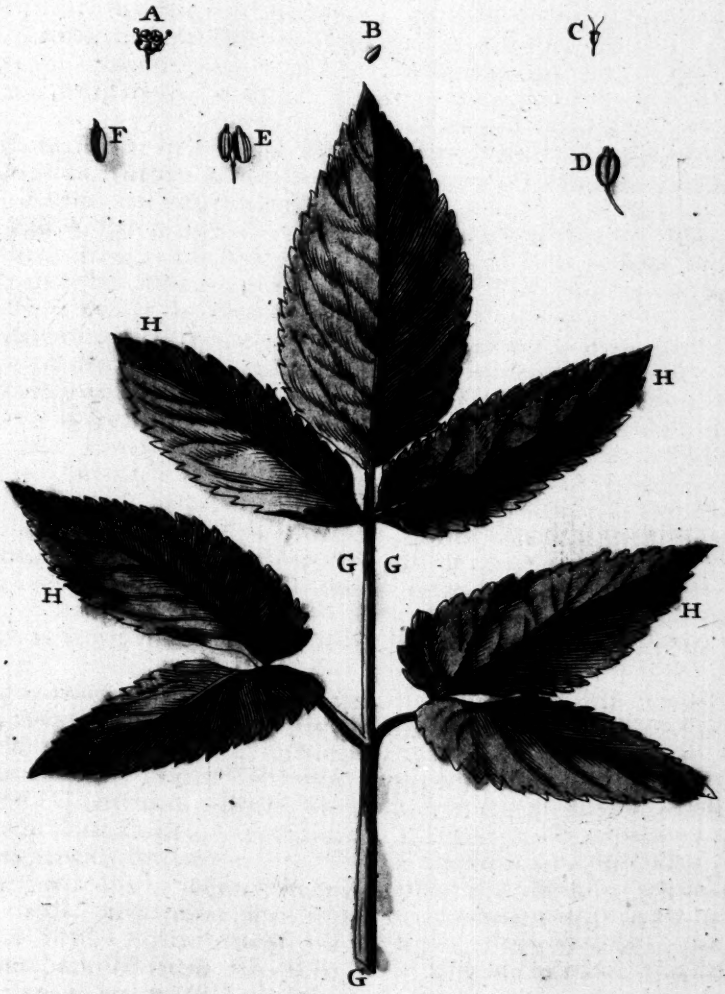
This is the *Herba Gerardi*, *Ger.* and the *Podagraria vulgaris*, Park. *Herb Gerard*, *Goutweed*, or *Aſhweed*.

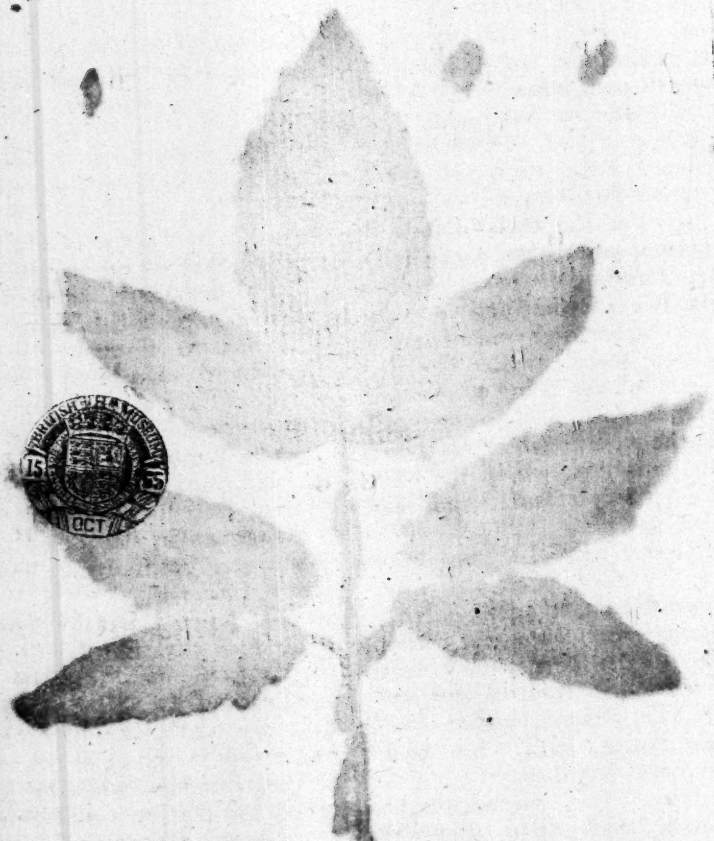
It riſes with a Stalk a Cubit and ſometimes two Cubits high, ſmall, channelled, fiſtulous, otherwiſe concave, from a ſmall fibrous Root, that creeps far and wide, both ſmelling and taſting ſomewhat like *Angelica*, but much weaker in both. The Leaves are much ſmaller than in *Garden-Angelica*, much of the ſame colour, and taſte like *Skirret*. The Umbel is like that of *common Angelica*, but ſmaller, ſweet ſmelled, and compoſed of white Flowers. The Seeds are oblong, narrow and ſharp, much ſmaller than the Seeds of *Garden-Angelica*, channelled, and blackiſh when ripe.

It is common in ſhady places about Hedges, and on the ſides of Hills. *Camerarius* calls it the *Plague of Gardens*, becauſe it creeps far and wide, and when once it is planted, it is very difficult to root it out again.

2. An-

Angelica.





2. Angelica Acadienſis, flore luteo, *H.R. Par.* 55. *Angelica of* Acadia, *with a yellow Flower.*

This is a low Plant, ſcarce exceeding a Cubit or two foot in heighth. The Leaves reſemble the Leaves of the former, being divided into three Segments, and notch'd evenly but not deeply, round the edges. The plain Umbels are made up of five-leav'd golden or perfectly yellow Flowers; and the Seeds are oblong, and channelled, very much reſembling the Seeds of *Goutwort.*

3. Angelica, Alpina, ad nodos florida. *Mountain Angelica, with the Flowers ſet at the joints.* An Ligusticum quorundam, foliis Angelicæ, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 147.

It bears Leaves on a round almoſt ligneous, tripartite Footſtalk riſing from the Root, in ſhape of the *Herb St. Mary*, but ending in ſharper points, and more dented, three of them ſtanding on every branch of the Footſtalk, ſweet ſcented and very hard. The Stalk is a Cubit high and better, and furniſhed with a few Leaves. The Seeds are ranged in Umbels, being of the ſhape and ſize of *Fennel-Seed*, black, ſweet-ſmelled and acrid. The Root is white, as thick as one's Thumb, ending in two or three very long tails, of a pleaſant, and acrid Taſte.

It grows along Brooks on Mountains.

4. Angelica montana, perennis, Paludapii folio. *Mountain perennial Angelica, with a Marſh or Water-Parſley Leaf.* Ligusticum vulgare, an Libanotis ſertilis Theophraſti, *C. B. Pin.* 157. Ligusticum vulgare, foliis Apii, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 122. Leviſticum vulgare, *Dod. Pempt.* 311. *Lovage.*

This Plant has a thick, jointed, hollow, channelled Stalk, that riſes above the heighth of a Man. The Leaves are a Foot long and better, divided into Wings, the laſt diviſions of which do ſomewhat reſemble the Leaves of *Water-Parſley*, but are much larger, ſhining with a dark green colour, having a ſtrong Smell, but not diſagreeable. The Branches, as alſo the tops of the Stalks bear large Umbels of yellow Flowers. The Seed is pretty large and flat: The Root thick and ligneous. Some ſay that this Plant ſmells like an Apothecary's Shop.

This Plant cultivates in Gardens, but its native Soil is not certainly found; tho' *Pona* ſays, it is to be found on Mount *Baldus*; others on the Hills of *Liguria* and the *Appennines.* It Flowers in Summer, and commonly bears ripe Seed in the Month of *Auguſt.* It loves a ſhady place.

5. Angelica pratenſis, Apii folio. *Meadow Angelica, with a Parſley-Leaf.* Seſeli pratenſe, Silaus fortè Plinii, *C. B. Pin.* 162. Silaum, quibuſdam, flore luteolo, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 170. Siler alterum, pratenſe, *Dod. Pempt.* 312 *Meadow-Saxifrage of* Montpelier.

This Species has a ſmooth, channelled, branched Stalk, a Cubit or a Cubit and half high. The Flowers are umbellated and whitiſh, and are followed by gibbous channelled Seed of an aromatical winey Taſte. The Leaves large, finely cut, like the *Siler montanum*; but the Segments longer and a little ſharper, through which runs a Nerve lengthwiſe, of a bitter Taſte. The Root is long, as thick as one's finger, brown without, white within, commonly divided into Heads, buſhy near the Surface of the ground, and endowed with an aromatick Taſte.

It grows in Meadows not only about *Montpelier*, but likewiſe elſewhere in *France* and *Germany.*

Mr. *Ray* ſays, that the *Seſeli pratenſe Monſpelienſium* does not ſeem to him to differ in Specie from our *Meadow-Saxifrage*: And the Learned Dr. *Tancred Robinſon* wrote to him in compliance with his Deſire, That he had carefully and nicely examined the *Seſeli Monſpelienſium*, while he ſtaid at *Montpelier*, and that he could obſerve no Difference betwixt that and our *Meadow-Saxifrage*: From whence Mr. *Ray* concludes without the leaſt heſitation, that they are one and the ſame Species.

6. Angelica pratenſis, altera, Apii folio. *Another Parſley-Leav'd Meadow-Angelica.*

7. An-

7. Angelica montana, perennis, aquilegiæ folio. *Mountain perennial Angelica, with Columbine Leaves.* Libanotis latifolia, Aquilegiæ folio, *C. B. Pin.* 157. Ligusticum Rauwolfii, Aquilegiæ foliis, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 148.

This Herb has a thick, rugged, brown, fibrous Root, with white Pith in the middle, smelling somewhat sweet, and bitter to the Taste, having a Tuft of blackish hairs at the tops, from whence rise several Leaves upon long Footstalks, broad and hollow at bottom like a skinny Husk, encompassing one another, as they do also on the upper side, and whitish underneath, with several purplish Veins running through them; not all of them divided like *Columbine*-Leaves, but many of them parted into five Segments, with three Divisions each, others into three Leaves, each standing on a Footstalk. It has one white round Stalk streaked with Purple, rising above three Cubits high, furnished with several joints, and branches towards the top, each Branch bearing a large Umbel of small white Flowers; after which comes long striped Seed, of a purplish colour, hot, and drawing Water into the Mouth, if it be a little chewed, and having a sweet Smell.

8. Angelica Canadensis, tenuifolia, Asphodeli radice. *Narrow-leav'd Angelica of* Canada, *with an Asphodel Root.*

9. Angelica Canadensis, foliis quasi præmorsis, & in tenue capillamentum abeuntibus foliolo donatum. *Angelica of* Canada, *with Leaves as it were snift and turning to fine hair, furnished with a small Leaf.*

This Herb was call'd *Angelica* by ignorant Fellows and Mountebanks, *ab Angelis*, by reason of its wonderful, and, if we may so say, Angelical Virtues; and the same People called the Root *Radix S. Spiritûs* for the same Reason. But our Author having changed the Method of other Botanists, in this as well as in many other Plant, and ranked them under other Genus's, you must look for those wonderful and divine Virtues under the Genus of *Imperatoria*, which quickly follows.

10. Angelica sylvestris, Italica, amplis foliis, *Boer. Ind.* 53. *Wild Italian Angelica with large Leaves.*

11. Angelica sylvestris, Italica, altera, minor, *Boer. Ind.* 53. *The other smaller wild Italian Angelica.*

Some use the Seed of the 3d Species in their Broths and Soups, and the Root for Pains and Weakness of the Stomach, and almost all other internal Ailments.

The 4*th* Species, which is the *common Lovage*, is likewise used in Physick, and of that both the Leaves, Seed and Root.

It is accounted hot and dry in the 3*d* degree; it opens, is alexipharmarck, diuretick, and vulnerary. It strengthens the Stomach, cures the Asthma, provokes the *Menstrua* and the *Lochia*, expels the *Dead Fœtus* (especially the Seed) resolves tough Phlegm, and eases the Pains caused by it, opens the Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, and therefore is particularly proper for the Jaundice. It is also much used externally in Baths and Cataplasms for the Womb and Ureters, in vulnerary Plaisters and the like. *Schrod.*

The common People smoak *Tobacco* through the hollow Stalk of this Plant, as being persuaded this will cure the Cough, *Id.*

The Preparations are, 1. Distilled Water from the whole Plant with the Root and Flowers gather'd in the Month of *July*. 2. Distilled Oil, when the Distilled Water ascends. 3. Salt from the Ashes. *Id.*

The ancient *Ligurians*, and the present *Tuscans*, used this Seed instead of *Pepper*; reckoning that it promoted Digestion, and dispell'd the Wind. Half a Dram of the Seed is enough to make one sweat, or to provoke Womens Terms.

Seeing the Smell of this Plant is so much stronger and more lasting than the Smell of either *Angelica* or *Master-wort*, it is for this reason probable that it excells them both in Virtues.

Doubt-

Doubtleſs it had its Name from the *Libyſticum* of *Galen*, which is the *Liguſticum* of *Dioſcorides*, ſo call'd from its growing commonly on that part of the Apennines which reaches to *Liguria*.

Foreſtus look'd upon the Juice of *Lovage*-Leaves as a great Secret in the Retention of the Secundines.

This was a great Arcanum of a certain Midwife, who got it from a Jewiſh Phyſician.

Lovage opens, cuts and digeſts Humours, and mightily provokes Womens Courſes and Urine, even as much as any of the kinds of Parſley. The dry'd Root in Powder taken to the weight of half a Dram in Wine, wonderfully warms a cold Stomach, promoting Digeſtion, and conſuming all ſuperfluous Moiſture and raw Humours therein, eaſes all inward Gripings and Pains, diſſolves Wind, and effectually reſiſts Poiſon and Infection. The green Root bruis'd in a Stone-Mortar, and ſteep'd for 12 hours in fair Water, aſſwages any Drought, more than a full Carouſe of cold Drink, as is known by much and continual Experience, tho' the Root is well known to be hot. It is a known Remedy, and of conſtant Experience in many parts of this Kingdom, to drink the Decoction of the Herb for any ſort of Ague, whether it be quotidian, tertian or quartan; and to eaſe the Pains and Gripings in the Body or Bowels caus'd by Cold. The Seed is effectual in all the caſes aforeſaid, except the laſt, and operates much more powerfully. The *Germans* and other Nations in former times, uſed both the Root and Seed inſtead of Pepper, to ſeaſon their Meats and Broths, and found them as comfortable and warming to the Stomach, The diſtill'd Water of the Herb, cures the Quinſy in the Throat, if the Mouth and Throat be therewith gargl'd and waſh'd; and cures the Pleuriſy, if it be drank three or four times. The ſaid Water dropp'd into the Eyes, takes away their Redneſs or Dimneſs, and alſo takes away Spots and Freckles on the Face. The Leaves of *Lovage* bruis'd and fry'd with a little Hogs Lard, and lay'd warm on any Botch or Boil, will quickly ripen and break it.

The green Roots may be kept in Pickle, made of Salt and Vinegar, for a long time; but are more pleaſant preſerv'd with Sugar. *Park.*

Pena and *Lobel* aſſure us, that the firſt Species is us'd for the Gout; and that from thence it was call'd *Podagraria*.

Schwenckfeldt ſays, it is a vulnerary Plant, and order'd to drink the Wine in which the Root had been infus'd, for the Cure of intermitting Fevers.

This Plant contains abundance of exalted Oil and eſſential Salt. It is cutting, opening and vulnerary. It provokes Womens Terms, fortifies the Stomach, reſiſts Poiſon, and helps Reſpiration. *Lemery.*

The Roots dug up early in the Spring, the juicy Leaves, and the ripe Seed, have balſamick, warm, cleanſing, diuretick, ſudorifick and antiſcorbutick Qualities. It is one of the chief Plants for the Nephritick Cholick. There is ſcarce any one more commended for Women, on account of its Virtue in bringing away the After-birth and the *Lochia*, in increaſing Milk in Nurſes, and in generating Seed in all Animals. *Boerhaave in Dict. Bot.*

SECT. III.

Of Plants with umbellated Flowers ranged in a Circle, whoſe Empalement turns to two roundiſh and thickiſh Seeds.

TABLE CLXXII. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS I.

Smyrnium. ALEXANDERS.

Alexanders is a Plant with a Roſe and Umbellated Flower A, B, conſiſting of many Leaves C, placed orbicularly, and reſting upon the Empalement D, which turns to an almoſt globular Fruit E, I, compos'd of two pretty thick Seeds F, K, ſometimes ſhap'd like a Creſcent G, H, gibbous and ſtreaked on one ſide L, M, and plain on the other.

The Species of *Alexanders* are,

1. Smyrnium, *Matth.* 771. *Alexanders.* Hyppoſelinum Theophraſti, vel Smyrnium Dioſcoridis, *C.B. Pin.* 154. Macerone quibuſdam, Smyrnium ſemine magno, nigro, J. B. 3. Part 2. 126.

The Root of this Plant is thick and white both without and within, ſweet ſmelled and acrid, with ſome tincture of Bitterneſs. It ſends up Stalks above two cubits high, full of Pith, branch'd, channell'd and ſomewhat reddiſh. The Leaves reſemble thoſe of *Water-Parſley*, but larger, with rounder ſegments, of a dark green colour, and ſweetiſh taſte, much like that of *Garden-Parſley*. The Flowers are compos'd of ſmall whitiſh green Leaves and Chives of the ſame colour in an Umbel. The Seed is thick, black, channell'd or corner'd.

It grows on Rocks by the Sea-ſhore, *v. g.* in the Iſland of *Preſtholm* near *Beaumariſh*, a Town in *Angleſey*, and the chief Town in *Wales*, and on the Rocks by the Sea-ſide in *Scotland* near *Berwick*.

2. Smyrnium peregrinum, rotundo folio, *C.B. Pin.* 154. *Foreign Alexanders with a round Leaf.* Smyrnium Creticum perfoliatum, J. B. 3. Part 2. 125. Smyrnium Amani montis, *Dod. Pempt.* 698.

It produces ſhining Leaves of a very freſh green colour, a foot long, and ſtanding upon long footſtalks, which are divided into oppoſite wings at certain diſtances, and theſe again into others; ſo that the particular Subſections may not unfitly be compar'd to the Leaves of *Water-Parſley*, pretty deeply cut, and pretty thick; which Leaves riſe immediately from the Roots; for thoſe that are ſet under the Divarications of the Branches are of a very different form, being almoſt circularly round, pierced through by the Stalk and Branches, after the manner of *Thorough-Wax* Leaves, an inch and half or two inches broad, and ſometimes double, the one lying upon the other. It has Umbels like thoſe of *Dill*, and whitiſh or paliſh Leaves like thoſe of *Thorough-Wax*. The Seed is roundiſh, black and ſtreaked. *J. B.*

The Leaves on the Stalk are not exactly round, but run more into Length; nor are they bored through like the Leaves of *Thorough-Wax*, but only embrace it cloſe and begird it quite around with their Lobes, ſo far as I have obſerved. *Ray.*

The ſecond Year after it is ſown, ſays *Camerarius*, it comes up with two Leaves, which much reſemble *Locuſts* Wings, and quickly periſh. In the mean time lurks the round Root under Ground, about the bigneſs of *bitter Vetch*, or ſomewhat bigger. The next Year after that, it puts forth Leaves like thoſe of *common Biſhops-weed*; but the Root becomes ſmall and oblong, and ſo continues the whole Winter. After which, early in the Spring come forth

Parſley,

Tab. 172. Pag. 118.

Fig. 1.

Smyrnium. *Alexander.*

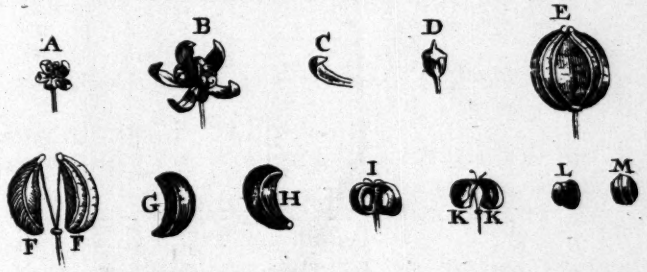


Fig 2 Pag. 120.

Coriandrum. *Coriander.*

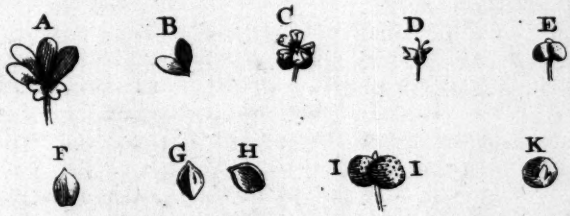
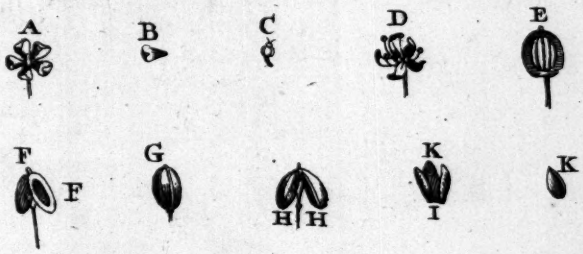


Fig. 3. Pag. 122

Imperatoria. *Masterwort*




15
15
OCT

Parſley-Leaves, and ſuch a Stalk as has been already deſcribed.

Columna found it on the Mountains not far from *Rome*, in moiſt places, by running Streams: And Mr. *Ray* found it in *Sicily* near *Punto Cerciolo*, not far from *Puzzallu*.

3. Smyrnium Luſitanicum, minus, Apii folio. *The ſmaller* Portugueze *Alexanders, with a Parſley-Leaf.* Apium Macedonicum, Luſitanicum, Luſitanorum, V. Luſit. an Liguſticum alterum, Belgium, foliis ferè Abſynthii, ſemine rotundo, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 147.

4. Smyrium Creticum, Paludapii foliis. *Candy Alexanders with a Water-Parſley Leaves.*

Smyrnium is ſo called from σμύρνα, *Myrrha*; becauſe the Root of this Plant ſmells and taſtes like that of *Myrrh*; or becauſe the Root of the Plant, which the Ancient called *Smyrnium*, yielded, by Inciſions made on it, a Tear or Gum like *Myrrh*.

The *Italians* call it by the name of *Macerone* (and the *French* from them, *Maceron*) which is thought to be a corruption of *Macedonia*; becauſe by miſtake it was called *Petroſelinum Macedonicum* in the Shops. Amongſt us it is called *Alexanders*, and goes by the ſame name both in *Italy* and *Germany*, only allowing for the difference of the Languages; either becauſe it uſed to be brought from *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, or that it was commonly ſo believed.

It nouriſhes well and produces the ſame Effects that *Parſley* does, but more effectually. The Root ſliced is taken in Meats both raw and boiled, as are likewiſe the tender Leaves and Stalk. It is frequently put into Broth in this Country, in the Spring-Seaſon, to purify and cleanſe the Blood; but is ſeldom eaten in Sauces or Sallads with Oil and Vinegar.

In our Shops it is called *Olus Atrum*; and in foreign Parts it is commonly, but falſly called *Petroſelinum Macedonicum*.

The Root of this firſt Species helps to digeſt the Crudities and viſcous Humours that are gathered in the Stomach, and warm a cold Stomach; and by its bitterneſs opens Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, provokes Womens Terms, expels the After-Birth, breaks Wind, provokes Urine, cures the Strangury; all which things are likewiſe effected by the Seed, if either drank in Wine, or boiled in Wine and ſo drank; and is effectual againſt the bitings of Serpents.

Dioſcorides ſays, the Seed is good for ſuch as are afflicted with a *Dropſy*.

Alexanders ſays *Lemery*, contains abundance of Oil and eſſential Salt. The Root and the Seed are the parts chiefly uſed in Phyſick. They are opening, proper to move Womens Terms and provoke Urine, and to haſten Womens Labour; For the *Sciatica*, the Wind-Cholick and the Aſthma, being taken in Decoction.

This Herb is commonly called *Petroſelinum nigrum*, as alſo *Olus atrum* in the Shops. It has much the ſame Virtues as *Parſley*; it is an aromatick Plant, moderately acrid, and a little warm. It is commended, as the foregoing Plants, againſt cold and pituitous Diſtempers; but is not ſo powerful in its Operation. *Boerhaave in Diſtat. Bot.*

TABLE CLXXII. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS II.

Coriandrum, CORIANDER.

Coriander is a Plant with a Roſe and Umbellated Flower A C, conſiſting of many uneven and Heart-faſhioned Leaves B, but ſometimes even, ranged in a Circle, and reſting upon the Empalement D E; which turns to a Fruit F I, compoſed of two Seeds which are ſometimes hemiſpherical G, and ſometimes Spherical K.

The Species of *Coriander* are,

1. Coriandrum majus, *C. B. Pin.* 158. *Greater Coriander.* Coriandrum, *Lob. Icon.* 705. *J. B.* Part 2. 89.

The Root is ſtreight, ſmall and ſingle, white, and furniſhed but with a few Fibres. The Stalk is ſingle, a Cubit or a Cubit and half high, round, ſmooth, full of Pith, not hollow within, ſlender and branched. The lower Leaves are broad, feathered, and cut only about the edges, like the Leaves of *Aniſe* or *Parſley*. The upper Leaves on the Stalk are very finely cut, ſo that they are much like *Camomil*-Leaves. On the tops of the Stalk and Branches ſtand white Umbels of Flowers, with a little Tincture of red in them. The ſingle Flowers conſiſt of five Leaves, as in the other Umbelliferous Plants, the outermoſt of which is the largeſt, and ſplit almoſt quite to the bottom; the next one on each ſide is ſplit alſo, one of the Segments being larger than the other; but the two innermoſt are the leaſt. To every Flower ſucceed two Seeds joined cloſe together in one round and channelled Cover. The Smell of the Plant is ſtinking and diſagreeable like that of *Chinches*; but both the Smell and Taſte of the Seed are very pleaſant and aromatical.

2. Coriandrum minus, teſticulatum, *C. B. Pin.* 158. *The ſmaller teſticulated Coriander.* Coriandrum minus, odorum, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 91. Coriandrum alterum, minus, odorum, *Lob. Icon.* 706.

The lower Leaves in this Plant are more finely cut than in the former, and the Seed is more full, plump, and plentiful, upon ſeveral leaning Stalks a ſpan long. Beſides, it differs from the former by a very notable Mark, *viz.* two Seeds joined together like Teſticles, ſucceeding to each Flower. The Smell of the green Herb is alſo much more ſtinking and diſagreeable, according to *Moriſon*, who does not diſtinguiſh this from the *Coriandrum alterum fœtidiſſimum*, C. B.

3. Coriandrum orientale, Chamæmæli folio. *Oriental Coriander, with a Camomil-Leaf.*

Coriandrum is ſo called from κόρις, *cimex*; becauſe it ſmells very like that noiſom inſect, which we call *Wall-louſe*, *Chinch*, or *Puneez* in *Engliſh*.

Dioſcorides ſays, that *Coriander* is cold, becauſe it cures St. *Anthony*'s Fire and other Inflammations, but is refuted by *Galen* at great length. *Avicenna* oppoſes *Galen*, and maintains the opinion of *Dioſcorides*. However it is generally reckoned warm in our Days.

The Botaniſts and Phyſicians are not agreed about the poiſonous quality of *Coriander*. *Dioſcorides* ſays, that if it be drank, it cauſes Hoarſeneſs, and begets Madneſs and Diſtraction, like that which is occaſioned by drinking too much Wine. Some ſay that the Juice of it drank is Poiſon, and that the ſmell of *Coriander* diſcovers it ſelf over the whole Body. Moſt of the *Arabian* Phyſicians likewiſe attributed to it a cold and narcotick Faculty, that cauſed ſtupidity, excited a Pertubation of the Senſes, and procured Death. To them *Matthiolus* gives his Aſſent, who therefore affirms that the Seed ought never to be uſed in Meats or Medicines, till it has been firſt macerated for three Days in Vinegar. *Tragus* likewiſe adviſes Apothecaries, Quacks and Mountebanks, not to give the Seed to any one whatſoever before it has been thus prepared, nor ſell it candied, unleſs they have

have a mind to administer Poison instead of a Remedy.

But C. *Hoffman* says, the candied Seed of *Coriander* is much used in *Germany*, in order to help the Stomach to digest: For the Seed has something of astringency in it; for which reason it is also used in spitting of Blood and in Fluxes. But then he says, they generally give it toasted, as they do when they give it with a design to kill Worms. But the too bold Practitioners are to be admonished, not to use it too frequently and without Preparation: For altho' the Seed has but little of that excrementitious Moisture, which is so dangerous; yet its Stalk has some, especially that which is green. Of this the stinking Smell may convince us; and tho' they are not sensible of this in *Spain*, yet it is easily perceivable both in *Italy* and with us. And *Asclepiades* 2. *Antid.* 7. evidently ranks green *Coriander* among Poisons. C. *Hoffm.*

Lobel and *Alpinus* are of another mind, and earnestly contend for the Innocency of this Plant: And the latter expressly affirms, That there is nothing more commonly used among all the *Egyptians* in all their Meats than this green Herb. *Amatus* likewise informs us, that the *Spaniards* use it very frequently for a Cordial. However, *J. Bauhinus* is of opinion, That we are not rashly to use this Medicine, by reason of the malignant Quality, which is attributed to it by many, who had certainly found it to be so from undoubted Experiments, but especially before it was duly prepared. The Malignity of the Plant appears manifestly from the nasty smell of it when bruised between one's Fingers; and tho' the *Spaniards* use it as a Cordial; yet Experience taught the Monks who wrote upon *Mesue*, that by the use of this Herb many of the *Spaniards* were become silly and Changelings, for the cure of whom so many Hospitals were endowed; so might it be also in *Egypt*, tho' *Alpinus* might not have observed it.

The juice of the Herb outwardly applied dissolves Knots and Kernels, being mixed with Wheat or Barley-Flower; and also cures St. *Anthony*'s-Fire, being used with Bread; and heals running and fretting Sores, Wheals, Pushes and Carbuncles, and Botches rising in the Skin or Flesh; and either the Juice or green Herb applied takes away the Swelling and Inflammation of the Cods. The Juice made into an Ointment with *Cerusse*, *Litharge*, Vinegar, and Oil of Roses, performs the same more effectually. *Park.*

Now as to the dried Seed of *Coriander*, which is most in use, taken in sweet Wine it kills Worms in the Body, and disposes to Coition. It is likewise good against the Bite of that Serpent that is called *Amphisbæna*, either drank or laid to the bitten part. It is very comfortable to the Stomach, by heating and drying the Cold and Moisture of it, helps Digestion, and represses Vapours arising from thence; and is good for the excessive pains of the wind Cholick, and for stoppage of Urine. And being a nourishment of a temperate Quality, it increases both Blood and Sperm. *Id.*

Both the first and the second Species are cultivated in Gardens; and we make use of their Seed in Physick.

The Seed is green when it grows on the Plant, but we dry it, and then it becomes light of a whitish yellow colour, and of a very agreeable aromatick Taste and Smell. We use it in Comfits, in delicious Liquors, even in Beer. *Lemery.*

The greatest part of *Coriander*-Seed that we use, is brought from *Aubervilliers* and several other Places about *Paris*. You must chuse it fresh, big, plump, clean, well dried, whitish, and of a good Taste and Smell. It contains abundance of exalted Oil and volatile Salt. *Id.*

It fortifies the Stomach, helps Digestion, corrects an ill breath, dissipates Wind, and prevents the Inconveniencies of bad Air. *Id.*

The

The too frequent use of *Coriander* inflames the Humours, and does not agree with Persons of a hot and bilious Constitution. It agrees in cold Weather with old Men, and Persons whose Humours are gross and move but slowly, and whose Stomachs have not the faculty of digesting easily. *Id.*

The Virtues of *Coriander*-Seed proceed from its volatile and exalted Principles.

Many ancient Botanists affirm, That the juice of *Coriander* Leaves taken in Drink, is as great a Poison as the juice of *Hemlock*; that it destroys the Memory at once, causes a Vertigo, creates great pains in the Bowels, and causes Death, if it be drank in great Quantity. *Id.*

The Seeds are given as Pills, for the Coldness, Weakness, Phlegm, *&c.* of the Stomach. *Boerh. in Dict. Bot.*

SECT. IV.

Plants with Umbellated Flowers, ranged in a Circle, whose Empalement turns to two plain, oval, and pretty big Seeds.

TABLE CLXXII. *Fig.* 3.

GENUS I.

Imperatoria, MASTER-WORT.

Master-wort is a Plant with a Rose and Umbellated Flower A D, consisting of many Petals B, sometimes Heart-fashioned, and sometimes entire, ranged in a Circle, and resting on the Empalement C, which turns to a Fruit E, composed of two Seeds F, G, H, which are plain, almost oval, gently streaked and bordered, and generally casting their cover I K. To these Marks must be added, that the Leaves are winged and pretty large.

The Species of *Master-wort* are,

1. Imperatoria major, *C. B. Pin.* 156. *Common Master-wort.* Imperatoria, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 137. Astrantia, *Dod. Pempt.* 320.

The Root is sometimes as thick as one's Thumb, growing smaller gradually, rugged, and furnished with lateral Fibres by which it propagates it self, creeping obliquely on the surface of the Ground, and consisting of white aromatick flesh, which bites the Tongue with a strong Acrimony, and fires the whole Mouth. The Leaves are commonly joined in threes, or rather cut into three Segments, resembling the Leaves of *Alexanders*, but sharper and stiff, each of which are again divided into three Segments, which are sometimes deeply and sometimes more gently notched. The Stalks are a Cubit or a Cubit and half high, streaked, naked and divided into Branches. The Umbels are broad, and resemble those of *sweet Chervil*, consisting of white Flowers. The Seed is very like that of *Dill*, but a little larger, white and pretty broad. *N.B.* The Leaves of the Flowers are split.

Mr. *Ray* found this Plant on the Mountains that over look *La Chartreuse*, four Leagues from *Grenoble*. It likewise grows on the Mountains above *Trent*; and in great abundance at the Foot of the Mountains that border on the *Austrian* and *Stirian Alps*.

2. Im-

2. Imperatoria alpina, maxima. *The greateſt Mountain Maſter-wort.*

3. Imperatoria Sativa. *Garden Maſter-wort.* Angelica Sativa, *C. B. Pin.* 155. *J. B.* 3 Part 2. 140. Angelica major, *Dod. Pempt.* 318. This is the *common Garden Angelica*; which our Author has transferr'd to another Genus, and ranked among the *Maſter-worts.*

The Root, which is thicker than one's Arm, ſhoots deep down into the Earth, with many appendages as thick as one's Thumb, is rugged, covered with an Aſh-coloured Skin ſomewhat inclining to red, and conſiſting of a white, ſoft and juicy Pulp; which being cut ſends forth a yellow Liquor or Tear from the inner part of the Skin, and a liquor like that, but more wateriſh, and milky when it firſt flows out, is contained in the Veins of the Leaves, of a very hot and aromatick Taſte, accompanied with acrimony and bitterneſs. From thence riſes a thick Stalk, of a purpliſh colour at bottom, jointed, hollow, round, ſtreaked, two Cubits high, furniſhed with many Branches, and beſtrewed as it were with a paliſh white Flower. The Leaves are triangular and very large, compoſed of Segments or partial Leaves, which are very large for this Genus, notched round the edges, ſoft, greeniſh above, and more light underneath, oblong, and uneven with a large Gibboſity, with a Taſte and Smell not ſo aromatical as the Root. The Leaves on the Stalks are ſmaller than thoſe at the Root, and ſpring from Bulges, being rolled together like a Ball; for the Footſtalk of every Leaf riſes from a very broad hollow Membrane, which covers both the Leaves and the Umbels of the Flowers like a Bag. The tops of the Stalk and Branches end in Umbels of Flowers which are ranged in a circular figure, and may therefore be fitly called *Corymbi.* The Leaves of the Flowers are very ſmall, roundiſh, and not at all Heart-faſhioned or ſplit in two, and are of a pale or herby colour. To every Flower ſucceed two Seeds joined together, as in the reſt of this Genus, which are longiſh, plump, ſtreaked, and of a white aſh-colour.

It commonly runs up into a Stalk the ſecond or third Year, if you give way to it: But after the Stalk has bore ripe Seed, then the Root rots and periſhes.

4. Imperatoria Archangelica dicta. *Maſter-wort called Arch-Angelica.* Archangelica, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 143. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* cxiv. *Dod. Pempt.* 318.

Lobel attributes to this Species yellow Flowers, and Leaves much larger than thoſe of the Garden-kind: If by Leaves he underſtands the particular Lobes or Segments into which the Leaf is divided, and there be ſuch an *Angelica* as this, without doubt it will be a diſtinct Species: But I ſuſpect *Lobel* call'd the Flower yellow by gueſs, and that by Leaf he underſtood the total Leaf or the whole foliaceous Wing, which is certainly larger in the *wild Angelica* that grows on Mountains than the *Garden-Angelica* Leaf.

Dodonæus aſcribes to the ſame Plant white Flowers, and longer and thicker Seed than that of *Garden-Angelica.* The Deſcription of it given by *Dodonæus* agrees in every thing to the *Wild Angelica* that grows on Mountains, except in the Seed.

The *Arch-Angelica* of *Cluſius* agrees in every thing with *Wild Angelica* except in bigneſs: But perhaps that may be owing to the difference of Soils where they grow.

C. Bauhinus makes two Species of *Arch-Angelica,* and that juſtly, if the one has yellow Flowers, as *Lobel* has it, and the other white, according to *Dodonæus.* But all Authors have the ſame Figure; and *C. Bauhinus* reduces the *Arch-Angelica Cluſii* to two.

Seeing therefore all Authors do ſo much differ and diſagree among themſelves about this *Arch-Angelica*; Mr. *Ray* is of opinion, that it does not differ in Species from the *common wild* or *water Angelica,* but only in ſome accidents owing to the difference of the Climate or Soil.

5. Imperatoria pratenſis, major. *Greater Maſter-wort.* Angelica ſylveſtris, major, *C. B. Pin.* 153. Angelica Sylveſtris, magna, vulgatior. *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 144. Angelica Sylveſtris, *Dod. Pempt.* 318.

The Root of this Plant is thick, rugged, white, ſingle, ſurculous, of an acrid Taſte, but not ſo aromatick as the Garden kind. The Stalk is two Cubits high and better, and ſometimes above a Man's height, thick, round, ſtreaked, naked, divided into many Branches, and begirt with Leaves placed alternately. The Leaves embrace the Stalk and Umbels, as it were with a Cover, with their broad, membranous, hollow, and ſtreaked Rudiment before they expand themſelves. The triangular Leaves conſiſt of Ribs channelled on the upper part, and three or four pairs of Wings. Every Segment is broad, but narrower and ſharper than in the *Garden-Angelica*, curiouſly dented round the edges, ſmooth, and of a faint green colour. On the tops of the Stalk and Branches ſtand large Umbels conſiſting of ſmall, white, five-leav'd Flowers, the Leaves being ſplit and as it were Heart-faſhioned, with little white *Stamina* within. The Stalks of the Umbel are not incompaſſed by any Leaves at the bottom; but the Stalks of the partial Umbels, of which the total one is compoſed, are ſurrounded by many ſharp, narrow Leaves. To each Flower ſucceed two ſtreaked Seeds as in the reſt of this Genus, not ſo plump as thoſe of the Garden kind, and furniſhed with a foliaceous Border.

It grows almoſt every where in watery places, and on the Brinks of Rivers in *England*. It flowers in the Month of *Auguſt*.

6. Imperatoria lucida Canadenſis. *Shining Maſter-wort of* Canada. Angelica lucida Canadenſis Cornut. 179.

The Stalk of this Plant is ſcarce a Cubit high, nor filled with any Pith, unleſs in thoſe ſpaces where it is parted by joints at the Riſe of the Leaves. The Footſtalks of the Leaves are round, and being expanded upon the Stalk in a Membranous Breadth, they cover the Knots, and embrace the Stalk; and then ſtretching out into more length, they end in a great many very green Leaves, that are notched round the edges. The Leaves have a ſhining greenneſs upon them, ſuch as is to be ſeen on the Leaves of other Plants in Winter in the time of Froſt. The white Flowers, are not gathered into a Circle, as in the *Angelica* and *Maſter-wort*, but form as it were an *Aniſe*-Umbel which is immediately followed by Seed not ſo foliaceous as in the common ſort. The Root is thick and ends in good plump Fibres. As ſoon as the Seed falls, the Stalk withers, and the Plant dies at the ſame time, as our *Angelica* does.

7. Imperatoria Pyrenaica, tenuifolia. *Narrow-leav'd Pyrenean Maſter-wort.*

Imperatoria is ſo called from its notable virtues, worthy of an Emperor. We know not what Name it went by amongſt the Antients, nor ſo much as whether the Plant was known to them. Yet many of the Moderns, ſuppoſing that an Herb of ſuch rare Qualities could not have been unknown to them, have referred that Name to ſeveral Plants of the Ancients; and therefore *Anguillara* to it took be *Liguſticum*, *Ruellius* and *Fuchſius* to be *Laſerpitium*; but not finding it fully to anſwer, the latter calls it *Laſerpitium Germanicum*: *Tragus* refers it to *Smyrnium hortenſe*, and *Oſteritium*, and yet calls other Herbs by that name; and *Cordus* in *Hiſtoria* calls it *Struthion*, *Matthiolus Olus*, *Geſner* in *Hortis*, *Lobel*, *Lugdunenſis*, *Tabernamontanus* and others calls it *Imperatoria*; *Brunfelſius*, *Dodonæus* and *Cluſius*, call it *Aſtrantia*, *Camerarius Magiſtrantia*, and *Cæſalpinus Herba rena*, as the common People did.

The Root of the firſt Species is the only part that is uſed in Phyſick. It has a very acrid Taſte, and is hot and dry in the 3*d* Degree, is Alexipharmcik and Sudorifick, attenuates and opens. The chief uſe of it is in contagious Diſtempers, and the bites of venomous Creatures, in reſolving and expectorating the Tartar or thick Phlegm of the Lungs, in correcting a ſtinking Breath, in the phlegmatick affects of the Head, Palſey, Apoplexy, *&c.* in the Crudity of the Stomach, Pains of the Cholick, and the Quartan Ague. It is uſed externally in a Gargle for the Tooth-ach, in a Fumigation

tion to dry up Catarhs, for Tumours and the cold Gout; in a Lotion for curing the Scab of the Head; for curing an inveterate Tetter, being anointed with Hogs Greaſe, and for drawing out Bullets or Arrows, being laid on the Part. *Schrod.*

Beſides the virtues already mentioned, the Root taken inwardly cures the Cramp, and all cold diſeaſes of the Nerves. Half a dram of the powdered Root taken in a Draught of Wine, about an hour before the Fit of the Quartan, every now and then, will make it gradually more gentle, and at laſt ceaſe. It likewiſe cures the Cholick, Aſthma, and Hyſterick Paſſion, either in the Form of a Powder or of a Decoction. *Fr. Hoffm.*

Maſter-wort, by its warmth and ſubtilty of parts, however not without ſome thickneſs, both penetrates notably, and cleanſes; and is therefore amongſt the moſt powerful Remedies of its kind. Hence it cures the cold of the Stomach and the Inteſtines, and reſtores them to their natural Diſpoſition: And hence likewiſe it brings the due Returns of Womens Terms. It makes ſome Males fruitful; and removes the obſtructions of the *Viſcera*. It is a Divine Remedy in Cholicks and windy Diſeaſes, and much excels both Angelica and Zedoar. In a Dropſy, Quartan, and all continued Fevers, it has not its equal, provided they proceed from Cold; for it diſcuſſes like the *Fire of Purgatory*. It is likewiſe excellent in all the Diſtempers of the Head occaſioned by Phlegm or *Pituita*, ſuch as the Palſey, Apoplexy, *&c.* In fine, it is the *Panacea* of the Quacks. *Caſp. Hoffm.*

Maſter-wort in a Decoction with Wine, is uſed againſt all cold Rheums, or Deſtillations upon the Lungs, and ſhortneſs of Breath, taken Morning and Evening; the ſame alſo provokes Urine, helps to break the Stone, and bring away Gravel from the Kidneys, brings down Womens Courſes, and expels the dead *Fœtus*, and is excellently good for the Suffocation of the Womb, and other ſuch like Diſeaſes of Women. *Tragus* ſays, That the Decoction of the Root in Wine revives the ability of Generation, after it is almoſt quite extinct; which, he ſays, you may be perſuaded of, and make trial if you have any doubt. But by his Leave this is againſt *Galen's* Rule; for he ſays, thoſe things that are ſo hot as to expel wind, do not help, but hinder nature. *Park.*

This Plant grows in Gardens, and upon Mountains: We uſe nothing but the Root in Phyſick. It contains abundance of Salt and Oil. That which grows on the Mountains is preferable to that which grows in Gardens, becauſe it is ſtronger. It is brought to *Paris* from the Golden Mountains of *Auvergne*, and ſeveral other high Mountains. You muſt chooſe it pretty thick, plump, hard to break, of browniſh colour without, greeniſh within, and of an aromatical picquant taſte and ſmell. *Lemery.*

It is inciſive, penetrating, deterſive, and opening: It attenuates the viſcous humours of the Lungs, aſſiſts Expectoration, fortifies the Brain and the Stomach, reſiſts Poiſon, mends an ill breath, is proper for the the Apoplexy, Palſey, and Lethargy; for the Wind-Cholick, for a quartan Ague, for cold Humours, and for the Diſeaſes of the Brain. *Id.*

It has almoſt the ſame Virtues with *Lovage*, but more penetrating; and burns the mouth like Fire. The Root dug up towards the end of the winter and cut aſunder abounds ſo much with Oil, that it appears to have Veſicles full of Oil. This Oil may be compared with the Oils of the Eaſtern Countries, for its aromatick acrimony. Of the Root are prepared diſtilled Water, Spirit and Conſerve. The freſh Leaves infuſed and drank as Tea, gives great relief to perſons of a cold, feeble or pituitous Conſtitution. The Root dried powdered, and taken to the quantity of 5 or 6 Drams, warms, but taken to a greater quantity, it makes one vomit. *Boerhaave in Diſtat. Bot.*

The Root of the 3*d* Species is likewiſe uſed in Phyſick. It is a moſt noble Antidote and Cordial. It is hot in the 3*d* and dry in the 2*d* Degree: It is opening, attenuating, ſudorifick and vulnerary. It provokes Womens Terms, expels the *Fœtus*, is very good againſt the Suffocation of the Womb, and cures malignant Diſeaſes, Poiſons, and even the Plague it ſelf. It drives out all ſorts of Poiſons by

Sweat, and therefore is moſt proper to be adminiſtred internally, and may be alſo applied externally, *viz.* hung under the Chin in an Amulet, for preventing the Plague; and applied by way of Cataplaſm, for the Bite of a mad Dog, *&c. Schrod.* The Doſe is one Ounce.

The Preparations are, 1. The diſtilled Water from the whole Plant. 2. The Juice of the freſh Root. It may likewiſe be had from the dry Roots, by boiling. 3. The Extract, which is made with the Spirit of Wine. The Doſe is from half a Scruple to half a Dram. 4. The candied Root, done according to Art. 5. The diſtilled Oil, which riſes with the diſtilled water. 6. Balſam prepared according to Art. 7. The Salt that remains after Diſtillation, in the *Caput mortuum*, or which is got from the incinerated Plant. *Id.*

The dried Root of *Angelica* is brought from ſeveral Countries; but the beſt is that which comes from *Bohemia*; and next to that, that which comes from *England*. It ought to be pretty big, long, brown on the outſide, and white within, whole and ſound, and not worm-eaten, which it is very apt to be, if it be kept; of a ſweet ſmell, and an aromatical Taſte inclining to bitter. It contains abundance of exalted Oil and volatil Salt. *Lemery.*

It is cordial, ſtomachical, cephalick, aperitive, ſudorifick and vulnerary. It reſiſts Poiſon; and is uſed for the Plague, for malignant Fevers, for the Bit of a mad Dog, and for the Scurvy. *Id.*

Angelica is ſudorifick, and is therefore alexipharmick, and ſaid to be very proper to baniſh and overcome the Plague. If you eat of it in the Morning, it will make your Breath ſmell like Amber the whole Day. *Boerhaave in Diſtat. Bot.*

The 5*th* Species is ſaid to poſſeſs the ſame Virtues with the 2*d*; but is much more weak and languid. One in the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg* ſaid, that either the green or the dry Herb given in Drink, was an excellent Remedy in the Diſeaſes of Horſes, Cows and Swine. *J. B.*

The 6*th* Species has very much the ſame ſmell with our *Garden-Angelica*, burns the Tongue like fire, procures Sweating, brings water into the Mouth; and, in one word, is effectual for all the purpoſes for which the other is uſed.

TABLE CLXXIII. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS. II.

Crithmum, SAMPIRE.

Sampire is a Plant with a Roſe and umbellated Flower, A, conſiſting of many Petals B placed in a Circle and reſting on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit D, conſiſting of two plain and gently ſtreaked Seeds E, which commonly put off their Cover F, G. To theſe Marks muſt be added, That the Leaves H are fleſhy, narrow, and divided into three parts.

The Species of *Sampire* are,

1. Crithmum ſive Fœniculum maritimum, majus odore Apii, *C. B. Pin.* 288. *Sampire, or the greater maritime Fennel, ſmelling like Parſly.* Crithmum ſive Foeniculum marinum, grandius, cui ſuccus luteus, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 195. Crithmum ſiculum, Baticulæ alterum genus Cæſalpini, *Bocc. Rarior. Plant.* 53, and 54.

This *Sampire* grows up with a tender green Stalk about half a yard or two foot high at moſt, branching forth almoſt from the bottom, and furniſhed with ſeveral thick, almoſt round, and ſomewhat long Leaves of a deep green colour, ſometimes three together, and ſometimes more on a Stalk, and are full of Juice, and of a pleaſant hot Spicy Taſte. At the Tops of the Stalk and Branches ſtand Umbels, of white Flowers; and after them come large Seeds bigger than thoſe of *Fennel*, yet ſomewhat reſembling them. The Root is large, white and long, continuing many years, and is alſo of a hot Spicy Taſte.

We have this Species from *Sicily.*

2. Crithmum ſive Fœniculum maritimum, minus. *Smaller Sampire or maritime Fennel.* Crithmum multis ſive Fœniculum marinum, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 194. Crithmum marinum, *Dod. Pempt.* 705.

This

Tab. 173.
Fig. 1

Crithmum. *Sampire.*

Pag. 126.

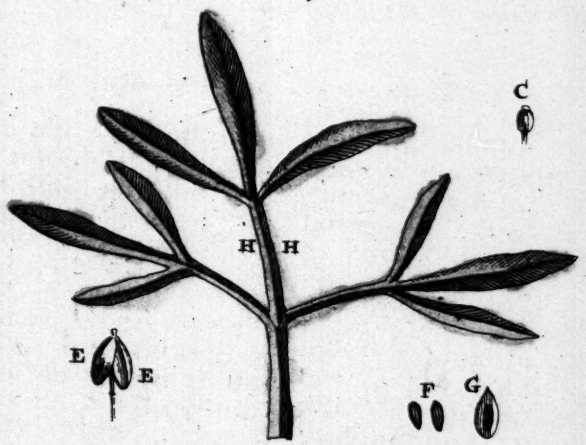


Fig. 2.

Anethum. *Dill.*

Pag. 127



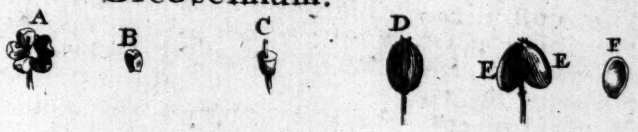
Fig. 3. Peucedanum.

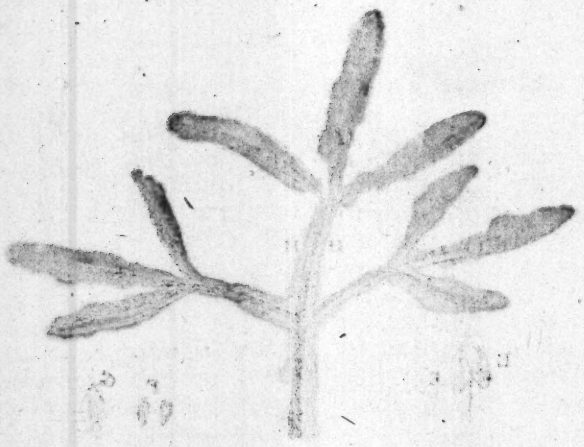
Pag. 129.



Fig. 4. Oreoselinum.

Pag. 131





15 OCT

This is a ſucculent Plant, which ſpreads it ſelf very wide, and riſes about a Foot high. The Leaves are broader and ſhorter than thoſe of *Fennel*, thick, not ſo finely cut, of a dark green colour, and a ſaltiſh Taſte. The Stalk reſembles that of *Fennel*, is channelled, and as green as a Leaf. The Umbles are yellow. The Seed is like *Fennel-Seed*, but larger. The Root is thick, long and perennial, of a ſweet, acrid and aromatick taſte and ſmell.

It grows on Precipices and Rocks upon the Sea-ſhore quite around this Iſland; as alſo in the Cliffs of Rocks and Stones in foreign Countries.

The Plant which now goes by the Name of *Crithmum* is not that which the Antients called by that name, as might be demonſtrated by good Reaſons, if that were the Buſineſs of this Place. It will be ſufficient to ſay, that they bear no manner of Reſemblance to one another, as will eaſily appear to ſuch as will be at the pains to compare the Deſcriptions given by the antient Botaniſts to their *Crithmon* or *Crethmon*, and that which is given by the Moderns to the Plant now before us. *Cæſalpinus* and *C. Bauhinus* were the firſt that mentioned the firſt *Crithmum* here deſcribed, calling it *Batieulæ alterum Genus ex Sicilia*; and the ſecond, *Baticula, quaſi parva Batis*; for it is thought to be the ſame Plant which *Pliny* calls *Batis*, who is followed by *Geſner in Hortis*, who likewiſe calls it *Crithmum marinum*. *Matthiolus* tells us, that the *Italians*, his Countrymen, called the firſt Species *Herba di ſan Pietro*, and ſome from thence *Sampetro*, from whom the *French* have their *San-Pierre*, and we from them, *Sampier* or *Sampire*.

The firſt Species is more powerful in provoking Urine than the ſecond; for it wonderfully purges ond cleanſes the Kidneys and Bladder. *Ray.*

Our *Sampire*, ſays *Parkinſon*, is a ſafe Herb, very pleaſant to the Taſte, and agreeable to the Stomach, not only from its Saltneſs, but alſo from its Spicineſs, in promoting Digeſtion, opening in ſome ſort, the Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen provoking Urine, and thereby helping to waſte away the Gravel and Stone ingendred in the Kidneys and Bladder.

Sampire Pickled, eſpecially the 2*d* Species, is very comfortable to the Stomach, and very agreeable to the Palate. It provokes Urine gently, removes the Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*, and creates an appetite. We commonly uſe it for ſauce for roaſt Veal, and in other Sauces and Sallads. *Ray.*

Both Species of *Sampire* contain abundance of Salt, Oil and Phlegm. They are opening, particularly the greater one, proper for the Gravel, for diſſolving the Stone in the Bladder and Kidneys, to provoke Urine and Womens Terms. *Lemery.*

TABLE CLXXIII. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS III.

Anethum, DILL or ANET.

Dill is a Plant with a Roſe and umbellated Flower A, conſiſting of many Petals B placed orbicularly, and reſting on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit D compoſed of two Seeds E, which are oval, plain, ſtreaked and bordered F. To theſe Marks muſt be added from *Moriſon* and *Ray*, That the Leaves are like thoſe of *Fennel*.

There is but one Species of *Dill*; which is,

Anethum hortenſe, *C. B. Pin.* 147. *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 6. *Dod. Pempt.* 298.

It is very like *Fennel*, but differs from it in ſeveral reſpects. 1. In its annual and uſeleſs Root. 2. In a ſmaller and lower Stalk, which rarely riſes above a Cubit and half high. 3. In its Leaves, which are greyer, and of a leſs agreeable ſmell than the Leaves of *Fennel*. 4. In the Seed, which is broader, foliaceous, of an acrid Taſte, and not ſo pleaſant as *Fennel-Seed*. 5. In the Umbels of the Flowers, which are in like manner yellow, but ſmaller.

It is ſown in Gardens and if left to it ſelf, renews it ſelf every year from the ſaln-Seed; but grows no where wild in *England*, as I know of, as ſome have written.

It is called *Anethum*, παρὰ τὸ ἄνω θέειν, becauſe this Plant grows or runs up in very little time.

The Leaves, Flowers and Root of this Plant are in uſe. It is hot in the beginning of the 3*d* Degree, (the Root is hot in the 3*d*, and dry in the 2*d* Degree compleat.) It digeſts, diſcuſſes, ripens, eaſes Pain, increaſes Milk, procures Sleep, blunts the Venereal Appetite, and cures the Hickup and Vomiting: And all this it does uſed internally and externally. But it is chiefly uſed externally in anodyne Glyſters, and the tops boiled with Oil of Olives are mixed with anodyne and ſomniferous Cataplaſms for the Head. *Schröd.*

The Preparations of it are, 1. Diſtilled Water from the whole Plant, which is but ſeldom uſed. 2. The inſolated Oil, from the Leaves and Flowers. 3. The diſtilled Oil from the Seed. *Id.*

This Herb is diſcuſſive and anodyne, and therefore quiets that furious *Archeus* that rages in the Cholick, Hickup, nephritick Cholick, &c. The diſtilled Oil taken inwardly after a Glyſter, does good Service. As well the Decoction as the Oil of this Plant in Glyſters, diſcharges Wind. The Decoction of *Dill* is ſoporiferous at leaſt by the very ſmell. For a Hickup, take of the water of *Dill* and *Cummin*, of each three Ounces; of the Oil of *Aniſe*, *Dill*, *Caraway*, *Cummin*, of each three Drops; mix them well together; the Doſe is one or two Spoonfuls Morning and Night. Whoever is feeble either in ſight, or in Venereal Feats, muſt abſtain from the uſe of this Plant. *Fr. Hoffm.*

Whoſoever wants to diſcuſs flatulent Tumours, muſt mix the green Seed of *Dill* in Cataplaſms for that purpoſe; and that from the beginning, while we intend Concoction; for towards the end we muſt uſe the dry Seed, in order to diſcuſs and diſcharge the Remainder. If the green Seed is not at hand, then you muſt boil the dry Seed in the Oil of *Dill*. *Galen* tells us, that we muſt uſe the green Seed for increaſing of Milk. But then this takes place only in phlegmatick Conſtitutions, and has no effect in Perſons of a bilious Temperament: Which we muſt remark on the account of *Dioſcorides*, who talks quackiſhly of this Remedy. The ſame Reaſon holds good as to increaſing the Seed; But *Dioſcorides* ſays, it extinguiſhes the Seed: It is true, but this proceeds from uſing it too long. The ſame Reaſon holds good again, in procuring of Reſt, after much watching; which *Galen* obſerves expreſly: For the green Seed has ſo much excrementitious Moiſture, as is requiſie in this caſe. This ſame is bad for the Eyes, becauſe it fills the Head. Nay, the dry Seed is likewiſe hurtful to the ſight, by its Dryneſs. And therefore they who preſcribe the candied Seed for the weakneſs of the Eyes, want judgment and conſideration. However, this may be ſafely given in the beginning Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*; and the ſame Rule is to be obſerved, as to thoſe who are troubled with the Stone or Gravel: For *Galen* ranks it among the gentler Diureticks. The dry Seed muſt be uſed in the Hyſterick Paſſion; for then we want to diſcuſs. *Caſp. Hoffm.*

It is common in this Country to boil the Seed or even the Leaves of *Dill*, in the Pickle with which we preſerve *Cucumbers*, in order to give them an agreeable taſte and ſmell, and to correct their Coldneſs.

Drink the Decoction of *Dill* in as much Oil and Water as is neceſſary: Then ſoak pieces of Bread in boiling water, and give them the Patient to eat. They who are troubled with an Iliac Paſſion from the hardned Excrements and even tho' they have vomited them, are wonderfully relieved by this Remedy. *Cheſneau ex Oribaſio.*

For an obſtinate Hickup from a cold Cauſe, Take of the Oil of *Dill* three Drops, of the Oil of *Sweet Almonds* half an Ounce; mix them, and take them in a Draught. *Otho Heurnius* made uſe of this Remedy for a Hickup that would yield to no other.

The Seed is commended for curing the Hickup, that proceeds from a Stomach too full of *Pituita* or Phlegm; if it be taken in the Morning to the quantity of one or two Drams. This Seed is very bad

bad in the Inflammation of the Stomach. If cold or ſwelled Limbs be rubbed with the Oil of *Dill*, they will be much eaſed, if not perfectly cured. *Boerhaave in Diſtat. Bot.*

Before I leave this Herb, I muſt beg Leave to remark, That it ſeems very ſtrange the Seed ſhould hurt the Eyes and blunt the Sight, being it is ſo very like *Fennel-Seed* (which by the conſent of all Authors ſharpens the ſight) both in its qualities and ſhape, or make, and as powerfully diſcharges Wind.

TABLE CLXXIII. *Fig.* 3.

GENUS IV.

Peucedanum, HOGS-FENNEL, SULPHUR-WORT, HARE-STRONG.

Hogs-Fennel is a Plant with a Roſe and umbellated Flower A, conſiſting of many Petals B placed orbicularly and reſting on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit D, compoſed of two Seeds, which are almoſt plain, oval, gently ſtreaked F, and bordered. To theſe Marks muſt be added, that the Leaves are winged, narrow, graſſy, and divided into three Segments.

The Species of *Hogs-Fennel* are,

1. Peucedanum majus, Italicum, *C. B. Pin.* 149. *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 36. *Lob. Icon.* 782. *Great Hogs-Fennel.*

This *great Hogs-Fennel* has ſeveral long branched Stalks of thick and pretty long Leaves, three generally joined together at a place; among which riſes a creſted ſtreight Stalk, near as big as *Fennel*, having ſome Joints, and Leaves ſet at them; and towards the top ſome Branches iſſuing from thence, on the Tops of the Stalk and Branches ſtand ſeveral Tuffs of yellow Flowers, to which ſucceed flat, thin and yellowiſh Seeds twice as big as *Fennel-Seed*. The Root grows big, ſhoots down deep into the ground, with many appendages and Fibres at it, of a ſtrong ſmell like hot *Brimſtone*, and yielding a yellowiſh Milk or clammy juice almoſt like a Gum.

2. Peucedanum Germanicum, *C. B. Pin.* 149. *German Hogs-Fennel.* Peucedanum minus, Germanicum, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 36. Peucedanum, Fœniculum porcinum, *Lob. Icon.* 781.

The Root of this Species is buſhy from the ſaln Leaves, thick, ſhooting deep down into the ground, covered with black Bark, of greeniſh Subſtance, yielding a yellow juice if it be wounded, and of a pitchy and poiſonous ſmell. The Stalk is one or two Cubits high, branched into ſeveral Arms, and channelled. The Umbels are remarkably broad, and ſo luxuriant, that ſometimes their ſmaller parts bring forth an Iſſue equal to the Umbel of *Dill*, in which the little Flowers conſiſt of ſmall yellowiſh bending Leaves, with longiſh *Stamina* ſuſtaining Summits of the ſame colour with the Flower. The Leaves are large, and are divided into three parts, and each of the Segments is again divided into three more, the parts of the Diviſions being almoſt of the ſame length and breadth with the Leaves of *Flax*. The Seed is foliaceous, and longer than it is broad, furniſhed with four Streaks without and two within, and is of an acrid and bitteriſh into Taſte.

Mr. *Ray* obſerved this Plant in the watery Ditches near *Shoreham* in *Suſſex*: It is likewiſe ſaid to grow in great abundance on the River of *Thames*; and in the marſhy Ditches upon the Sea-ſhore near *Walton*, not far from *Harwich* in *Eſſex*. It is alſo to be found near *Montpelier*, in the Entry into *Grammont-Foreſt*.

3. Peucedanum Gallicum, rarioribus & brevioribus foliis, *H. R. Par.* French *Sow-Fennel, with fewer and ſhorter Leaves.*

4. Pecuedanum Gallicum, rarioribus & brevioribus foliis, flore purpureo. *French Hogs-Fennel, with fewer and ſhorter Leaves, and purple Flowers.*

Theſe two laſt Species have Leaves like the common *Hogs-Fennel*, but narrower and ſhorter. The Flowers are either white or purple. They grow in the Foreſts of *Meudon*, *Verſailles*, *Ruel*, St *Germain*, *Poiſſy*, and *Fontainebleau*.

Peucedanum

Peucedanum is ſo called, ἀπὸ τῆς πευκῆς, i. e. *Pino*; becauſe it has a Leaf like Pine; for which reaſon *Apuleius* calls it *Pinaſtellum*, i. e. *ſmall Pine*. Others fancy they can derive its Name from its ſtinking ſmell; for that the word πευκέδανον in the Poets ſignifies *Stench* or *Bitterneſs*. *Hom. Il.* κ. πολεμοῖο μέγα ῥόμα πευκεδάνοῖο; which laſt Word the Scholiaſts expound πικρῷ, ὀλεθρίῳ, *bitter, pernicious*.

The *Germans* call this Herb *Haarſtrang*, from the Buſh that appears above the Root; which word ſignifies a *hair Rope*. From its Leaves and Properties it is called *Sow-Fennel*; and from that yellow juice, or ſulphurous ſmell of the Root, they call it *Sulphur-wort*.

Both the two firſt Species are uſed in Phyſick, and have much the ſame Virtues. The Root is the part which is moſtly, if not only uſed, which is to be taken up either in the Spring or in the Autumn. *N. B.* The Root is impregnated with a Reſinous Juice; which, however, has not yet been uſed in Phyſick, how much ſoever it be cried up in other reſpects. *Schrod.*

It is hot and dry in the 3*d* degree; it attenuates, expectorates, and brings away tartarous Mucilage or Bile. Its chief uſe is in the Diſeaſes of the Cheſt, ſuch as the Cough, Wind and the like; in the Obſtructions of the Liver, Spleen, and Kidneys: It provokes Urine, and waſtes and expels the Stone. It is uſed externally for the Megrim and other kind of Head-akes owing to Catarrhs, for hard Swellings, and for cleanſing inveterate Ulcers; it makes the Hair thrive, *&c. Id.*

The Antients ſay, it is proper for all Diſtempers that have their ſeat about the Nerves, ſuch as Lethargy, Phrenſy, Epilepſy, Megrim, and Palſy.

The Jelly or Conſerve of the Root is a noble Pectoral and Hyſterick Remedy.

Both *Dioſcorides* and *Galen* teach, that *Hogs-Fennel* uſed with Vinegar and Roſe-water, or the juice with a little *Euphorbium* put to the Noſe, is a good Remedy for all ſuch as are troubled with the Lethargy, Phrenſy, Giddineſs, falling Sickneſs, long and inveterate Head-ake, Palſy, Sciatica and the Cramp; and in general, for all the Diſeaſes of the Nerves and Sinews, being uſed with Oil and Vinegar. The Juice diſſolved in Wine, or put into an Egg, is good for a Cough or ſhortneſs of Breath, and for ſuch as are troubled with wind and racking pains in the Body. It purges the Belly gently, and diſſolves the Wind and hardneſs of the Spleen. It gives eaſe to thoſe Women that have hard Labour in Child-birth; and mitigates the Pains both of the Bladder and Kidneys, as alſo of the Womb. A little of the Juice diſſolved in Wine, and dropped into the Ears, doth much eaſe the pains of them; and produces the ſame effect, being put into a hollow Tooth. The dried Powder of the Root put into foul Ulcers that are hard to be cured, cleanſes them thoroughly, removes any Splinters of broken Bones, or other things in the fleſh, and heals them perfectly; and likewiſe brings old and inveterate Sores to cicatriſing. *Park.*

The Root is balſamick, oily, of a lax Texture, ſmelling like *Turpentine*, and has not ſo much Acrimony as the other umbelliferous Plants; and therefore it diſcuſſes ſafely. It was much uſed by the Antients againſt a Pleuriſy; They preſcribed for this purpoſe five or ſix Ounces of the Decoction of the Root, which opened gently. *Boerhaave in Diſtat. Bot.*

SECT

SECT. V.

Herbs with umbellated Flowers, ranged in a Circle, whose Empalement turns to two oval, plain, and large Seeds.

TABLE CLXXIII. *Fig* 4.

GENUS I.

Oreoselinum, MOUNTAIN-PARSLEY.

Mountain-Persley is a Plant with a Rose and umbellated Flower A, consisting of many Petals B, ranged in a Circle, and resting on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit D composed of two Seeds E, which are oval, plain, large, streaked and bordered, and sometimes cast off their Cover F. To these Marks must be added, That the Leaves are like the Leaves of *Parsley* or *Hemlock*.

The Species of *Mountain-Parsley* are,

1. Oreoselinum Apii folio, majus. *The greater Mountain-Parsley, with a Parsley-Leaf.* Daucus montanus, Apii folio, major, *C. B. Pin.* 150. Libanotis altera quorundam, aliis dicta Cervaria nigra, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 165. Daucus Secundus selinoides, *Lob. Icon.* 720.

It has several Roots as thick as one's Finger, with a capillared or bushy Head like *Spignel*, which coming to unite, grow graduall, smaller, and spread two or three foot here and there, shooting deep down into the ground, being blackish without, white within, yielding a tough mucilage when wounded, of a resinous, aromatick and agreeable smell and taste very much like that of *Parsnep*; and of a tender Substance. Both the Leaves that rise from the Root, and those set on the Stalk are a Cubit long, being joined to long Footstalks, somewhat resembling the Leaves of *Macedonian Parsley* both in Division and in Make, but stiffer, smooth, of a grey colour, notched, and of a milder Taste than the Root. The Stalks are like those of *Fennel-Giant*, streaked, two, thee or four Cubits high, and divided into Wings or Branches, sustaining very large Umbels of whitish Flowers, which are of a purplish colour before they blow. The Seed is broad, somewhat like the Seed of *Parsnep*.

It grows in the mountainous Pastures and Vineyards on the *Rhine* in *Germany*; and Mr. *Ray* observed it growing wild in great abundance on the Hills in the neighbourhood of *Geneva*.

2. Oreoselinum Apii folio, minus. *Smaller Mountain-Parsley, with a Parsley-Leaf.* Apium montanum nigrum *C. B. Pin.* 153. & Apium montanum, folio ampliore, *Ejusd. ibid.* Apium montanum Dalechampii, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 103; Apium montanum, nigrum, *Ejusd.* 104. Oreoselinum sive velgutta, *Dod. Pempt.* 696.

The Leaves are spread upon the ground and resemble the Leaves of *Garden-Parsley*, but are blacker, and harder, moderatly acrid and bitter, of somewhat aromatick Taste and as it were Winey, embracing with their purplish membranous Footstalks a tall Stalk divided into many parts, not very thick, solid, streaked, somewhat reddish and branched; on which stand white Umbels of Flowers, which leave behind them Seeds much more acrid than the Leaves, flat, broad, and almost orbicular, sometimes of a reddish colour, and that brighter or fainter, and sometime of a green colour, before they are thoroughly ripe. The Root is very thick, soft, bushy on

on the upper part, whitiſh both without and within, of an acrid, bitter, and ſomewhat diſagreeable Taſte, and yielding, being wounded, a milky, viſcid, and reſinous Juice.

You may ſee a full and accurate Diſcription of all the Parts of this Plant tranſcribed from the Hiſtory of *Cordus*, by *J. Bauhinus*.

It grows in great abundance in the mountainous parts of *Germany*, and on the ſides of Mount *Jura*, near *Geneva*.

3. Oreoſelinum pratenſe, Cicuræ folio, *Meadow Mountain-Parſley, with a Hemlock-Leaf.* Daucus Alſaticus, *C. B. Prodr.* 77. Umbellifera Alſatica, magna, umbella parva, ſublutea, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 106.

This Plant, ſays, *J. Bauhinus*, which has not, that I know of, been mentioned by any Botaniſts, is as tall or taller than a Man; the Stalk being reddiſh, channelled, jointed, naked, pretty feeble, and divided into Branches; at each joint of which riſe Footſtalks that embrace the Stalk as with a *Vagina*, one Cubit long, from whoſe ſides come forth other ſhorter ones, ſuſtaining Leaves divided like the Leaves of *Stone-Parſley*, endowed with a bitteriſh and aromatick Taſte. The Umbels are ſmall in proportion to the ſize of the Plant, equal to the Umbels of *Parſley*, and are compoſed of ſmall yellow Flowers, each of which conſiſts of five Leaves with a long Chive in the middle. The Seed is like the Seed of *Dill*, foliaceous, broad, ſtreaked, of an aromatick, bitter and ſomewhat acrid Taſte. The Root is ligneous, full of Wrinkles, and endowed with a more lively Taſte than the Seed.

Jo. Bauhinus found it with Flowers and ripe Seed on the fifth Day of *October*, between *Colmar* and *Sultz*, and alſo betwixt *Colmar* and *Ruffack*; and Mr. *Ray* obſerves this Plant in great abundance in the *Palatinate*.

4. Oreoſelinum Africanum, Galbaniferum, fruteſcens, Aniſi folio. *African, Galbaniferous, Shrub Mountain-Parſley, with an Aniſe-Leaf.* Oreoſelinum Aniſoides, arboreſcens, Liguſtici foliis & facie, flore luteo, Capitis Bonæ Spei, *Breyn. Prodr.* 2. Aniſum Africanum fruteſcens, folio & caule rore cæruleo tinctis, *Pluk. Phytog.* Tab. XII. Ferula fruticoſa ſempervirens foliis Aniſi, *Prodr. Par. Bat.* Ferula Galbaniſera, *Par. Bat.*

The Stalks of this Plant are thick as one's Thumb, and riſe above three or four Cubits high. They are not annual, but perennial, ligneous, round, covered with a greyiſh Dew, with which alſo the Leaves are beſprinkled, jointed, ſtuffed with a whitiſh hard Membrane, and branched forth into ſeveral Arms; whoſe Tops are poſſeſſed with very ſmall yellow Flowers, which reſemble thoſe of *Fennel-Giant*, and are gathered into an Umbel. To theſe ſucceed oblong, channelled Seeds, which are a little flat, of a dark-bay colour, and encompaſſed round the edges with a thin Membranous Wing, like the Seeds of *Fennel-Giant*. They do not otherwiſe differ from the Seeds of *Lovage*, than that theſe have deeper Channels on them, and want a membranous Border. All the Diſtances betwixt the joints on the Stalks and Branches are covered with a certain foliaceous Valve, from which come forth Leaves equal to thoſe of *Lovage*, but ſtiffer and ſhining with a gayer and brighter green, the Lobes on the edges being cut like the Leaves of *Aniſe*. The Root is thick, ligneous, and pale, branched out into ſeveral Fibres, of an aromatick ſharpneſs, that is very penetrating, and bites the Tongue. If wounded, it yields a little thin Milk, which congeals into a Tear or Gumm, that reſembles *Galbanum*, in every reſpect, ſometimes this Gumm ſweats out of the Knots of the Stalk that has continued three or four years. It is always green, and is preſerved in the Green-Houſes without much Labour or Pains.

It could never yet be propagated or raiſed by the Branches, by any method whatſoever, but only by the Seed.

5. Oreoſelinum orientale, Seſeleos Maſſilienſis folio. *Oriental Mountain-Parſley, with a Marſeilles Hart-wort-Leaf.*

Oreoſelinum is compounded of two Greek words *viz.* ὄρος *Mons*, and σελίνον, *Selinum*, which in *Engliſh* ſignifies *Mountain-Parſley*.

The firſt Species contains abundance of eſſential Oil and Salt, It is cutting cleanſing and opening. The Seed and Root are uſed for the Stone, and Gravel, and to provoke Urine. *Lemery*. The

BRITISH MUSEUM
15 65
OCT

Tab. 274. Pag. 133.

Fig. 1. Pastinaca. *Parsnep.*



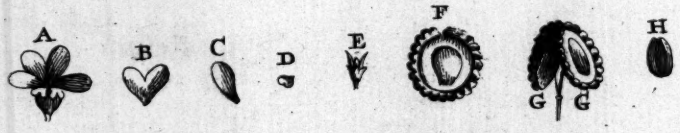
Pag. 137

Fig. 2. Sphondylium. *Cow-Parsnep.*



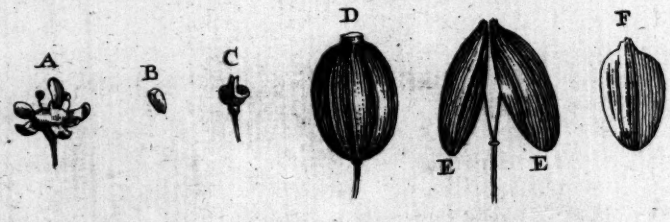
Pag. 140.

Fig. 3. Tordylium. *Hart-wort.*



Pag. 142.

Fig. 4. Ferula. *Fennel-Giant.*



The 4*th* Species yields a white aromatick juice. From this and Plants of the ſame ſort are produced Gumms in *Aſia* and *Africa*, which are ſo much ſought after by Phyſicians. Theſe are the Plants which are reckoned the Parents of theſe Gumms, *viz. Ammoniac, Sagopenum, Opopanax* and *Galbanum. Boerhaave in Diſtat. Bot.*

GENUS II.

Thyſſelinum, WILD MILKY-PARSLEY.

Wild Milky-Parſley is a Plant differing from *Oreoſelinum* or *Mountain-Parſley* in its milky Juice.

The Species of wild *Milky-Parſley* are,

1. Thyſſelinum Plinii, *Lob. Icon.* 711. *Pliny's wild, Milky-Parſley.* Apium Sylveſtre, lacteo ſucco turgens, *C. B. Pin.* 153. Apium Sylveſtre Dodonæi, Thyſſelinum quorundam, Planta lacteo ſucco turgens, locis humidis proveniens, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 188.

The Stalks are two or three Cubits high, ſtreaked, corner'd, ſmooth, branched, naked, of a dark reddiſh colour in the lower part, from whoſe reddiſh joints come forth Footſtalks nine Inches or a Cubit high, channelled in the ſame manner as the Stalks, cornered and hollow, ſuſtaining Leaves like thoſe of *Carrot*, ſmooth, very much cut, of a dark green colour, yielding a milky Juice, when wounded, of a diſagreeable Taſte, which is bitter, mixed with Acrimony. It bears an Umbel of ſmall whitiſh Flowers, reſembling thoſe of *Stone-Parſley*. The Seed is round, plain, and like the Seed of *Dill*. It ſpreads ſeveral Roots, about the bigneſs of one's little Finger, about a Palm long, and ſometimes nine Inches long, white, of the ſame taſte with the Leaves.

It grows, ſays *Dodonæus*, along the ſides of Lakes, in wet and marſhy places, and in Ditches where there is ſtanding water, and bears Flowers and Seed in *June* and *July*.

2. Thyſſelinum paluſtre. *Marſh wild Milky-Parſley.* Seſeli paluſtre lacteſcens, *C. B. Pin.* 162. Seſeli paluſtre, lacteſcens, acris, foliis foliaceis, flore albo, ſemine lato, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 188.

This Plant has *Fennel-Giant* Leaves, a long browniſh Root, of a very diſagreeable Taſte, or a conſiderable Heat that burns the Jaws, which it loſes when it is cultivated. The Stalk is branched and three Cubits long. The Flowers are white in Umbels; the Seed broad, foliaceous and milky.

Camerarius found one Plant of this kind in a Lake in the Foreſt in the Neighbourhood of *Norimberg*; nor is there any other Botaniſt, that I know of, that has mentioned it before him.

Moriſon ſays, it grows in all the wet Meadows about that place, and bears Seed towards the end of Summer. The Leaves are much more finely cut and longer than in the former Species.

Thyſſelinum is made up of two Greek words *viz.* θύω, *Suffio*, & σέλινον *Apium*; becauſe the Root of this Plant chewed, leaves a ſort of Perfume in the Mouth; but this Perfume is not agreeable.

Both Species contain abundance of eſſential Salt, Oil and Phlegm. Their Roots are cutting, penetrating and opening, and proper for provoking Urine and Womens Courſes, for promoting Expectoration, and for curing the Tooth-ach, when chewed. *Lemery.*

TABLE CLXXIV. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS III.

Paſtinaca, PARSNEP.

Parſnep is a Plant with a Roſe and umbellated Flower A, conſiſting of many Petals or Leaves B placed orbicularly, and reſting on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit D compoſed of two Seed E, which are oval, large, thin, bordered, and generally caſting off their Cover F. To

these Marks must be added, that the Leaves are winged and large.

The Species of *Parsnep* are,

1. Pastinaca sativa, latifolia, *C. B. Pin.* 155. *Garden-Parsnep.* Pastinaca sativa, latifolia, Germanica, luteo flore, *J. B* 3. Part 2.150. Elaphoboscum sativum, *Tabern Icon.* 76.

The Roots of this *Parsnep* so well known in Kitchens, are single, long small at one end and big at the other, thick and fleshy, but not so much as *Carrots*, white, furnished with a Nerve in the middle, and of a more agreeable taste than *Skirret*. From these rises a Stalk two Cubits high and better, firm, streaked, naked, and furnished with many branches. You may fitly compare the Leaves to the *greater Burnet*, tho' they are a great deal larger, of a dark green colour, hairy, and of an agreeable and aromatick Taste.

The yellow Flowers in a large Umbel, consist each of five bending Leaves that surround a greenish Navel. The Seed is broad, flat and foliaceous.

It is cultivated in Gardens. It is said that by repeated sowing Seed of the wild kind, in a rich and fat soil, it will turn to the Garden kind; as *wild Carrot* will in the same method beget the *Garden-Carrot*: Which if it be true, the *Staphylinus* or *wild Carrot* differs not in Species from the Garden kind.

2. Pastinaca Sylvestris, latifolia, *C. B. Pin.* 155. *Wild Parsnep.* Pastinaca Germanica, sylvestris, quibusdam Elaphoboscum, J. B. 3. Part 2.149. Elaphoboscum erraticum, Branca Leonina, *Tabern. Icon.* 77.

This *wild Parsnep* has a white single Root, sending forth several large Fibres from its sides, tasting and smelling like *Garden Parsnep*, from which says *J. Bauhinus*, I am of opinion it does not differ any otherwise than by Cultivation. It rises with a single Stalk two or three Cubits high, upright, stiff, channelled, about the bigness of one's Thumb, covered with short Down, hollow within, branched, and cloathed with Leaves placed alternately at distances, which resemble the Leaves of the *Garden-Parsnep*, but smaller, of a darker green colour, and downy sometimes in open places, especially such as come from the Root. From the bottom of the Stalk to the very top come forth the wings of the Leaves little Branches, sustaining Umbels of Flowers, smaller than that which stands on the middle of the Stalk. The Flowers are small, yellow, fine-leav'd, bending, to which succeed Seeds resembling the Seeds of *Garden-Parsnep*. No Leaves surround the bottoms of the Stalks which compose the total Umbel, nor the partial Umbels neither. The Leaves composed of several Pairs of Wings, and the lower Wings of some Feathers or Lobes, which are dented round the edges, and end in sharp Points.

3. Pastinaca Sylvestris, altissima. *The tallest wild Parsnep.* Panax Costinum, *C. B. Pin.* 156. Sphondylio, vel potius Pastinacæ Germanicæ affinis, Panax sive pseudocostus flore luteo, *J. B.* 3. Part 2.156. Panaces. Costinum, Costum Illyricum, *Tabern. Icon.* 81.

This is the *Panax Herculeum, majus Ger & Panax Heracleum, alterum, sive peregrinum Dodonæi*, Park.

This Plant has Leaves a Cubit and a half long, and Cubit broad, rugged, hairy, of a dark green colour, with a certain Shining, divided into Wings opposite to one another, and these again subdivided into Feathers or Leaves resembling the Leaves of the first Species, notched, three or four Inches long, and two broad, ending in a blunt Point, with a very hairy and rough Footstalk. The Stalks rise some Cubits high, and are branched. The Umbels of an unequal length consist of Tufts of yellow Flowers resembling those of *Hog-Fennel*. The Seeds are larger than those of *Garden-Parsnep*, of the same size with the Seeds of *Cow-Parsnep*, flat, broad, and having a white border, whereas they are black in the middle, acrid, and bite the Tongue.

Mr. *Ray* observed this Plant growing wild, near the Castle of *Puzallu* in *Sicily*.

4. Pastinaca Orientalis, canescens, Tordylii folio. *Oriental hoary Parsnep, with a Hart-Wort Leaf.*

5. Pastinaca Orientalis, foliis eleganter incisis. *Oriental Parsnep, with Leaves curiously cut.*

6. Pastinaca

9. Paſtinaca Oluſatri folio, *Boer. Ind.* 67. *Parſnep with an Oluſatrum-Leaf.*

7. Paſtinaca folio quaſi Libanotidis latifoliæ, *Boer. Ind.* 67. *Parſnep with a leaf like the broad-leav'd Libanotis.*

8. Paſtinaca ſemine longiſſimo, *Boer. Ind.* 67. *Parſnep with a very long Seed.*

The Roots of the firſt Species are ſweet, aromatical and very agreeable to the Taſte: They nouriſh much, make the Body fat, more than either *Turneps* or *Carrots*, and for that reaſon, as well as becauſe they are windy, they excite Luſt. They are commonly boiled and eaten with Butter, in the time of *Lent*; for that they are ſweeteſt, by reaſon the Juice has been concocted during the Winter, and are deſired at that ſeaſon eſpecially, both for their agreeable Taſte and for their wholeſomneſs: For they are not ſo good in any reſpect, till they have been firſt nipt with Cold. It is likewiſe pretty common of late to eat them with Salt-Fiſh mixed with hard-boiled Eggs and Butter; which is certainly a moſt nouriſhing Diſh to ſuch as love it, and very agreeable to moſt People, and ſo much the wholeſomer if you eat it with Muſtard.

Cæſalpinus informs us, that an Electuary is made of theſe Roots with Sugar, for recruiting Strength to ſuch as have been waſted with Sickneſs, and particularly for child-bearing Women, after they begin to recover; which he ſays is a very common Remedy among the vulgar; and perhaps better than a Thouſand others preſcribed *Secundum artem* by formal Gentlemen, who value nothing but what is coſtly and uncommon. The ſame Author tells us, that they create or give an appetite; of which I am in ſome doubt.

Both the Taſte and the Smell demonſtrate that they are poſſeſſed of the virtue of cutting, attenuating, cleanſing and opening of Obſtructions.

Dodonæus affirms, that the Seed is both hotter and drier, and that it both provokes Urine and diſcuſſes wind.

J. Bauhinus cautions us, that when we dig up the Roots in Winter, we take care to avoid miſtaking them for *Hemlock* or *Cow-Weeds*. For that while he was at *Monbelyard*, he ſaw two Families that were almoſt poiſoned by miſtaking the one for the other; but that he relieved them with Vomiting, Theriac and the *Pulvis Saxonicus*, as alſo with Purges, by all which they did very well again.

The Seed is very biting and aromatick, and therefore there is aſcribed to it a wonderful virtue of breaking the Stone, *viz.* It is dried in the Shade, beat to Powder, and given to the Patient in a proper Vehicle.

It is an excellent Remedy in all cold Diſeaſes, in the Phlegm of the Stomach, Inteſtines, *&c.* *Boerhaave in Diſtat. Bot.*

Wild-Parſnep is more phyſical than the Garden-kind, as having an attenuating, cutting, cleanſing, and opening Quality. It reſiſts Poiſon, and cures the Bites of Serpents. eaſes Pains and Stiches in the ſide, and diſſolves Wind both in the Stomach and Bowels, and provokes Urine. The Root is often uſed, but the Seed much more. *Park.*

Both the two firſt Species contain abundance of eſſential Salt, Oil and Phlegm. Their Seeds and their Leaves are ſometimes imployed in Phyſick. They are opening and vulnerary; they provoke Womens Terms; they keep down Vapours, and diſſolve Wind. *Lemery.*

From the wounded Stalk of the third Species, eſpecially towards the Root, flows out a juice in the Summer-Months, that is like *Opopanax*, which thickens of it ſelf, has but little ſmell, but is very hot to the Taſte; and that even in *Holland* in a warm Summer. This Plant was firſt raiſed in *Holland* from the Seed found in the Lumps of *Opopanax*. And from hence *Dodonæus* rightly concludes that this very Plant is the *Panaces Syriacum* of the Antients. The ſame is confirmed by *Paola Boccone* in theſe Words. "From the "wounded Stalk of this Plant drops a "certain yellowiſh Gumm, which is a kind "of Balſam very good for curing all ſorts "of Wounds and Hurts, as is known by "experience, if it be applied to the part "affected in the form of a Plaiſter. But "the Gumm which flows from the Plant is "to be lookt upon as the genuine Opopa-"nax of the Antients, ſince of all the "Species of *Panax* hitherto known in "*Europe*, there has been none yet obſerved "that yields ſuch a Juice". Nay the ſame

Boccone affirms, that the, *Sicilian Panax* with hairy Seed (tho' it grows not in *Sicily* only, but also in the South of *France* about *Montpelier*) is the same Plant with the *Panax Syriacum*, from which we have the *Opopanax*, since both at first put forth three Leaves, which are afterwards divided into five.

It likewise grows with the *Libanotis Cachryophora* on a high Hill near the River *la Mauſſon*, *Bot. Monſp.*

They who import the Roots of this Plant, assure us, that they are good for all the cold Distempers of the Brain and Nerves, the Diseases of the Breast, the racking Pains of the Stomach, the Obstructions of all the *Viscera*, and for the Disorders of the Kidneys, Bladder and Womb: And therefore they give relief to such as labour under a Head-ach of long continuance, and to such as are afflicted with the Megrim, the Falling Sickness, Stupidity, Lethargy, Convulsions, Asthma, Cough, Jaundice and Dropsy. The same Roots dissolve wind, kill Worms, provoke Urine, bring down Womens Terms, and hasten the Birth. The Decoction of them is used to ease Pains of the Cholick, and cure the *Sciatica*. *J. B. & Matth.*

But *Opopanax* (which we have no manner of reason to doubt to be the concrete Juice of this Plant) softens, digests, dissolves wind, purges thick and tough Phlegm from the remote parts of the Brain, Nerves, Sensories, Joints and Chest. It cures the falling of the *Uvula*, by Fumigation. *Schrod.*

What we most commonly call *Opopanax*, is a Gumm that flows, according to some Authors, from a Fennel-Plant, called *Panax Herculeus*, *All-heal*, that is brought us from the *Streights*, and sometimes from the *East Indies*, tho' great Quantities grow in *Macedonia*, *Achaia*, and other parts of *Greece*. Upon cutting of this Plant, the liquid *Opoponax* flows out, and is white at first; but when it is afterwards dry, it becomes by degrees of a golden colour, on the outside. There are three sorts brought from *Marseilles*, viz. that in Tears, that in the Mass or Lump, and that flatted or squashed. *Pomet.*

The first sort you must chuse in fine Drops, white within, and of a golden colour without, of a strong scent and unpleasant taste, the driest, and cleanest from Dirt that may be. The second sort, that is in the Lump, ought to be as full of Tears, and as near the colour and smell of the first as is possible. The flat sort is that called the *Companies Opopanax*, and which several sell for that in Tears, though it is easy to know the difference; because the true is in little round Drops, and the flat sort of the breadth and thickness of one's Thumb. Take care to avoid that which is black and soft, for it is naught. This Gumm discusses Wind, purges Phlegm from the remote Parts, as from the Womb, Joints, *&c.* opens the Breast and Lungs, softens Tumours, and taken in at the Mouth by Fume, cures Catarrhs, and the falling down of the *Uvula*. It is reckoned an excellent Remedy against an old Cough, Sharpness of Humours, Difficulty of Breathing, and being taken an hour before the Fit of an Ague, it takes away the cold Fit; especially if the Stomach and Back-bone be anointed with the Oil of it, or the volatile Spirit; both of which possess all the Virtues of the Gum. *Id.*

Opopanax is a Gumm that is drawn by Incision from the Stalk and Root of a Species of *Sphondylium* or *wild Fennel*, which grows in *Macedonia*, *Bœotia*, and *Phocis* in *Achaia*. The Root of this Plant is long, white, full of juice, odoriferous, somewhat bitter to the Taste, and covered with a thick Bark. The *Opopanax* drops from this Root in a white Liquor, which thickens and drys of its self, and takes a yellow colour on the outside. You must chuse it fresh, clean, in large Tears, yellow without and white within, flat and pretty brittle, of a bitter Taste, a strong and very disagreeable Taste. It yields a great deal of Oil and volatile Salt; is emollient, attenuating, digesting, and dissipates Wind. It is proper for hysterick Distempers, and resists Putrefaction. *Lemery.*

Before

Before I leave this *Genus*, I muſt, in conformity to the method laid down in this Work, give you the Etymology of the Name: *Paſtinaca* therefore ſeems to be ſo called *à paſcendo*, becauſe the Roots, eſpecially of the firſt Species, are a common Food, and plentifully both feed and fatten the Body. But *Turnebus in Adverſar. Lib.* 8. *cap.* 23. thinks, it received this Name, *quòd referat & quaſi habeat paſtinum*; for the Inſtrument with which they dug Vines, or planted Roots, and Seed was called *Paſtinum*, and was ſhaped much like a *Parſnep*.

It is called *Staphylinus*, ſays *C. Bauhinus*, perhaps from the colour of a blackiſh Grape, of which colour is the Root of one of the Species.

Laſtly, it is called Elaphoboſcum, becauſe it is a commonly received opinion, That Deer reſiſt the Poiſon of Serpents by eating of this Root.

Columna endeavours to prove, from the words of *Dioſcorides*, *Pliny*, *Galen* and *Columella* concerning *Siſer*, That without all doubt this Plant is the *Siſer* of the Antients. For that they aſcribed to that Plant a Root exactly reſembling that of *Garden-Parſnep* both in Shape and Taſte, but more bitter and ſmelling more ſtrongly; and that all of them reduced it to the Genus of *Parſnep*. and called it *common* or *Garden-Parſnep*. That in that Root there was a Nerve or Sting running lengthwiſe, which was commonly taken out after it was boiled, not only to make it eat the ſweeter, but likewiſe becauſe the reſt was more proper to be eaten, and more agreeable to the Palate. That this was obſerved not only in *common-Garden Parſnep*, but likewiſe in *Radiſh*, eſpecially when the Roots are full grown; for that then the Nerve or String was ſo much the harder and tougher, and not fit to be eaten. You may conſult our Author for the reſt.

TABLE CLXXIV. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS IV.

Sphondylium, COW-PARSNEP.

Cow-Parſnep is a Plant with a Roſe and umbellated Flower A, conſiſting of many Uneven and Heart-faſhioned Petals B C, placed circularly, and reſting on the Empalement D; which turns to a Fruit E compoſed of two large Seeds E F, which are flat and oval, having a Point that wants a border within, channelled, generally putting off their Cover G, and marked with black Spots on that part where they adhere to one another.

The Species of *Cow-Parſnep* are,

1. Sphondylium vulgare, hirſutum, *C. B. Pin.* 157. *Common hairy Cow-Parſnep.* Sphondylium quibuſdam, ſive Branca urſina Germanica, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 160. Sphondylium, *Dod. Pempt.* 307.

This firſt Species has a white, ſingle Root, that ſhoots deep down into the ground, of a ſweet and ſomewhat acrid Taſte, with a large and tough *Medulla* or Nerve in the middle. *J. Bauhinus* ſays, it has a burning and bitter Taſte, that bites the Tongue. The Leaves that riſe from the Root ſtand upon long hairy Footſtalks, compoſed of two pairs of Feathers, with an odd one at the end divided into three deep jaggs. Each of the Wings are broad, jagged alſo, and dented on the edges; and the Leaves are covered with a ſhort Down. The Leaves that are ſet on the Stalk, are not much unlike thoſe that riſe from the Root, and embrace the Stalk and Branch that comes from their Boſom, with their broad and membranous bottom. The Stalk is ſingle, two Cubits high, round and channelled; but the Channels not ſo remarkable as in *Parſnep*, hollow within and covered with little ſtiff hairs, branched immediately from the bottom, begirt with Leaves at

greater

greater Diſtances than in *Parſnep*, from whoſe Boſoms do likewiſe come forth little Branches. The Stalk bends a little betwixt the joints, contrary to what is ſeen in *Garden-Parſnep*. On the tops of the Stalks and Branches are ranged white Flowers in Umbels, larger than *Parſnep* Flowers, five leav'd, the Leaves being ſplit and as it were horned. In this Plant there are no Leaves ſurrounding the bottom either of the total or partial Umbel. The Seed is foliaceous, and paler than that of *Parſnep*.

It grows in great abundance along Brooks in wet Meadows, Paſtures, and Borders of Fields.

2. Sphondylium vulgare, hirſutum, floribus purpureis, *C. B. Pin.* 157. *Common hairy Cow-parſnep, with purple Flowers.*

3. Sphondylium majus, ſive Panax Heracleum quibuſdam, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 162. *Greater Cow-Parſnep, or* Hercules *his All-heal.* Panax Sphondylii folio ſive Heracleum, *C. B. Pin.* 157. Panaces Heraclium vel potius Sphondylium alterum, *Dod. Pempt.* 307.

This is a tall Herb riſing with a channelled Stalk two Cubits high and better, which a lax Footſtalk of Leaves embraces like a little Bottle. The Leaves are about two Palms in length, and almoſt of the ſame breadth, almoſt quite round, unleſs that the roundneſs is hindered by five or ſix Jaggs, as the Leaves of common *Cow-Parſnep*. The Flowers are ſhut up in a Bottle, as in *Angelica*, which burſting, they ſpread into a broad Umbel of Flowers, which are faſhioned like Hearts: To which ſucceed Seeds like thoſe of the *common Cow-Parſnep*, unleſs that they are a little larger, flat likewiſe like them, double, white, having four blackiſh Streaks on the outſide, and two on the inſide of an acrid and aromatick but unpleaſant Taſte.

It ſeems to differ from the *common Cow-Parſnep* chiefly in that it is more ſightly and larger than that, and that it has whole Leaves.

There is a great Confuſion amongſt the Botaniſts about this Herb, In one place *Lobel* ſays, it has yellow Flowers, and in another place he ſays, That in the Gardens of *Holland* it bears white Flowers.

4. Sphondylium criſpum, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 163. *Curled Cow-Parſnep.*

It differs in Species from the narrow-leav'd *Cow-Parſnep*; and has longer and narrower Seeds.

5. Sphyondylium hirſurum, foliis anguſtioribus, *C. B. Pin.* 157. *Prodr.* 83. *Hairy Cow-Parſnep, with narrower Leaves.*

This differs from the common ſort only in the Leaves; for whereas the *common Cow-Parſnep* has large Leaves compoſed generally of five broad roundiſh parts; this has a Leaf divided into oblong, narrow, ſharp pointed jaggs, and theſe again into others without order or regularity, and dented on the edges.

C. Bauhinus obſerved this on the Mountains of *Rhætia*; and Dr. *Bowles* found it in the County of *Salop*. Mr. *Ray* had it from *London*, and cultivated it in his Garden at *Cambridge*; but knows not whence the *Londoners* had it.

He is of oppinion, That it is rather a Variety of the former, than a diſtinct Species from it.

6. Sphondylium foliis anguſtioribus, atropurpureis, *H. R. Monſp.* *Cow-Parſnep with narrower Leaves of a dark purple colour*

7. Sphondylium Alpinum, parvum, *C. B. Pin.* 157. *Prodr.* 83. *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 163. *Small Mountain-Parſnep.*

This ſmall ſort has a Stalk a foot high, parted into two or three branches, with pale green Leaves on them, ſome of which are cut into three Segments, and others into five, being ſomewhat round, ſome of them, and others pointed and hairy, dented on the edges. The Flowers on the Umbels are white, and the Seed thin and broad.

8. Sphondylium Alpinum, glabrum, *C. B. Pin.* 157. *Prodr.* 83. *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 163. *Smooth Mountain Cow-Parſnep.*

The Root of this Species is large and white; the Stalk jointed and two foot high: The Leaves are like *Fig-leaves* and ſmooth, being a Palm long and two broad, beſides the Footſtalks, which are a little rough uſually divided into three parts, but not to the middle, and dented round the edges: The tops of the branches have

Umbels

Umbels of ſmaller white Flower ſtanding on them, than in the other. The Seed is flat and round, with a ſmall Prickle at the End.

9. Sphondylium Orientale, maximum. *The greateſt oriental Cow-Parſnep.*

10. Sphondylium Orientale, ampliſſimo folio, caule brevi. *Oriental Cow-Parſnep, with a very large Leaf, and a ſhort Stalk.*

11. Sphondylium Orientale, longiſſimo, & anguſtiſſimo folio. *Oriental Cow-Parſnep, with a very long and very narrow Leaf.*

12. Sphondylium Orientale, anguſtifolium, glabrum, Aniſum olens. *Smooth, narrow-leav'd oriental Cow-Parſnep, or Stinking Aniſe.*

13. Sphondylium Orientale, foliis Ammi perennis. *Oriental Cow Parſnep, with perennial Biſhops-Weed Leaves.*

14. Sphondylium Orientale, humilius, foliis Abſinthii. *Oriental low Cow-Parſnep, with Wormwood-Leaves.*

15. Sphondylium Orientale, Dauci vulgaris folio, Aſphodeli radice. *Oriental Cow-Parſnep with a common Carrot-Leaf, and an Aſphodil-Root.*

This Genus is ſaid to be called *Sphondylium* from *Sphondylis*, a kind of an Inſect that has a ſtinking ſmell much like the ſmell of this Plant.

The Virtues which *Dioſcorides* and *Pliny* aſcribe to *Sphondylium*, do not ſeem to agree to this Plant; and therefore there is ſufficient cauſe to doubt whether ours be the true and genuine *Sphondylium* of the Antients; tho' the Deſcription of *Sphondylium* in *Dioſcorides* agrees well enough to it.

Galen ſays, the Seed of *Cow-Parſnep* is of a ſharp and cutting Quality, and therefore is a Medicine fit to be given to ſuch as have a Cough or Shortneſs of Breath, the Falling-Sickneſs, or the Jaundice: The Root has the ſame Virtue, and is proper for all the purpoſes aforeſaid; and beſides, is of a great uſe to take away the hard callous Skin that grows on a *Fiſtula* if it be ſcraped on it. The Seed drank purges the Belly from tough phlegmatik Humours, eaſes ſuch as are Liver-grown, and cures the Fits of the Mother; and the ſame is performed by the ſmoke of the burnt Seed received underneath; and being burnt under the Noſe it raiſes ſuch as are faln into a deep ſleep, or have a Lethagy on them. The Seed and the Root boiled in Oil, and the Head therewith anointed, cures not only thoſe that have a Frenzy, but likewiſe ſuch as are lethargick, and ſuch as have of a long time been troubled with a Head-ach, eſpecially if it be uſed with Rue. It likewiſe cures the running Scab and the Shingles. *Park.*

If we may believe *Dodonæus*, the poorer ſort of People in *Poland* and *Lithuania* boil the Seed and the Leaves of *Cow-Parſnep*, put Yeaſt to it and make a Drink of that Decoction, which they call *Parſt*, and drink it inſtead of Beer.

Tragus ſays, the Roots are good for ſoftening and abating of Tumours, eſpecially of the Womb, Liver and Spleen. The Surgeons mix the expreſt Juice of the Herb with their emollient Ointments.

Fuchſius is of opinion, That the Root of this Plant has the ſame virtues with the Root of the true *Acanthus*, viz. of drying and cutting gently. But *Geſnerus* is of opinion, That the Properties of theſe two Roots are very different; with whom *C. Hoffman* agrees.

Schroder ranks this among the five emollient Herbs, and writes that the chief uſe of it is external, in Glyſters and other Paregoricks in any form whatſoever, but eſpecially in Cataplaſms.

Rabbets are very fond of the Leaves of *Cow-Parſnep*.

This Plant contains abundance of Oil, eſſential and fixed Salt. The Leaves are emollient, reſolving and opening. They are uſed in Decoctions for Glyſters, and in Cataplaſms. The Seed is cutting, penetrating, proper for the Epilepſy, and the Aſthma, for provoking Urine, and bringing down the Menſtrua. The Root peeled and applied is good for removing and diſſipating Calloſities. *Lemery. N. B.* All the Virtues hitherto mentioned belong chiefly to the firſt Species.

Tabernamontanus affirms, That the Decoction of the Leaves or the Root of *Cow-Parſnep* is laxative or looſning, and that it relieves ſuch as are troubled with Vapours.

It is probable the other Species partake of the ſame Properties with the firſt, tho' they have not been yet tried by Phyſicians: They who have Leiſure and opportunity would do well to make Experiments of this nature, in order to enrich the ſalutary Art of Phyſick, improve Knowledge, and relieve the afflicted.

TABLE CLXXIV. *Fig.* 3.

GENUS. V.

Tordylium, HART-WORT.

Hart-wort is a Plant with a Roſe, and umbellated Flower A, conſiſting of many unequal, Heart-faſhioned Petals B, C, D, placed circularly, and reſting on the Empalement E; which turns to an almoſt orbicular Fruit F, compoſed of two flat Seeds G, with a raiſed border which is commonly dented, and eaſily caſting off their Cover H.

The Species of *Hart-wort* are,

1. Tordylium maximum. *The greateſt Hart-wort.* Caucalis maxima, Sphondylii aculeato ſemine, *C. B. Pin.* 152. Caucalis major, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 201. Caucalis major Cluſii, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 85.

This is the *Caucalis Maxima Park.* The *greateſt Baſtard Parſley.*

This *greateſt Caucalis* of *Cluſius* produces many Stalks from the Root, which are upright, two or three Cubits high, and ſometimes riſing even to 4 Cubits, channelled, hollow within, parted by joints, and divided into ſeveral Branches; under which are ſet winged and broad Leaves embracing the Stalks with their broad bottoms cut in and notched on the edges, like the Leaves of *Angelica*, and of a dark green colour. On the tops of the Branches ſtand Umbels of whitiſh Flowers, that are ſomewhat purpliſh underneath, and incline to a fleſh-colour: To which ſucceed broad Seeds, almoſt as in *common Cow-Parſnep*, which are a little hairy, and ſplit at top into two Prickles almoſt like Thorns. It has a white, hard, ligneous Root furniſhed with thin ſet Fibres.

Being ſown in *September*, it preſently ſprings up, and continues green the whole Winter, which it bears very well. In the *June* following it bears Flowers, and produces ripe Seed about the end of *July* or the beginning of *Auguſt*; and then periſhes.

2. Tordylium Narbonnſe, minus. *Small* Narbonne *Hart-wort.* Seſeli Creticum, minus, *C. B. Pin.* 161. Caucalis minor, pulchro ſemine, ſive Bellonii, *J. B.* 3. Part 48. Seſeli Creticum, *Dod. Pempt.* 341.

It ſhoots down a white, ſingle, ſlender, ligneous Root; and has a hairy ſtreaked Stalk a foot high or better. The Leaves are joined by pairs on a long Footſtalk and are roundiſh, notched, rough and hairy, ſmaller than thoſe of *Caucalis major, ſemine minus pulchro, hirſuto*; and like theſe are thoſe which grow at the parting of the Branches, but ſmaller, and have nothing like the Leaves of the former *greater Caucalis.* Such like white Flowers are ranged in an Umbel, whoſe outer Flowers have larger ſplit Leaves. The Seed is ſhaped like a Buckler, more beautiful, and not ſo hairy, being encompaſſed with a white curled or granulated Border or Fringe. The Plant has much the ſame Taſte as *Parſnep. C. Bauhinus* ſays, the Flowers and Seed are ſweet ſmelled, and ſomewhat acrid, reſembling the Taſte of *Sweet Chervil.*

J. Bauhinus ſays, he ſaw it grow wild about *Montpelier*; and Mr. *Magnol* ſays, it grows there in great abundance along the ſides of the Vineyards, eſpecially about the Bridge of *Chateauneuf.* Mr *Ray* obſerved it about *Meſſina* in *Sicily.*

It flowers in *June*, and bears ripe Seed in *July*; which it does earlier in hot Countries.

3. Tordylium Apulum, minimum, *Col.* Part 4. 124. *The ſmalleſt Hart-wort of* Apulia. Creticum, minimum, *C. B. Pin.* 161.

The Root of this Plant is very ſmall, whitiſh, hard, ſweet, aromatick and warming. The Leaves are like thoſe of *Coriander*, and ſuch as are next the Root are larger, hairy, and ſoft: The firſt of which is oblong, cut on the edges into round Notches, an Inch and half long, and a little more than an Inch broad; the ſecond is two

Inches

Inches long, for it has as it were jaggs and rudiments of Lobes; the third which ſtands near the bottom of the Stalk has a longer Footſtalk, and two ſmall round diſtinct Lobes, with a Diameter of half an Inch, and at top a large oblong Leaf, the firſt ones being narrow. The fourth which ſtands about the heighth of one third of the Stalk, is like the third, but ſmaller. But the fifth, which is as far diſtant from the lower, is the ſmalleſt of all. From the Boſom of that and of the Stalk comes forth a Branch from the Joint. The Stalk is naked one third part above the Leaf, hairy, channelled, hard, ſlender, having an Umbel like *wild Carrot*, with a foliaceous bottom, which is compoſed of long hairy Leaves; but the Umbel it ſelf is flat and broad, with ſhort Footſtalks within, on which are ſmall, white, thick-ſet Flowers, with yellow *Stamina* in the middle. But in every *Corymbus* of Flowers, the three outermoſt Flowers have large Beards, commonly two, as in the reſt of this kind; in the middle of which are ſmaller *Stamina*, and the Umbel ſeems to be armed on the outſide with white pendulous Beards, there remaining ſmall Flowers within. The Seed of this is ſo very like the common ſort, that they differ in nothing but ſize; for they are not ſo big by one half, and have a blacker Navel. In the Month of *May* while they are young, they are of a purpliſh colour; then they turn white, and the Leaves fall from the Stalk, ſo that it is impoſſible to know what Plant it is, unleſs by the ſmall Seeds which are like little Bucklers, encompaſſed round the edges by little ſwelling Grains, as in the reſt of this kind, but ſwaller in all parts. The Taſte is aromatick, ſweet ſmelled, and ſomewhat bitter.

4. Tordylium minus, limbo granulato, Syriacum, *Mor. Umb.* 37. *Small Hart-wort of Syria, with a granulated Border.* Gingidium foliis Paſtinacæ latifoliæ, *C. B. Pin.* 151. Caucalis Syriaca, cum maximo ſemine, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 86. Gingidium primum, *Dod. Pempt.* 702.

This Plant, which riſes above two Palms high and better, has a white, ſlender, ſingle Root. The Stalk is hairy, ſtreaked, of a dark green colour, and crooked. The Leaves are like thoſe of *Baucia* or *Parſnep*, but rounder and winged, compoſed of ſingle Leaves, commonly three or five, thickiſh, notched, hairy and a little rugged. The Flowers are whitiſh, having points dyed with deep Purple, ranged in Umbels, but ſcattering, guarded by long ſtretched-out Segments of Leaves, and having no remarkable ſmell; before they fall they are forced to give way to the Seed, which are joined together, numerous, hoary, hairy and flat, nicely repreſenting a Buckler when ripe, much larger, nay three or four times larger than the Seeds of the two former, which however they reſemble a curled and white fringe encompaſſing an aſh-colour Boſs, on which are two ſomewhat blackiſh ſtripes, ſuch as are to be ſeen in *common Cow-Parſnep*: They have an aromatick Taſte.

Rauwolfius, brought the Seed from *Syria* and communicated it to *J. Bauhinus*.

5. Tordylium Luſitanicum Cicutæ folio ſemine ſtriato. Portugueze *Hart-wort, with a Hemlock Leaf and ſtreaked Seed.*

6. Tordylium album, facie Tordylii lutei Columnæ, *H. C. White Hart-wort with the countenance of* Columna's *yellow Hart-wort.*

7. Tordylium folio longo, anguſto, flore, albo, magno, ſemine elegantiſſime & profundiſſime crenato, albo, *Bor. Ind.* 68. *Hart-wort with a long, narrow Leaf, a white, large flower, and a Seed beautifully and deeply notcht.*

8. Tordylium Orientale, Secacul Arabum dictum Rawolfio, *Boer. Ind.* 68. *Oriental Hart-wort, call'd by Rauwolf Secacul of the Arabians.*

The Umbel of this Plant cloſes like that of *Carrot*, or *Strange Chervil.*

Jo. Bodæus a Stapel ſays, that this Genus was called *Tordylium*, becauſe it bears abundance of circular Seed, which ſeems as if it was made by a Turner. (*Toreuma,*) and which is orbicular, flat, and compoſed of two Valves, reſembling a ſort of Buckler. But this ſeems to be a very forced Etymology, and yet we cannot find a better; wherefore every one is left to his own Judgment either

ther to approve or condemn this, or find out one that is more natural and plauſible.

We are but little acquainted with the Virtues of this Plant; and Botaniſts have thought it enough barely to deſcribe them, without mentioning their Qualities: However, the ſecond Species is ſaid to provoke Urine when ſtopped, and to bring down the deſired Sickneſs of Women. The Juice taken with the Seed for ten Days ſucceſſively, eaſes the Pains of the Kidneys, and drives forth the Stone, there engendered or formed. The Root taken with Honey is good to break the Phelgm in Coughs, and to make it be eaſily expectorated. *Paulus Ægineta* ſays, That *Tordylium* heals Bruiſes or Contuſions, and takes away the black and blue Spots occaſioned by Blows or otherwiſe, if one part of *Terra Samia* be added to two parts of it, and applied with Honey to the part affected.

This Plant grows in hot Countries, as in *Languedoc* along the Highways and among the Corn: It contains abundance of Salt and Oil. The Seed is proper to provoke Urine and Womens Terms, for the Stone, and for the Nephritick and the Wind Colick. The Root is good for the Aſthma, and to promote Spitting.

TABLE CLXXIV. *Fig.* 4.

GENUS VI.

Ferula, FENNEL-GIANT.

Fennel-Giant is a Plant, with a Roſe and umbellated Flower, A, conſiſting of many Leaves B, placed orbicularly and reſting on the Empalement C which turns to a Fruit D, compoſed of two Seeds E, which are very large, oval, flat and thin, and often put off their Cover F. To theſe Marks muſt be added, That the Leaves reſemble thoſe of *Fennel* or *Parſley*.

The Species of *Fennel-Giant* are,

1. Ferula fœmina Plinii, *C. B. Pin.* 148. Pliny's *female Fennel-Giant*. Ferula folio Foeniculi, ſemine latiore & rotundiore, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 43. Ferula, *Dod. Pempt.* 321.

This Plant riſes five or ſix Cubits high, with a thick branched Stalk full of ſpungey Pith. The Leaves are very large, and divided like *Fennel*-Leaves; but the ſegments are broader, reſembling the Leaves of the *Ferula glauca*, which is the third Species that follows, but greener. The Umbels are broad, conſiſting of yellow Flowers, which are ſucceeded by large foliaceous Seed, that is half an Inch broad, and ſomewhat longer, the ourerſide being ſtreaked with three raiſed Lines: On that part where the two Seeds are joined, they are furniſhed with one long Fibre. The Root is thick, branched, and drops a milky Juice.

The ſmell of the Plant ſeems to be more agreeable than that of the *Ferula glauca*, and the Taſte acrid.

It grows in great plenty on the Hills that overlook *Meſſina*, and elſewhere in *Sicily* and *Italy*, &c.

2. Ferula Galbanifera, *Lob. Icon.* 776. Galbanifera Ferula, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 52. Ferulago latiore folio, *C. B. Pin.* 148. *Broad-leav'd Fennel-Giant.*

The Root of this Plant grows ſurprizingly big; and the Stalks riſe a great deal above a Man's heighth. The Leaves are as great as in *common Fennel-Giant*, not ſo like *Fennel*-Leaves as thoſe of the former Species, of a grey colour, eſpecially underneath, each of whoſe ſegments are boarder and ſhorter than either in *Fennel* or *common Fennel-Giant*, ſweating a milky juice, of a heady ſmell and acrid Taſte, The Umbels of the Flowers are of a yellowiſh colour. The Seed is large, flat, ſtreaked, black, and narrower than the former Species.

The Deſcription of *Roſmarinus ferulaceus fertilis Dioſcoridis* in *Lobel* agrees perfectly to this. *C. Bauhinus* takes this to be the ſame Plant with the *Ferula Galbanifera* of *Lobel*; but his Brother *John* is in doubt whether *Lobel* underſtands by this the

Ferula

Ferula Galbanifera. 'Tis true the Deſcription of *Ferula Galbanifera* by *Lobel* is too barren and ſuccinct, for us to conclude any thing with certainty from thence. Let us in the mean while embrace the Opinion of *C. Bauhinus*, till ſuch time as ſome body gives us more certainty in the matter.

3. Ferula glauco folio, ſemine lato, oblongo, quibuſdam Ferulacea, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 45. *Grey-leav'd Fennel-Giant, with broad, oblong Seed.*

This ſeems to be nothing but a variety of the former Species.

4. Ferula minor, ad ſingulos nodos umbellifera. *Small Fennel-Giant, bearing Umbels at every Joint.* Libanotis Ferulæ folio, & ſemine, *C. B. Pin.* 158. Libanotis quibuſdam, flore luteo, ſemine Ferulæ, J. B. 3. Part 2. 41. Panax Aſclepium, Ferulæ facie, *Lob. Icon.* 783.

The Leaf is much of the ſame ſize with that of *common Fennel-Giant*, but more finely cut and ſtiffer, of a pretty agreeable ſmell, ſtanding upon firm Footſtalks not at all ſpungey. The Stalk is tall, branched and channelled; the Flower umbellated, ſmall and yellow. The Seed is ſcattered upon the Umbel, foliaceous like that of *common Fennel-Giant*, long, double and whitiſh, channelled, very bitter, and as it were reſinous. Both the Stalk and the Root reſemble thoſe of *Sweet ſmelling Dill*, both in ſize and ſhape.

Valerandus Dourez, a native of *Liſle*, and Apothecary at *Lions*, brought this Plant from *Iſtria*.

That it is different from the Species mentioned above, is evident from the whitiſh colour of the Seed.

5. Ferula tenuiore folio. *Smaller-leav'd Fennel-Giant.* Ferulago tenuiore folio, *C.B. Pin.* 148. Narthecium Theophraſti, Ferulago Gazæ, *Lugd.* 754.

This is a much lower Plant than the *Ferulago latiore folio*, and has ſmaller and narrower Leaves, but larger than the Leaves of *Fennel*, as are likewiſe the Umbels. The Seed is ſmaller than in the *7th* Species following, but like them and of a blackiſh colour. The Root is ſmaller and whiter, and furniſhed with a few Fibres.

6. Ferula lucida, Hiſpanica *Braſſ-ſhining Spaniſh Fennel-Giant.* Ferula Tingitana, folio latiſſimo, lucido. *H. Edinb.* Ferula Tingitana, lucida, *Par. Bat.*

This Plant has a large branched Root which is covered with a black Skin, and white within. When it is parted into two or three parts, it ſends up a Stalk expanded into ſeveral Branches, and ſomewhat ſmaller than the firſt Species. The Leaves ſhine with a notable greeneſs, as if they were varniſhed over, and when the Sun ſhines upon them, they dazzle the Eyes. Their ſegments do pretty near reſemble the ſegments of *Parſley* both in their ſize and Diviſion, but are thicker and ſtiffer. The Footſtalks are ſtretcht out into a broad Membrane that forms a Bag and infold the Branches that riſe from the Joints of the Stalks, for ſome ſpace. The yellow Flowers, which are gathered into a round Umbel, and the Seeds, which are blackiſh when ripe, differ but little or nothing from the reſt of this kind. The Taſte, Smell and Quality differ but little from thoſe of the firſt Species, only they are a little fainter.

Altho' this Species continues for ſeveral years, and is not eaſily hurt by the Winter-Cold, yet it ſeldom produces new ſhoots, and therefore, muſt be propagated by Seed, which is ripe in Autumn

7. Ferula Tingitana, folio anguſto, lucido, *H. L. Bat. Fennel-Giant of* Tangiers, *with a narrow ſhining Leaf.*

8. Ferula durior ſeu rigidis & breviſſimis foliis, *Bocc. Mus.* Part 2. 84. Tab. 76. *Harder Fennel-Giant, or Fennel-Giant with ſtiff and very ſhort Leaves.*

9. Ferula glauco folio, caule craſſiſſimo, ad ſingulos nodos ramoſo & umbellifero. *Grey-leav'd Fennel-Giont, with a very thick Stalk, which bear Branches and Umbels at every Joint.*

10. Ferula Orientalis, Peucedani folio. *Oriental Fennel-Giant, with a Hogs-Fennel-Leaf.*

11. Ferula Orientalis, Cachryos folio & facie, *Oriental Fennel-Giant, with the Leaf and Make of Herb Frankincense.*

12. Ferula foliis Libanotidis brevioribus Alpestris, umbella ampliſſima, *Boer. Ind.* 65. *Fennel-Giant of the Alps with ſhorter Leaves than thoſe of Libanotis, and a very large Umbel.*

13. Ferula Alpestris, foliis Seſelios Maſſilienſis, *Boer. Ind.* 65. *Fennel-Giant of the Alps, with Leaves reſembling the Seſeli of Marſeilles.*

Ferula is ſo called, either *à ferendo*, or *à feriendo*, as ſome would have it, becauſe the Stalks of this Plant were uſed as Props to weak and feeble ſhrubs, or as Staves and Canes for old Men: For as *Pliny* ſays, (*Lib.* 13. *c.* 22.) *Nulli fruticum levitas major, ob id geſtatio facilior, baculorum uſum ſenectuti præbet.* But *à feriendo*, becauſe of old they made uſe of it to whip Children, or ſtrike them upon the Hand with it. And therefore theſe *Ferulæ* are made to ſpeak in the following words by *Martial*; lib. 14. Epig. 80.

Inviſæ nimium pueris, gratæque Magiſtris,
Clara Prometheo munere ligna ſumus.

Heſiod likewiſe tells us, That *Prometheus* carried the Fire, which he ſtole from *Jupiter*, in a hollow *Ferula*. In another Place *Martial* calls theſe *Ferulæ* the Scepters of Schoolmaſters, *viz.* *Lib.* 10. Epig. 62.

Ferulaque triſtes Sceptra Pædagogorum ceſſent.

Mr. Ray obſerved, when he was in *Sicily*, that ſome People there made uſe of the fungous Pith of the Stalks for Tinder to light their Fires; and if this was practiſed by the Antients, we may eaſily gueſs why the Poets feigned That *Prometheus* ſtole Fire from Heaven, and carried it to the Earth in a hollow *Ferula*.

Dioſcorides writes, That the inner Pith of the Stalks, while they are green, being drank with Wine, helps thoſe that ſpit Blood, or bleed at the Noſe, or are ſtung by Vipers: And that the Seed being drank, eaſes the griping Pains of the Guts or Cholick.

At the firſt ſpringing up of the *Ferula* every year before the Leaves break forth, there riſes up from the Root a great yellowiſh Head, like the Yolk of an Egg, which the Shepherds gather and roaſt under hot Embers, being firſt wrapt up in double Paper or Linnen wet; after which they eat them with Pepper and Salt; and this, they ſay, is Food not only very pleaſant and agreeable to them, but likewiſe mightily ſtimulates to Venery.

Pliny ſays, That the Stalks boiled are pleaſing to the Stomach; being taken with new Wine or Honey; but that if any one eat too much of this, it will cauſe a Head-ach. The juice of *Ferula*, ſays he, being taken to the Quantity of a Bean, looſens the Belly, and cures the falling Sickneſs, being taken at ſeveral times of the Moon. Moreover, *Pliny* has this Obſervation, That as *Ferula* is moſt deadly to Lampreys, ſo is it a moſt acceptable Food to Aſſes, but a certain and preſent Poiſon to other Cattle.

Galen ſhews the Properties of *Ferula* in few words: The Seed, ſays he, heats and rarifies; the Pith of the Stalk is of a binding Quality; by which it cures Spitting of Blood, and eaſes ſuch as are troubled with the Cholick.

The Gumms that iſſue from theſe Plants are much better than the reſt of the Herb: For *Sagapenum* is hot and dry in the third Degree, according to *Galen*, which being diſſolved in the Juice of *Rue*, and taken, wonderfully helps to diſſolve the Stone in the Bladder, or Kidneys, provokes Urine and Womens Courſes, expels the dead *Fœtus*, and ſtrengthens weak Eyes. Being diſſolved in Wine and ſo drank, it is a noble Cure for the Cough, and removes the Diſtillations of thin Rheum called Catarrhs: Being diſſolved in Oil and applied, it ſtrengthens diſlocated Joints, recovers to their due and natural Tone, Sinews that are over ſtretched, and mightily opens the Obſtructions of the Womb.

Meſues

Meſues ſays, that it purges tough Phlegm, and other viſcid or clammy Humours, and is good for all the cold Diſeaſes of the Brain, Breaſt, Lungs, Joint, and Aches, be they never ſo remote. Taken in what manner ſoever, it wonderfully carries off and drains the Water of the Dropſy; and taken with *yellow Myrobalanes*, it abates the hardneſs of the Spleen, and expels the Wind of it; and being diſſolved in Vinegar and the Juice of *Capers*, it diſſolves Nodes, Knots and hard Tumours.

Now we are upon this famous Gumm, we ſhall give you a Hiſtory of it from the beſt Authors; and ſo ſatisfy the Expectation of the Curious Reader.

Sagapenum, (which is likewiſe called *Serapinum*, becauſe of its ſmell, that is much like that of the *Pine*, and by the *French*, *Gomme Seraphin*) flows from the Trunk of a Plant whoſe Leaves are very ſmall, and the Seeds reſembling thoſe of *Galbanum*, except that they are leſs. Theſe grow plentifully in *Perſia*, *Media*, &c. From whence they are tranſported to us and all other parts of *Europe*. Chuſe your *Sagapen* in fine Tears, clear and tranſparent, of a ſtrong ſmell like that of *Pine*; of a yellowiſh or reddiſh colour on the outſide, whitiſh within and the freeſt from Dirt or Filth that may be. This enters into ſeveral Galenical Compoſitions. Dr. *Worms* a *Daniſh* Phyſitian, ſays, in a Book of his, That it is admirable for the Falling Sickneſs and Palſey. I know by my own Experience, that it is excellent for an Aſthma, taken to the Size of a Pea at going to bed, and the ſame Quantity in the morning at riſing. *Pomet.*

This Gumm is of an attenuating and attractive Quality, and draws forth Splinters, Thorns, &c. gotten into the Fleſh. It has, as *Hoffman* affirms, a peculiar magnetick Quality, *qua Intſtina diſlocata Ilicaca Paſſione ex Hernia, in priſtinum reducit locum*: For which reaſon he made it the chief Ingredient of the *Magnetick Emplaſter*. It is alſo uſed in the Diſeaſes of the Womb; and being applied, it cures the Sty on the Eye-Lid. It purges Water and all groſs Humours from the Stomach, Guts, Womb, Reins, Head, Nerves, &c. Is good in Dropſies, Convulſions, Palſies, Numbneſs, Weakneſs and Obſtructions. Beſides, it is excellent in Pleuriſies, to eaſe the Pains, and diſſolve the hard Tumours of the Spleen. The Doſe is from one to two Drams: But becauſe it is apt to diſturb the Stomach, it is corrected by *Ginger*, *Cinnamon*, and *Maſtick*. *Id.*

Sagapenum, *Serapinum*, *Sacoponium*, is a Gumm which is reddiſh without and whitiſh within; of a ſtrong and diſagreeable ſmell, and an acrid Taſte, which flows by Inciſion from a Ferulaceous Plant, or Species of *Fennel-Giant* whoſe Leaves are very ſmall. This Plant abounds in *Perſia*.

Chooſe *Sagapenum* in fine Tears or Drops, that are clear, pure and ſhining or tranſparent, and that have the Quality already mentioned. It contains a great deal of Oil and volatile Salt; and is diſſolved in Wine, Vinegar and the Juice of Plants: But the beſt way is to reduce it to Powder, when you have a mind to uſe it in Compoſitions, rather than to diſſolve it; becauſe that Degree of Heat which is neceſſary to diſſolve and thicken it, diſſipates and carries off moſt of its volatile Salt, in which its greateſt Virtue conſiſts. And therefore having choſen it pure and clean, you ought to content your ſelf with drying and powdering it. *Lemery.*

This Gumm is inciſive, penetrating, aperitive, purgative, and ſudorifick; it removes the Obſtructions of the Spleen, Midriff, and Liver: It aſſiſts Reſpiration, and ſtrengthens the Nerves. It is uſed in the Epilepſy Palſey and Aſthma; to provoke Urine and Womens Terms, and to ſuppreſs Vapours, being taken inwardly. It is likewiſe uſed externally for ripening or digeſting groſs Humours, for cleanſing, and reſolving. *Id.*

There is made from it a Spirit and Oil; in the ſame manner as from *Galbanum*. The acid Spirit has all the Virtues of the Gumm, but with this particular advantage, that it is more penetrating; for which reaſon it is ſucceſsfully given againſt Obſtructions of the Womb, &c. The Oil is good for the ſame purpoſes, but is moſtly uſed againſt Vapours, to be ſmelt to or anointed on the Noſtrils. It is ſeldom given

given inwardly except in Fits of the Mother to the quantity of four or five Drops in ſome proper vehicle.

Tho' 'tis uncertain from which of all the Species of *Ferula* we have the *Sagapenum*; yet we are ſure that we have the Gumm *Galbanum* from the ſecond, or perhaps the third Species, if they are diſtinct Species.

Galbanum, ſays *Pomet*, is a Gumm that flows from the Root of a Plant, which the Botaniſts call *Ferula Galbanifera*, bearing ſuch Leaves as are already deſcribed, and having on the tops of the Stalks flat Seeds of the ſize and thickneſs of our *Lentils*, as is to be ſeen in the common *Galbanum*, where there is enough of it to be met with. This Plant flouriſhes in *Arabia Fœlix*, *Syria*, and all over *India*.

We bring two ſorts of *Galbanum* from *Marſeilles*, to wit, that in Tears, and that in the Maſs: The firſt ought to be choſe in fine Drops, yellow within, and of a golden colour without, bitteriſh in Taſte, and of a very ſtrong ſmell. The other ſort in the Maſs, ought to be choſe dry, clean, the beſt furniſhed with white Tears, and the leaſt fetid that is poſſible. It is a Drugg much in uſe in Phyſick, as well internally as externally.

Galbanum ought to be choſen fat, inclining to a reddiſh colour, conſiſting of ſeveral ſhining and whitiſh Lumps, which will not diſſolve in Oil, but eaſily in Water, of a pungent bitter Taſte, and Strong ſmell. It powerfully brings down Womens Terms, cures the ſuffocation of the Womb, expels the After-birth, and helps to fetch away the dead *Fœtus*. The Fumes of *Galbanum* are very prevalent againſt Hyſterick Fits or Vapours, and is given in ſubſtance from half a Scruple to half a Dram. A Plaiſter made of *Galbanum* is very properly and ſucceſsfuly applied to the Belly or Navel in Hyſterick Fits or Vapours; or the Navel may be anointed with the Oil in the like caſes.

The *Galbanet* of *Paracelſus*, being an effectual Remedy for the Palſy or Cholick, is prepared after the following manner. Take of *Galbanum* one Pound, Oil of *Turpentine* half a Pound, Oil of *Lavender* two Ounces, diſſolve and digeſt them in a Retort, with a ſufficient Quantity of Lime powdered very fine: Keep the Liquor for your uſe.

Galbanum outwardly applied, reſolves and diſcuſſes Tumours; upon which account it is applied by way of Plaiſters venereal Bubo's, and helps to diſſolve all ſorts of ſchirrous Tumours. *Pomet.*

Galbanum is a Gumm, whereof we have two ſorts; the one in yellow Tears or Drops, of a ſtrong and diſagreeable ſmell, a bitter and ſomewhat acrid Taſte; the other in large fat, or viſcous and ſoft Maſſes full of little Chaff, Seeds, Stalks and other ſuch like Refuſe, and of a very ſtinking ſmell. Both ſorts flow by Inciſion from the Root of a Species of *Ferula* or *Fennel-Giant*, called *Ferula Galbanifera*, or *Ferulago latiore folio*, which grows in *Arabia*, *Syria* and thoroughout the *Indies*. It riſes much above a Man's Height; the Stalk is thick, full of Pith, the Leaves large, and reſemble thoſe of *Parſley*: The Flowers grow in yellowiſh Umbels or Tuffs, compoſed generally of five Leaves ranged like a Roſe at the end of the Cup. When the Flower is gone the Cup turns to a Fruit compoſed of two large, oval, flat and thin Seeds; as may be ſeen in the Maſſes of *Galbanum*, in which there never fails to come a conſiderable Number. *Lemery.*

Galbanum in Tears differs nothing from the other, unleſs that it is gathered and put up with more care and exactneſs, without having in it any Filth or Droſs. It muſt be choſen in fine Tears, that are dry, yellow, pure, of a ſtrong Taſte and bitter ſmell. It is uſed in Compoſitions which are preſcribed to be taken in at the Mouth. *Id.*

Galbanum in Maſs is impure only by reaſon of the negligence of thoſe who were employed to gather it, before it was mingled with Droſs. It is to be choſen the drieſt that may be, of a yellowiſh Colour, and a ſtinking ſmell, which laſt is eſſential to its Virtue for the Diſeaſes of Women. It is uſed in Plaiſters and Ointments. *Id.*

Both theſe ſorts of *Galbanum* contain a great deal of Oil, and volatile, acid, penetrating Salt, and but little Phlegm and Earth.

Galbanum



Tab. 175. Pag. 147.

Fig. 1. Thapsia *Scorhing-Fennel.*



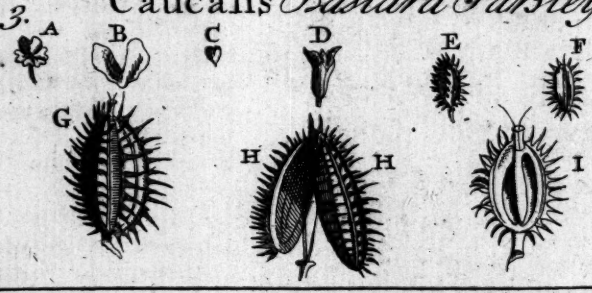
Pag. 150.

Fig. 2. Cicutaria *Bastard-Hemlock.*



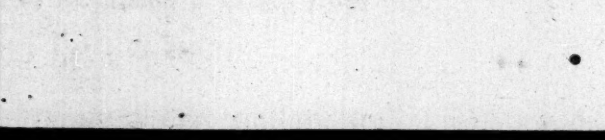
Pag. 151.

Fig. 3. Caucalis *Bastard Parsley.*



Pag. 154.

Fig. 4. Ligusticum *Lovage.*



Galbanum taken in at the Mouth brings down Womens Terms, ſuppreſſes Vapours, reſiſts Poiſon, diſcuſſes and ſoftens the Hardneſs of the Womb and other *Viſcera*. *Galbanum* applied externally by way of Plaiſter, is proper to digeſt, reſolve, ſoften and ſuppurate. *Id.*

Cleanſed Galbanum is diſſolved, as ſeveral other Gumms are, in any ſort of Liquor, ſuch as Water, Vinegar, juice of Plants, or Wine. Diſſolve it in the Liquor, or Strain and thicken it; but obſerve, that ſome hang it in a Cloth over the Vapour of a Bath, and ſo let it drop out; but others put it into hot water, and ſcum off the Rubbiſh that ſwims at top. Oil of *Galbanum* is made by a Retort, with Vinegar; the Tincture by Spirit of Wine quickened with Spirit of Nitre.

Sagapenum, ſays *Tauvry*, is a reſinous Juice dried, which comes from a Plant that bears that Name. It may be taken in Pills, mixing a little Cinnamon with it. It purges gently, from half a Dram to a whole Dram. As it is of a very hot and attenuating nature, ſo conſequently it diſſolves. It is uſed with ſucceſs for a *Schirrus*, the Palſey, Epilepſy, but eſpecially the Aſthma. It is no leſs uſed externally: It is very properly and ſucceſsfully uſed for hard Tumours, *&c.* *Traité des Medicaments par Mr. Tauvry.*

The *7th* Species is ſaid to poſſeſs a particular Virtue of chaſing away Devils and evil Spirits, but eſpecially the Juice of the Plant. And really all antiſpaſmodick Herbs are reckoned to have a wonderful Power in curing Inchantments. And therefore *Rue*, *Mugwort*, &c. are much celebrated in theſe Caſes. And therefore when theſe Gumms cure Spaſms, Convulſions, *&c.* The ignorant and unlearned fancy they can diſpoſſeſs the Devil, and baniſh all evil Spirits: For thoſe Diſeaſes that are owing to natural Cauſes, the Vulgar often aſcribe to preternatual Cauſes.

TABLE CLXXV. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS VII.

Thapſia, SCORCHING-FENNEL.

Scorching-Fennel is a Plant with a Roſe and umbellated Flower A, conſiſting of many Petals B placed orbicularly, and reſting on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit D compoſed of two long, ſtreaked Seed E, begirt with a very large, foliaceous Wing F, and commonly without a Border on the inſide.

The Species of *Scorching-Fennel* are,

1. Thapſia maxima, latiſſimo folio, *C. B. Pin.* 148. *The greateſt Scorching-Fennel, with a very broad Leaf.* Thapſia Salmanticenſis ſive 3 Cluſii, magna, flore luteo, ſemine lato, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 116. Thapſia, 3. *Cluſ. Hiſt. CXCII.*

This is much larger than any of the following Species, as having a Stalk three or four Fingers thick, like the Stalk of *Fennel-Giant*, and often above a Man's Heighth. The Flower and the Seed are not unlike the *Thapſia*, *Cluſ.* The Leaves, before the Plant riſes up into a Stalk, are much larger, but ſpread on the ground in a Circle like them; and the Root is likewiſe thicker.

This Species grows not only in the Fields about *Salamanca*, but likewiſe about *Valadolid*, and all over *old Caſtile* quite to the Pyrenean Mountains.

They are very much miſtaken, who take this to be the *Cicutaria maxima fœtidiſſima*, *Lob.* ſince *Lobel* himſelf is in doubt whether his *Cicutaria maxima Brancionis*, be the *Thapſia Salamanticenſis* of *Cluſius* or rather the *Cicutaria maxima fœtida*, and does not deſcribe it; there is no occaſion for our giving our ſelves much trouble in the matter.

2. Thapſia latifolia, villoſa, *C. B. Pin.* 148. *Broad-leav'd, hairy, Scorching-Fennel.* Thapſia quorundam hirſuta & aſpera, Cicutæ folio, flore luteo, ſemine lato, aliis Seſeli Peloponneſiacum, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 185. Thapſia *Cluſ. Hiſt. CXCII.*

This

This Plant has a ferulaceous, round Stalk a Cubit high and better, ſpungey within, and divided into many Branches. The Leaves do ſomewhat reſemble the Leaves of *Hemlock*, and are thick, very hairy and rough, cut into oppoſite Wings, the ſingle Segments of which are above half an Inch long and notched. The Umbel is large and yellow; the Seed big, ſplit at the ends, of an oblong round figure, with foliaceous Borders, like the *Thapſia Garganimontis*, but ſmaller. The Root is a Palm and half long, thick, firm, blackiſh without, and white within, bitter, acrid, and aromatick to the Taſte, and buſhy at top.

It is found on the Hills about *Montpelier* and *Niſmes*, and elſewhere in the South-Eaſt of *France*.

3. Thapſia foliis Libanotidis, foetidiſſima, *C. B. Pin.* 148. *The moſt ſtinking Scorching-Fennel, with Herb Frankincenſe Leaves.* Thapſia iv Cluſii, Tuero vocata, foliis glutinoſis, radice nigra foris, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 186. Thapſia iv, *Cluſ. Hiſt. CXCII.*

This Plant grows about *Salamanca* and the neighbouring parts, and has Leaves like the *Herb Frankincence*, which are ſpread on the Ground in like manner, and always beſprinkled with a viſcous and glutinous Dew, and ſhining with a deep Greenneſs. The Root is thick, long, tender and brittle, black without and white within, and full of a milky juice. *Cluſius*, who is the Author of this Deſcription, ſays he had not obſerved the Stalk, but was told, that it was upright and ſlender, and that it bore on its top an Umbel of Flowers gathered into a Ball.

The whole Plant has a very ſtinking ſmell; from whence I gueſs, that it is no leſs noxious than the common *Thapſia*

4. Thapſia Apii folio, Luſitanica, foetidiſſima, flore albo. *The moſt ſtinking* Portugueze *Scorching-Fennel with a white Flower.*

5. Thapſia tenuiore folio, Apula. Apulian, *Scorching-Fennel, with a ſmall Leaf.* Panax aſclepium, Apulum, *Col.* Part 1. 86.

The Plant has a long ſlender Root, about the thickneſs of one's Thumb, with a thick yellow Bark, pale without, and white within, and ſpungey; with a ſmall white, ligneous Pith in the middle, the whole covered with oblique Wrinkles, and full of white viſcous Milk, which preſently thickens like Gumm, and is bitter, having a diſagreeable, but aromatick, phyſical and acrid Taſte, whoſe Head is rough with the hairs of the withered Leaves. It has no other Leaves but ſuch as are ſpread around upon the ground, and are convex about the bottom of the Stalk, being capillaceous and divided into a great many ſmall Lobes or Segments, cut like the Leaves of *Millefoil* and hairy, and adhering to the Wings or Ribs of the Footſtalks: But the Leaves in whole are like thoſe of *Fennel*, but larger; each of them divided into ſeven Ribs, five larger ones, and two ſmaller and more oblique at bottom, about a thick, round and hollow Footſtalk, about a Foot and half long: But the Lobes are very ſmall, hairy, and ſhorter than thoſe of *Fennel*. From the Center of the Leaves it ſends up a ſingle, *Fennel*-Stalk, which is two or three Foot long at moſt, ſlender, divided into Joints or Knots, upright, naked of Leaves, on the top of which ſtands one or two, but rarely three Umbels, which in the Month of *July* are loaded with yellow Flowers, large, nine Inches in Diameter, and plain; but when they produce Seed, they become round. The Seed is foliaceous, and winged on both ſides with two Cartilages, on which, as alſo on the Center of the Umbel, and likewiſe on the Stalk, in ſome, is found a hard, yellowiſh, ſweet-ſmelling Gumm. But the Seed ſtripped from the Cartilage, is oblong, bitter, acrid, and of the ſame ſmell with the Root.

Cluſius found this Plant in ſeveral parts of *Apulia*.

6 Thapſia ſive Turbith Garganicum, ſemine latiſſimo, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 50. Thapſia Thalictri folio, *Bot. Monſp. Scorching-Fennel, with a Meadow-Rue Leaf.*

This is a very rare *Thapſia*, brought from the Coaſt of *Africk* about the Caſtle called *la Tour de France*. It has a thick Root which produces many Leaves cut into many Segments, as in the *Meadow-Rue*

Rue of *Montpelier*, but broader, thicker, more rugged and ſhining; among which riſes a Stalk a Cubit high, bearing Umbels of yellow Flowers, to which ſucceed oblong Seeds, begirt with a foliaceous Wing.

This Plant is cultivated in the Royal Garden of *Montpelier*.

7. Thapſia Alpina, lucida, Thalictri aut Carotæ folio, flore albo, *Bocc. Muſ.* Part 2. 84. Tab. 77. *Shining, mountain Scorching-Fennel, with a Meadow-Rue or Carrot Leaf, and a white Flower.*

8. Thapſia Thalictri folio, Luſitanica, villoſa. *Hairy* Portugueze, *Thapſia, with a Meadow-Rue Leaf.*

9. Thapſia orientalis, Anethi folio, ſemine eleganior crenato. *Oriental Thapſia, with a Dill or Anet Leaf, and Seed beautifully notched.* Gingidium Fæniculi folio, *C. B. Pin.* 151. Anetho ſimilis Planta, ſemine lato, laciniato, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 7. Gingidium, *Cam. Hort. Icon.* xvi.

10. Thapſia Orientalis, aquatica, Angelicæ folio. *Oriental Water-Thapſia with an Angelica Leaf.*

11. Thapſia Cretica, Thalictri folio, villoſa, Seminum alis purpuro-violaceis. *Hairy Candy Thapſia, with a Meadow-Rue Leaf, and Seed having purple violet Wings.*

This laſt is only a variety of the 8*th* Species.

Dioſcorides tells us, that *Thapſia* was ſo called, becauſe it was firſt found in an Iſland of the ſame Name called *Thapſus*. But *Lobel* and *Pena* think it may be as well ſo called from the fiery Heat, by which it ſcorches or burns the parts of the body that are bare, even afar of, if they that gather it ſtand betwixt it and the wind. And therefore *Dioſcorides* adviſes, not to gather it except in a calm Day free from wind, and to keep on the Leeſide of it, for fear of its exulcerating the Face and Hands, *&c.*

Scorching-Fennel, ſays *Dioſcorides*, purges Choler ſtrongly both upwards and downwards: Two Scruples of the Bark of the Root, as well as half a Scruple of the Juice drank with Mead or Honey-water. will do this; but more is dangerous. This manner of purging is fit for thoſe that are Aſthmatick or Short-winded, troubled with pains in their ſides, or Spitting of Blood But *Lobel* ſays, this manner of purging is quite left off, and that with very good reaſon, becauſe of the Danger threatened thereby to the inward parts; for that frequently there came more harm than advantage, by the grievous Torments it raiſed in the Bowels.

Galen gives us the Properties of it in few words as follows: "*Thapſia*, ſays he, has "a ſtrong acrid heating Quality joined "with ſome Humidity; and therefore it "draws powerfully, and digeſts what it "draws; but much time is required to "do this, becauſe being full of moiſture, "it is quickly corrupted.

Outwardly applied, it has moſt commonly ſucceeded better; for as *Pliny* reports, *Nero*, by anointing his bruiſed Face with the Juice of it, and an equal Quantity of *Frankincenſe* and *Wax* together at night, ſhewed his Face next day to be free and ſound, contrary to expectation; by which it has been found to take away all black and blue Spots, Bruiſes, Marks and Blemiſhes on the Skin; nay, the Morphew, Leproſy, Scabs, Scurfs, Wheals, Puſhes or the like; but then caution muſt be uſed not to ſuffer it to lye too long on the place, *i. e.* not much above two hours; and then the part is to be waſhed with Salt or Sea-water warmed.

It is uſed likewiſe, being diſſolved into an Ointment, with good effect, for the pains of the Sides or Breaſt, or for the Pains in the Feet or Joints. It ſerves likewiſe to cauſe hair to grow apace where it is wanted, or where any part has been deprived of it. *Sit fides penes autorem.*

The old Women Doctoreſſes of *Salamanca* in *Spain*, ſays *Cluſius*, uſe the Root of the firſt Species particularly to bring down the Terms, and to purge the Body; which it doth with ſo much violence both upwards and downwards, that it frequently puts thoſe who take it in great hazard of their Lives.

The *6th* Species has a pretty thick, long Root, which is hairy or bushy on the upper part, of a whitish grey colour without, and sometimes blackish, full a Milky, very acrid, and somewhat corrosive and bitter Juice.

This Plant grows on mountainous Places: They commonly dry its Root in order to preserve it, after having taken out the Heart of it. It has much the same Figure as the true *Turbith*, but is lighter, whiter, and a great deal more acrid; and contains abundance of Oil and Salt. It must be chosen clean, fresh, entire, sound, and not carious or worm-eaten. It purges tough Phlegm and Serosities, but operates with so much Violence and Acrimony, that it is but little and seldom used in Physick. It is used externally in Ointments for Itch, Scab, and other Diseases or Blemishes of the Skin. *Lemery.*

Thapsia has a burning Quality. The juice of it in hot Countries is Milky, and burns the Bowels, and produces a Diarrhæa. It has the same Faculties as *Spunge*, *Ranuncle* or *Euphorbium*. Many are of opinion, that *Asa-fœtida* comes from this Plant. *Boerhaave in Dictat. Bot.*

SECT. VII.

Of Herbs with umbellated Flowers, ranged circularly, whose Empalement turns to two large Seeds, which are channelled with deep Streaks or Furrows.

TABLE CLXXV. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS I.

Cicutaria, BASTARD-HEMLOCK.

Bastard-Hemlock is a Plant with a Rose, and umbellated Flower A, consisting of many Leaves B ranged orbicularly, and resting on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit D, composed of two Seeds E, which are thick, long, and gibbous F, shaped as it were like a half Moon, and very much channelled. To these Marks must be added, the Leaves do somewhat resemble those of *Hemlock*.

The Species of *Bastard-Hemlock* are,

1. Cicutaria latifolia, fœtida, *C. B. Pin.* 161. *Broad-leav'd stinking Bastard-Hemlock.* Seseli Peloponnense, Matthioli, sive Cicutaria quorundam, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 184. Cicutaria latifolia, fœtidissima, perperam Seseli Peloponnense quorundam, *Lob. Icon.* 733.

The Stalk is jointed and hollow like that of *Hemlock*, divided into Branches, a Cubit and half, or two Cubits high. The Leaves are much like those of *Sweet Chervil*, but broader, longer, and blacker, divided into Wings, which are again cut into Segments like Feathers after the manner of *Fern*, deeply notched, and pretty broad, with the heady and poisonous Smell of *Hemlock*. The Seed is short almost like that of *Angelica*, or *great Bastard-Hemlock*, ranged in large Umbels, after the white Flower is past.

This Description is taken from *Lobel* and *J. Bauhinus*.

But

But our *Parkinſon*, who gives it the Title of *Seſeli Peloponneſiacum Recentiorum*, deſcribes it thus: This Grecian *Hart-wort* has a great Root, blackiſh on the outſide, and white within, growing deep into the ground like *Ferula* or *Thapſia*, ſomewhat ſweet in ſmell, and hot in Taſte. The Stalk riſes two foot high or better, and is as thick as one's Finger, with ſeveral large Leaves ſpread at the bottom, as large as thoſe of *Hemlock*, but crumpled, rough and hairy. The Stalk and Branches bear large Tufts or Umbels of yellow Flowers, which afterwards yield broad, flat, winged Seed, of a pale yellow colour, ſomewhat like *Angelica*-Seed, but larger and nothing ſo thick, and of a very ſweet ſmell, like that of the *Seſeli Æthiopicum*. This, ſays *Lobel*, the chiefeſt and moſt judicious Botaniſts of *Montpelier*, acknowledge, upon due Conſideration, to be the true *Seſeli Peloponneſiacum* of *Dioſcorides*; tho' formerly they took it to be a kind of *Thapſia*; but, ſays he, the true *Thapſia* is very different from this, both in Make and Colour.

Parkinſon, who cultivated this Plant in his Garden, could not perceive any poiſonous or ſtinking ſmell in it. But perhaps this might be another Plant, differing *in Specie*, tho' very like it. However that be, the Botaniſts are certainly very much in the wrong to rail ſo vehemently againſt *Matthiolus* on that ſcore, *viz.* for his having ſet forth a Stinking Plant for a ſweet ſmelling one, ſince there is ſuch a one as he deſcribes, that does dot ſtink in the Leaſt, as *Parkinſon* declares.

2. Cicutaria latifolia, tertia, *C. B. Pin.* 161. *The third Broad-leav'd Baſtard-Hemlock.* Cicutaria maxima, fœtida, ſimilis Thapſiæ Cluſii, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 187. Cicutaria maxima Brancionis, *Lob. Icon.* 732.

The Stalk riſes as high a Man, and is about four fingers thick, with Leaves, Seed and Root much larger than thoſe of the *Seſeli Peloponnenſe*; which is celebrated by Phyſicians for its virtue in bringing down the *Menſtrua*, vomiting and purging, *&c.* I am in doubt whether this be not *my greateſt ſtinking Baſtard-Hemlock*, Lob.

We ſee that *Lobel* himſelf is doubtful and uncertain about this Plant, whether or no it had been already ſet forth; and ſuſpects that it is rather the *Thapſia* of *Cluſius*, or his own *Broad-leav'd ſtinking Baſtard-Hemlock*. *Parkinſon* reduces this to the former Species; Mr *Ray* judges him to be in the right.

TABLE CLXXV. *Fig.* 3.

GENUS. II.

Caucalis, BASTARD-PARSLEY.

Baſtard-Parſley is a Plant with a Roſe and umbellated Flower A, conſiſting of many unequal Heart-faſhioned Petals B C, ranged orbicularly, and reſting on the Empalement D; which turns to a Fruit E G compoſed of two oblong Seeds H, which are gibbous on one ſide, furrowed lengthwiſe, with dented, or, as it were, prickly Wings, but plain on the other ſide, F, I.

The Species of *Baſtard-Parſley* are,

1. Caucalis arvenſis, echinata, latifolia, *C. B. Pin* 152. *Broad-leav'd, prickly, Field Baſtard-Barſley.* Lappula Canaria, latifolia, ſive Caucalis, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 80. Echinophora quarta, major, platyphyllos, purpurea, *Col.* Part 1. 97.

The Root of this Plant is white, ligneous, and aromatical, and divided into a few Fibres. The Leaves are large rugged and broad, with five or ſix oblong Lobes, and divided like the Leaves of the *Service*-Tree; each of the Lobes being three Digits in length, one in breadth, and cut into deep notches round the edges like thoſe of *Cinquefoil*. The Stalk is two Foot high, divided into Branches, round and channelled, inſomuch that it appears corner'd, being covered with white Hair or Down, bearing Umbels

divided into three parts, as in the *Caucalis tenuifolia*, but ſtanding on a ſhorter and thicker Footſtalk, having a three leav'd *Baſis*, but five leav'd towards the Flowers. The Flowers themſelves are of a purple colour having larger Beards than the *Caucalis Pumila, Cluſ.* to which ſucceeds a five-fold Fruit on each Footſtalk, which is rough, and channelled, ſo that there are fifteen in every Umbel, ſmaller and ſofter than in the Species juſt mentioned and furniſhed with greener Prickles. But the Seed is like that of the other, tho' ſmaller and aromatick. The Fruit is divided and formed in the ſame manner; and the Plant bears Flowers at the ſame time with the other.

This Plant grows in *Cambridge-Shire* and elſewhere among the Corn; but very frequently.

2. Caucalis arvenſis, echinata, latifolia, flore albo, *H. R. Par. Mor. Umb.* 33. *Broad-leav'd, prickly, Field Baſtard-Parſley, with a white Flower.*

3. Caucalis arvenſis, echinata, magno flore, *C. B. Pin.* 152. *Prickly, Field Baſtard-Parſley, with a large Flower.* Echinophora pycnocarpos, flore pulchro, magno, albo, an Dioſcoridis Gingidium, *Col.* Part 1. 91. Lappula Canaria, flore pulchro, magno, albo, J. B. 3. Part 2. 7. Caucalis, *Dod. Pempt.* 700.

This is the *Caucalis albis floribus Ger. & Caucalis vulgaris, albis floribus Park.*

The Root of this Plant is ſlender, white and ſweetiſh, fit to be eaten, ſomewhat acrid and bitteriſh, and of an aromatical ſmell, or ſmelling like *Roſin*; which ſends up a Stalk foot high and ſometimes higher, ſmooth, channelled, firm, and greeniſh, divided into branches from the very bottom, which are partly ſtraight, and partly leaning, channelled, hairy, purpliſh, jointed, and ſubdivided into many wings or branches. The Leaves are like thoſe of *Carrot*, hairy, and ſuch as are ſet on the Stalk are broader and larger than thoſe that come forth firſt. From all the joints of the Wings come forth Umbels, on a long, naked, thick and upright Footſtalk, terminating the Stalk and Branches, and conſiſting of white Flowers, whoſe outer Leaves are twice as large as the reſt; to which ſucceed oblong, furrowed, hairy Burrs. [The Baſis of every Umbel, from whence come forth the *Radii* or Footſtalk that compoſe them, is ſurrounded with five Star-faſhioned Leaves, whoſe borders are encompaſſed with a white ſelvidge, and one of them is twice as long as the reſt. Before the Flowers are expanded into an Umbel, theſe Leaves preſerve them as it were in a Bagg. The ſecondary or partial Umbels, of which the total ones are compoſed, have in like manner, at the Baſis or bottom of their Stalks, five ſmaller Leaves, tipt with a white ſelvidge, and ranged Star-faſhion.] You may ſee the reſt in *Fabius Columna*, who has curiouſly and exactly deſcribed all the parts of this Plant.

4. Caucalis arvenſis, echinata, parvo flore & fructu, *C. B. Pin.* 152. *Prickly Field Baſtard Parſley, with a ſmall Flower and Fruit.* Lappula Canaria, flore minore ſive tenuifolia, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 80. Echinophora tertia, leptophyllos, purpurea, *Col.* Part 1. 97.

This Species has a white, long, ſingle, and very ſmall Root; ligneous, firm, corner'd, and as it were channelled Stalk, full of white fungous Pith, ſometimes ſcarce a foot high, and at other times above a Cubit high, covered with thin ſet hairs, divided above and from the bottom into ſeveral Branches, and therefore rather ſpreads wide, than runs into length. The Leaves are thick-ſet along the joints, with ſmall Cuts on them like thoſe of *Daucus Officinarum*, rough only underneath and along the Ribs with thin-ſet hairs; from whoſe Wings come forth Footſtalks half a foot long, bearing Umbels parted in three, without Leaves encompaſſing the Baſis; but three naked Footſtalks ſupport ſo many purple Umbels bearing very ſmall, whitiſh purple Flowers, which are ſet at ſome diſtance from one another; to which ſucceed, on each Footſtalk, three Fruits; ſo that each Umbel has nine; and theſe again have three Leaves compoſing the Baſis. The Fruit of this Species is larger than that of the former, and rounder, having harder, thicker, and more ſhining Prickles, ranged in eight Rows lengthwiſe, among

among which are other ſhorter and greener ones. On the Top they have as it were a greeniſh Star. The Fruit does not open at the ſide, but at the middle, like the Seed of *Fennel* (I do not well apprehend the meaning of theſe words) and contain ſingle, white, oblong, round Seeds, channelled on one ſide like *Wheat*, or *Rye*, or *naked Barley*, being of the ſame ſize, or ſomewhat more oblong, and of an aromatick, bitter and acrid Taſte, *Col.*

5. Caucalis Monſpeliaca, echinato magno fructu, *C. B. Pin.* 153. Montpelier *Baſtard-Parſley, with large Prickly Fruit*, Echinophora aſperior, altera, platycarpos, *Col.* Part 1. 94.

This Plant delights in rugged, poor, uncultivated, ſtony and dry ground, and differs from the 3*d* Species in the Root, which is ſmaller, white, and ligneous when it bears Stalks, of an aromatick and ſweeter taſte and ſmell; and in the Leaves which adhere to a ſhorter Footſtalk, and more thick-ſet from the middle to the top, as in *wild Carrot*, a little broader, and ſomewhat hairy on the back. It has a Stalk equal to the other, ſmooth, corner'd and firm, full of Spungy Pith, and divided into branches in the ſame manner; bearing Umbels that reſt on Stalks a foot high; the Baſis of which has not five, but only three Leaves tipt with a whitiſh ſelvidge; which anſwers the end or ſupply the place of a Bagg, before the Umbel expands it ſelf, and are both longer and narrower than thoſe of that other Species, one of which is always longer than the other two, and is divided into ſome notches at the end. The Umbel is not round and full from the Baſis, but divided into three *Corymbi*, upon three Footſtalks, on the top of which there are three other Leaves, but ſmaller, compoſing the Baſis of the Flower. The Flowers are thick-ſet, white, Starfaſhioned; and thoſe of them that terminate the Circumference of the Umbel, have little beards, which are all ſmaller than in the other Species; nor do they ſeem to make one large Umbel, as in the other, but three little Umbels on thoſe three Footſtalks. There is likewiſe another Difference, *viz.* That although the Flowers be thick-ſet and very numerous on every Footſtalk, yet only two Fruits come to perfection, ſo that there are only ſix on the whole Umbel; but twice as large as in the laſt mentioned, oval, flat, about the largeneſs of the Nail of one's Finger, beſet with ſtiff thick, pyramidal, pungent, and purpliſh Prickles; of which ſome of the largeſt in order along the ſides, leave behind them a ſmooth Channel, where the dried Fruit gapes and divides it ſelf in the middle, and preſents two oval flat Seeds, about the bigneſs of *Melon-Seed*, ſomewhat hollow on one ſide, and convex on the other of an acrid, bitter and aromatick Taſte. On the end of the Fruit are two little Horns, or very ſmall ſtraight Points.

6. Caucalis pumila, maritima, *C. B Pin.* 153. *Dwarf, maritime Baſtard-Parſley.* Lappula Canaria ſive Caucalis Maritima, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 87. Caucalis pumila, *Cluſ. cur. poſt. in fol.* 37.

The Root of this Species is ſingle, white, long, and furniſhed with but few Fibres. The Stalk at firſt is ſingle, but quickly ſpreads into large, round, channelled, and hairy Branches. The Leaves reſemble thoſe of *common Dauk*, are narrow, and hairy on both ſides. The Flowers are very ſmall and of a pale purple colour. The Seeds are large and prickly, the Prickles being of the ſame colour with the Seeds.

It grows every where on the ſandy Coaſts of *Sicily*.

7. Caucalis major Daucoides, Tingitana, *Mor. Umb.* 65. *The greater Dauk-like Tangiers Baſtard Parſley.*

At its firſt peeping out of the Earth, and before it ſhoots up into a Stalk, its Leaves are ſo very much like the Leaves of *Dauk* or *Carrot*, that it may very well be miſtaken for either of theſe Plants. The Stalks are one or two foot long, on the tops of which come forth white Flowers, which are of a purpliſh colour before they blow. To every Flower ſucceed two oblong, compact Seeds, furniſhed with very long and ſmall Prickles.

8. Caucalis

8. Caucalis Dauci Sylveſtris folio, echinato magno fructu, *Bot. Monſp. App.* *Baſtard-Parſley with a wild Dauk-Leaf, and a large prickly Fruit.*

9. Caucalis Luſitanica, Mei folio. Portugueze *Baſtard-Parſley, with a Spignel-Leaf.*

10. Caucalis Cretica, maximo fructu, longis aculeis donato. *Candy Baſtard-Parſley, with very large Fruit furniſhed with long Prickles.*

11. Caucalis Orientalis, altiſſima, Ferulæ folio. *The Talleſt Oriental Baſtard-Parſley, with a Fennel-Giant Leaf.*

12. Caucalis Orientalis, arvenſis, tenuifolia, flore purpureo, magno, fructu. *Narrow-leav'd Oriental Field Baſtard-Parſley, with a Purple Flower and large Fruit.*

13. Caucalis Africana, folio minori Rutæ, *Boer. Ind.* 63. African *Baſtard-Parſley with a Rue Leaf, but ſmaller.*

Lobel ſays, *Caucalis* is ſo called from the form of the Seeds, which reſemble oblong and hemiſpherical Veſſels; or from the Noiſe which thoſe Seeds, make, when they are very dry and ſhaken by the wind at the end of the Vintage. Now *Caucalis* is a kind of Veſſel, ſo called from the ſound it makes, when Water is poured into it very faſt, and the Air goes out, *& è contra.*

In regard *Caucalis* was a common Sallad-Herb, and therefore uſed more as Food than Phyſick, *Dioſcorides* mentions no other virtue belonging to it than to provoke Urine; but later Writers have found out and publiſhed ſeveral others; as *Matthiolus*, who ſays, it comforts the Heart, and cures the Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, cleanſes the Reins and Bladder, from the Phlegm and Nitre, Gravel and Stone, which ingender there, *viz.* by taking the Juice of the Herb. The Seed being drank in a proper vehicle, ſharpens the Eye-ſight, and brings down Womens Terms: It is likewiſe given to Men with *Miſt-waſte*, and the Seed of *Agnus caſtus*, for the running of the Reins. Being drank in Wine, it makes barren Women fruitful, and cures the bite of the *Trigon* (which we underſtand to be the *Thornback*) the *Draco marinus*, (which is called a *Quaviver*) and the *Sea-Scorpion*, being applied to the wound. If the whole Herb be taken with Vinegar after a Vomit, it purges the Belly, and ſharpens a blunt appetite, taking away a *Nauſea*, or loathing at one's Victles. All the parts of the Herb, as well Seed as Juice, or Decoction, relieve melancholy People; and are proper for a Quartan Ague, Itch or Scab, as alſo for the great Pox.

Caucalis contains a great deal of eſſential Salt and Oil, and is opening, proper for the Stone, to provoke the Terms, to rarify thick Humours, and ſharpen the ſight. *Lemery.*

TABLE CLXXV. *Fig.* 4.

GENUS III.

Liguſticum, LOVAGE, or LIBISTICK, or SERMOUNTAIN.

Lovage is a Plant with a Roſe and umbellated Flower A, conſiſting of many Petals B ranged orbicularly, and reſting on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit D compoſed of two oblong Seeds E, which are gibbous and furrowed on one ſide, with foliaceous Ridges as it were; but plain on the other ſide.

The Species of *Lovage* are,

1. Liguſticum quod Seſeli officinarum, *C. B. Pin.* 162. *Lovage, or Sermountain.* Seſeli ſive ſiler montanum, vulgare J. B. 3. Part 2. 168. Siler montanum, *Dod. Pempt.* 310.

This Plant riſes with a *Sermountain-Stalk* above the Heighth of a Man: The Foot-ſtalks of the Leaves, which are a Palm

or

or Palm and half long, embrace the Stalk and branches as it were with a loose Vagina or Sheath; but the Leaves themselves are divided or parted into opposite Wings. The outmost Segments are generally three in Number, resembling the Leaves of the *Cytisus Tragi*, and are oblong, pretty broad, and furnished with a sort of a blunt Point. The Umbels are large and broad; the Seed large with a foliaceous Border or Selvedge, channelled and oblong, of an acrid and bitterish Taste, like that of *Orange-Peel*, and at last coming near the Taste of *Cummin*. The bushy Root adorns the bottom of the Stalk, and is rugged, as thick as one's Finger, whitish, sweet smelled, and shoots deep down into the ground.

Mr *Ray* observed this Plant on the Mountains of *Jura* and *Saleva* near *Geneva*, and elsewhere on the *Alps*.

2. Ligusticum five Siler montanum angustifolium, *C. B. Pin.* 162. *Prodr.* 85. *Narrow-leav'd Lovage or Sermountain.*

This Species has a small Stalk a Cubit long divided into Branches, which sustain a small white Umbel. The Leaves are few, and divided into narrow oblong Segments, like those of *Hogs-Fennel*, but much shorter, which are almost capillaceous on the wings.

It grows near, *Stain*, a Town in *Austria*.

3. Ligusticum Pyrenaicum, amplissimo tenuique folio. *Pyrenean Lovage with a very large and thin Leaf.*

4. Ligusticum Cicutæ folio, glabrum. *Smooth Lovage with a Hemlock-Leaf.* Seseli montanum, Cicutæ folio, glabrum, *C. B. Pin.* 161. Seseli Alpinum five montanum, 1 Clusio, folio Splendente, flosculis albis, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 168. Seseli 1, montanum, Pannonicum, *Clus. Hist.* CXCIII.

It has large Leaves spread upon the ground, and divided into many wings, much like the Leaves of *Seseli Peloponnense*, green and shining on the upper side, but not at all so underneath, having the acrid smell of *Fennel-Giant*, and no very agreeable Taste. Then it produces a Stalk a Cubit and half high or better, which is thick, channelled, spungey within, jointed, and shooting forth many branches all around from every Knot or joint; along which are streaked Leaves resembling the former, but smaller. The Branches end in large Umbels of white Flowers, smelling like *Elder*; to which succeeds double Seed, which is cannelled and yellowish, of an aromatick and burning Taste. The Root is thick and black without, which (as it happens in most of the ferulaceous Plants) perishes as soon as it produces Seed; nor does it usually bear Flowers till the second or third year after it has been sown.

It grows on the Top of *Sneberg* and other Mountains of *Austria*, where the Soil is kindly. It flowers about the end of *June* or beginning of *July*; but the Seed is not ripe till *August* or even later.

5. Ligusticum Alpinum, multifido, longoque folio. *Mountain-Lovage, with a long Leaf cut into many Segments.* Daucus Alpinum, multifido, longoque folio, five montanus umbella candida, *C. B. Pin.* 150. Daucus Creticus, *Cam. Epit.* 536.

This Species has a Stalk nine Inches long or better, round, channelled, and hairy. An Umbel of a Moderate size, stands on the tops of the Stalk and Branches, consisting of small white Flowers, that adhere to whitish and hairy Footstalks. The Seed is long, hoary and hairy, acrid aromatick. The Leaves are downy, ash-coloured, very finely cut; and seem to be perfectly smooth, and of a dark green colour, according to Mr. *Ray*. The Root is long, about the thickness of one's Finger, bushy at top, and tastes like *Parsnep*.

J. Bauhinus justly finds fault with his Brother *Casper*, for distinguishing the *Daucus Creticus* of *Lobel* from the *Daucus Creticus* of *Gesner* and *Clusius*; since he does not show the Difference, and plainly misunderstands *Lobel*; who speaks of this Plant as follows: Nor does *Candy* alone produce this Herb; but the Mountains of *Germany*, and the Hills of *Genoa* and *Geneva* about *Jura*, as also the Rocks thereabouts, abound with this *Daucus Creticus*. And a little lower: Nothing is wanting to make this the *Daucus Creticus* unless it be the Soil and Climate; for there is little or no Difference betwixt them, either in Make or Quality. 'Tis true, they vary a little; for that which grows on Mount *Baldo* has shorter and more compact Leaves; but that which grows on the mountains of *Switzer-*

land

land and on the Hill *Wafferfall*, has longer and more thin-ſet Leaves.

6. Liguſticum Scoticum, Apii folio. *Scotch Lovage, with a Parſley-Leaf.* Imperatoriæ affinis, umbellifera, maritima, Scotica, *H. Edib. App.* Liguſticum humilius, Scoticum, à maritimis, ſeu Apium Maritimum, dulce Scoticum, *Pluk. Phytog.* Tab. 96. fig. 2. Seſeli Maritimum, Scoticum, *Par. Bat.*

This Species has ſmaller and blunter Leaves than *Maſter-wort*; larger channelled Seed; five-leav'd white Flowers, ranged in an Umbel; and a Root that does not creep. Mr. *Ray* ſuppoſes, that this is the Plant which he had ſeen growing on the Rocks not far from *Berwick*, and riſing out of the Clifs of the Rocks, and which he took for *Hippoſelinum*; and fancies it is the ſame that is mentioned in the *Phytologia Britannica*, under the Title of *Angelica Sativa.*

A fuller Deſcription of it given by Dr. *James Newton* is as follows: The Root is white, pretty thick, and furniſhed with ſome ſmall Fibres. The lowermoſt Leaves ſtand upon long Footſtalks, divided into three parts and the Leaves themſelves are cut into three roundiſh Segments, which are dented round the edges, and of a light green colour. The Stalk is a Foot high or better, and cloathed with a few Leaves. The Flowers are ſmall and white. The Seed, which is brown channelled, is like and equal to *Fennel-Seed* both in make and ſize. The whole Plant has an acrid, lively, and aromatick Taſte and Smell, but much milder than *Maſter-wort*, and coming nearer *Parſley.*

The Seed is ripe in *September.* The Author found it on a Stoney and Sandy Bank on the Sea ſhore, about ſix Miles from *Edinburgh*, near *Queens-Ferry.*

I was told there, ſays he, That the *Highlanders*, among whom it grows in great abundance, eat it daily in the Morning; after which they aſſure themſelves, they are ſecure from any Poiſon or Infection the whole Day.

7. Liguſticum Ferulæ folio. *Lovage with a Fennel-Giant Leaf.*

8. Liguſticum Pyrenaicum, Foeniculi folio, lucidum. *Shining Pyrenean Lovage, with a Fennel-Leaf.*

9. Liguſticum Græcum, Apii folio. *Greek Lovage, with a Parſley Leaf.*

10. Liguſticum Creticum, Fœniculi folio, caule nodoſo. *Candy Lovage, with a Fennel Leaf, and a jointed Stalk.* An Dauco 3 di Candía, da detto Seſeli nodoſo, & Hippomarathro Ponæ Ital. *Bald.* 122.

11. Liguſticum Creticum, Cicutæ folio. *Candy Lovage, with a Hemlock-Leaf.*

12. Liguſticum Orientale, Mei folio, flore albo. *Oriental Lovage, with a Spignell Leaf, and a white Flower.*

The firſt Species is thought to be the true *Liguſticon* of *Dioſcorides*, or *Libuſticon* of *Galen*; and to have taken its Name from *Liguria*, where the beſt and greateſt quantity grows: The Inhabitants call it *Sermontano*; and we after them *Sermontain*, which perhaps is a better Name than *Lovage*; ſome alſo call it *Libiſtick*: The Reader is left at liberty to call it by what name he pleaſes, provided he takes care to know the Plant, ſo as to diſtinguiſh it from others. There is ſo much Confuſion among Botaniſts in their giving Names to Plants, that the Publick, we hope, will indulge us, if we ſhall be found a little out of the Road on ſome occaſions, when it is hardly poſſible to know when we are in it. There is however no great matter in the Name, provided we are Maſters of the Thing; and we may boldly pronounce, that the Reader will not find us often faulty in any thing that is material.

Both the Root and Seed of this Plant are of a heating and digeſting Quality and eaſe inward gripings and Pains, allay ſwellings and diſpel wind, eſpecially in the Stomach. The Root either drank or outwardly applied, provokes Urine and the Terms, and is uſed againſt the Bites of Serpents and other Venomous Creatures; and therefore is put into *Mithridate* and *Treacle.* The *Ligurians* among whom it grows, uſe the Seed familiarly in their Meats, to ſeaſon and reliſh them, as others uſe *Pepper.*

This

This Plant, ſays *Lemery*, grows chiefly on Mountains in hot Countries; and both the Seed and Root are uſed in Phyſick. They contain abundance of Oil, and eſſential and volatile Salts. They ſtrengthen the Stomach, reſiſt Poiſon, provoke Urine and Womens Terms, and break wind.

Sermountain has a moſt penetrating burning and aromatick Taſte. It is commended as having a moſt attenuating virtue, and beſides poſſeſſes aromatick Qualities: And therefore is extolled for correcting the Diſorders of a cold, phlegmatick and weak Stomach. It is lookt upon as an excellent Alexiphamack, diuretick, ſudorifick and antiſcorbutick. *Boerhaave in Diſtat. Bot.*

The Seed of the *4th* Speces is hot and dry; and the Decoction of it provokes both Urine and the *Menſtrua*. It likewiſe cures the Gripings and Pains of the Inteſtines occaſioned by Crudity, promotes Concoction, and diſpels wind.

The Root produces the ſame effects, but not ſo powerfully. The *6th* Species poſſeſſes the ſame virtues, but is more aromatical and penetrating, and conſequently, operates more effectually in all the mentioned Caſes.

TABLE CLXXVI. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS IV.

Laſerpitium, LASERWORT.

Laſerwort is a Plant, with a Roſe and umbellated Flower, A, conſiſting of many Leaves B, that are Heart-faſhioned, ranged orbicularly and reſt on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit D compoſed of two Seeds E, that are gibbous on one ſide G, with four large foliaceous Wings H, I, L, M, which are ſometimes curled N; but plain on the other ſide.

The Species of *Laſerwort* are,

1. Laſerpitium Gallicum, *C. B. Pin.* 156. Laſerpitium è regione Maſſiliæ allatum *J. B* 3. Part 2.137. Laſerpitium è regione Maſſiliæ repertum, *Ad.* 313. *French Laſerworth.*

This Plant has a very long Stalk, equal to that of *Fennel-Giant*, channelled, jointed, and ſpungey. The Leaves are divided into Wings oppoſite to one another, which are again ſubdivided into ſmaller. The ſingle Leaves have no Footſtalks, and are placed oppoſite to one another, being generally divided into three Segments at the end, reſembling the Leaves of *Hawthorn*, pretty thick and firm, beſet with thin-ſet hairs on the backſide. *Lobel* and *Pena* tell us, that the Umbels are very large like thoſe of *Fennel-Giant*, or broader than thoſe of *Dill*. The Seed reſembles that of *Angelica*, being foliaceous, round, flat, ſweet ſmelled, and of a *Box*-colour. The Root is very large, white within, aſh-colour without, full of juice, ſoft, fat, ſweet ſmelled, and larger than the Root of either *Thapſia* or *Ferula*.

2. Laſerpitium anguſtiſſimo & oblongo folio. *Laſerwort with a very narrow oblong Leaf.* Laſerpitio Lobelii ſimilis, anguſtifolia, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 137.

This Species has ſhining Leaves of a deep green colour, and divided into many parts. The Seed is adorned with four curled and gently undulated Wings. It has a very large Root, which is white within, aſh-coloured without, ſoft, fat and ſweet-ſmelled, as in the former.

3. Laſerpitium fœtidum, folio fragili & anguloſo, *H. R. Par. Stinking Laſerwort, with a brittle and angular Leaf.*

4. Laſerpitium Selinoides, ſemine criſpo, *Laſerwort reſembling ſweet ſmallage, with curled Seed.* Laſerpitium foliis anguſtioribus, ſaturate virentibus, & lucentibus, ſemine criſpo, *Mor. Umb.* Tab. iv.

The Leaves of this are much narrower than in the former Species, and are divided into longiſh, narrow Lobes ſet oppoſite to one another, and adhereing to a middle Rib. It agrees with the *2d* Species, in Root, Stalk and Seed.

N. B. The foliaceous wings of the Seed of the two firſt and of this Species are eight in number, *viz.* two upright on every Seed on both ſides, and two others at the bottom, where the Seeds cohere or are joined together; ſo that on every Seed there appear always two on the back or convex part of the Seed, as many towards the Baſis or plain part, while they are conſidered apart. And while they are yet green and joined together there appear ſix Wings, the two at the Baſis ſticking cloſe together, and repreſenting but one on both ſides; whereas there appear four on the dry and faln Seed.

5. Laſerpitium latifolium, umbellâ contractâ & concavâ. *Broad-leav'd Laſerwort, with a contracted and hollow Umbel.*

6. Laſerpitium anguſtifolium umbella contracta & concava. *Narrow-leav'd Laſerwort, with a contracted and hollow Umbel.*

7. Laſerpitium Latifolium, non ſinuatum. *Broad-leav'd Laſerwort, not ſinuated.*

8. Laſerpitium anguſtifolium, non ſinuatum, *H. R. Par. Narrow-leav'd Laſerwort, not ſinuated.* Laſerpitum Lobis longioribus, dilute virentibus, conjugatim diſpoſitis, *Mor. Umb.* Tab. iv.

9. Laſerpitium Daucoides, Prutenicum, viſcoſo ſemine. *Breyn. Cent.* 1. 167. *Dauk-like Laſerwort, with clammy Seed.*

10. Laſerpitium foliis latioribus, lobatis, *Mor. Umb.* 29. *Laſerwort with broader Lobed Leaves.* Libanotis latifolia, altera ſive vulgatior, *C. B. Pin.* 157. Libanotis Theophraſti quorundam ſive Seſeli Æthiopicum, Matthiolo Cervaria alba, J. B. 3. Part 2. 164. Seſeli Æthiopicum herba, *Dod. Pempt.* 313.

The 9*th*, Species is thus deſcribed by *Breynius*: The Root of this Species is like that of *Daucus vulgaris Cluſ.* of a bitter Taſte with ſome mixture of ſweetneſs, but more branched out into thicker Fibres, and that ſometimes from the very Head: From whence are ſpread around upon the ground hairy Leaves nine Inches long, pretty much of the ſize of *Daucus Hortenſis*, but cut into fewer, larger, broader, and darker green Jaggs. Among which, the 2*d* year and 3*d* year after ſowing, riſes a Stalk a Cubit high and better, as thick as a *Gooſe's Quill*, round, channelled and hairy, full of white Pith, of a green or whitiſh green colour, parted by joints nine Inches aſunder, from whence come forth Leaves like the lower ones already deſcribed, but divided into broader Lobes: From the wings of theſe, eſpecially upper one, riſes Branches, whoſe Tops as well as that of the Stalk, are ſurrounded with ſmall hanging Leaves an Inch long, narrow, ſharp-pointed and begirt with a white Border. From their Boſom comes forth a large Umbel conſiſting of whitiſh Rays or Footſtalks, which are three or four Inches long, divided into other Umbels of Snowy Flowers, compoſed of five Leaves and as many *Stamina*; under whoſe, Footſtalks are ſet ſmall Leaves radiated every way like the tops of the Stalk and Branches already mentioned. When the Flowers are paſt, each of them is ſucceeded by two ſmall, oblong Seeds joined together, ſmaller than thoſe of *Panax Aſclepium Apulum Cluſ.* on each of which are Membranous and pellucid wings, inclining to a Bay-colour when ripe, always four in number; ſince on the convex or backſide there are two obſerved, and as many on the borders. Theſe forſaking their nurſing Stalk eaſily fly off, and fall down for the Preſervation of their Kind. But the Seed of our *Laſerwort* is covered with a certain clammy and ſweet-ſmelling ſubſtance, which as it were infects the Hands while it is green; and when bruiſed breaths a moſt agreeable, aromatical ſmell, that refreſhes the Brain, and is a mixed ſmell of *Citron*, *Benzoin* and *Dauk-Seed*; nor is the Taſte, which gives Perfume to the Breath, much different, altho' it is more volatile, more languid, and ſomewhat diſagreeable to the Palate by reaſon of its Bitterneſs.

It loves the Hills in *Pruſſia* and *Caſſuben*, that are covered with Heath and Shrubs. Our Author obſerved it in the Month of *Auguſt* aud *September*, loaded with Flowers and Seed.

It varies by broader and leſs hairy Leaves.

The

The 10*th* Species is thus deſcribed by *J. Bauhinus*: It has the thick Root of *Cervaria nigra*, which is very long, buſhy, and white; a jointed Stalk two or three Cubits high, and ſingle Leaves, much larger than thoſe of the ſaid *Cervaria*, roundiſh and dented, but not ſo much as thoſe of the other, almoſt grey underneath, but greeniſh above: But the whole Leaf, which ſtands on a long Footſtalk, is ſubdivided into oppoſite Wings, which are again ſubdivided into Leaves ſet oppoſite to one another. The Umbels are broad; the Flowers white; and the Seed double, furniſhed with 8 Angles or Membranous Wings, being acrimonious and bitter.

It grows in great Plenty on the Mountains near *Geneva*; as alſo over all the Foreſts of *Hungary*, *Auſtria* and *Stiria*; according to the Teſtimony of *Cluſius*. Mr. *Ray* likewiſe obſerved it on the Mountains of *Stiria*.

11. Laſerpitum majus, Alpinum, foliis rotundioribus. *Greater Mountain-Laſerwort, with rounder Leaves.*

12. Laſerpitium foliis amplioribus, ſemine criſpo. *Laſerwort with larger Leaves, and curled Seed.* Libanotidi Theophraſti quorundam valde ſimilis, Coſtus amara dicta, ſemine criſpo, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 165.

This differs from the 10*th* Species in the bigneſs and number of the Leaves, but eſpecially in the Form of the Seed. And whereas in the common ſort every wing of the Leaves has generally five Leaves, one of them ſtanding at the end of the Wing; this has only three Leaves in the two firſt wings, and five in the middle Wing. The Stalk is a Cubit long and ſmooth, on which ſtands an Umbel of white Flowers; to which ſucceed oblong Seed, beautifully curled, and ſomewhat bitteriſh, with Acrimony.

15. Laſerpitium humilius, Paludapii folio flore purpuraſcente. *Lower Laſerwort, with a water Parſley Leaf, and a purpliſh Flower.*

14. Laſerpitium humilius, Paludapii folio, flore albo. *Low Laſerwort, with a water Parſley Leaf, and a white Flower.* Libanotis Theophraſti minor Lobelio, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 167.

15. Laſerpitium exoticum, Lobis longiſſimis integris, Ammeos quorundam diviſuris, *Pluk. Phytog.* Tab. 96. Fig. 1. *Exotick Laſerwort, with very long and entire Lobes, divided like Biſhop-weed, according to ſome.*

16. Laſerpitium Orientale, Mei folio, flore luteo. *Oriental Laſerwort, with a Spignel-Leaf, and a yellow Flower.*

17. Laſerpitium Orientale, foliis Seſeleos Maſſilienſis, flore luteo. *Oriental Laſerwort, with Marſeilles Hartwort-Leaves, and a yellow Flower.*

18. Laſerpitium Orientale, Ferulæ folio, ſemine criſpo. *Oriental Laſerwort, with a Fennel-Giant Leaf and curled Seed.*

19. Laſerpitium foliis latioribus, lobatis, nigioribus, ſemine plano, *Boer. Ind.* 61. *Laſerwort with broader, lobated Leaves and a plain Seed.*

20. Laſerpitium foliis anguſtis, nigricantibus, multifidis, flore purpuraſcente, alis ſeminum planis, *Boer. Ind.* 61. *Laſerwort with narrow, blackiſh, multifid Leaves, and purpliſh flower, and plain wings to the Seed.*

Laſerpitium was the *Silphium* ſo much celebrated by the Antients; but what Plant that was, we are perfectly ignorant.

Thus much however we know, That *Cyrene* was the Country where the beſt ſort of it grew; but that there was none of it to be found in *Pliny's* Time. But that the Reader's Curioſity may not be entirely unſatisfied, I ſhall ſet down that famous Author's own words, which are to be found in his xix*th* Book c. 3. which are theſe. *In Cyrenaica provincia repertum; cujus ſuccum vocant Laſer, magnificum in uſu, medicamentiſque: & ad pondus argentei denarii penſum. Multis jam annis in ea terra non invenitur,— diuque jam non aliud ad nos invehitur, quam quod in Perſide, aut Media, aut Armenia naſcitur largè, multo infra Cyrenaicum id quod adulteratum Gummi, aut Sagapeno, aut faba fracta: ex hoc ſuccus duobus modis capiebatur: è radice atque caule. Et hæc duo erant nomina Rhizias atque Caulias uſus in multis medicaminibus, — caulis cibis quocunque modo aptus. Totus ſiquidem & elixus eſtur. Ferunt que quadraginta diebus corpus purgare.*

Catullus likewiſe mentions this *Laſerpitium*, and marks out the Country where it grows in theſe words, *Epigr.* 7.

Quam magnus Numerus Libyſſæ arenæ.
Laſerpicii feris jacet Cyrenis.

This Plant was long uſed by the Heathens for a ſhow, and hung up in the Temples of their Gods, as a part of Reſpect and Devotion, on account of its Rarity, and its noble Virtues both in Food and Phyſick. The *Cyreneans* offered a Stalk of *Silphium* every year to *Apollo* at *Delphi*, out of the Fruits of their ground; and had ſo great a veneration for this *Ferula*, that they did perpetual honour with it to their Founder *Battus*; for on a Gumm, which that People uſed for ſealing their publick Letters, was repreſented the Author of their Race, and a Woman with a comely Preſence and fine Dreſs holding out to him a Stalk of *Silphium*; giving thanks both to Fortune and Nature for their Bounty, and thus ſetting forth both their Glory and Felicity, in the grateful acknowledgement of their double Favour.

All the ſorts of our *Laſerpitium*, if wounded, drop a very acrid juice, which turns to a very reſinous, gummous and acrimonious Subſtance; but what Virtues it has, we are not able to ſay; becauſe we know of no uſe to which it has been applied. What the Antients thought of their *Laſerpitium* or *Silphium* we learn from their own words; which we ſhall, for the Readers ſatisfaction, repreſent as briefly as poſſible.

The Root, ſays *Dioſcorides*, is hard of Digeſtion, hurts the Bladder, and heals Knots or Kernels in the Throat, called the *Kings Evil*, if it be made into a Cerot or Plaiſter; takes away black and blue ſpots that came by Bruiſes or Blows, and cures the *Sciatica*, if it be made up with *Ceratum Ibinum* or *Cyprinum*. It takes away the Excreſcences about the Fundament, if it be boiled in Vinegar with the Rind of a *Pomgranate*: It reſiſts the force of deadly and Poiſonous Medicines.

The *Laſer* of *Media* and *Syria* is weaker than that of *Cyrene*, and has a more loathſom ſmell. It is a juice that is windy, and acrid to the Taſte, and cures the falling off of the Hair, anointing it therewith, and with Wine, Pepper and Vinegar. It ſharpens the ſight, and diſcuſſes the *Pinn* or *Web* in the be beginning: It is put into hollow Teeth, being tied up up in Linen with ſome *Frankincenſe*; and boiled with *Hyſſop* and *Figgs* in Vinegar and Water, it is good to waſh the mouth withal. It cures the bites of made Dogs, being applied to the wound, overcomes the venom of any other Creature, and takes away the Poiſon of envenomed Darts or Arrows, being either drank, on outwardly applied. It cures the wounds of Scorpions, being ſteeped in Oil and anointed of the part. It is put into thoſe Ulcers that are ready to run into a Gangrene, if they be firſt Scarified. Either applied by it ſelf, or uſed with *Rue*, *Nitre* and *Honey*, it breaks Carbuncles or Plague-Sores.

It takes away Warts, Corns or hard Skin growing in any part, being firſt pared, and if ſoftened with a *Cerote*, or the Pulp of a *dried Fig*; and heals Tetters and Ringworms, being applied at the beginning with Vinegar. It heals the *Polypus* in the Noſe, if it be anointed for ſome Days with it, made up with *Coperas* or *Verdigreaſe*. Being diluted in water and ſo ſupped, it cures a continual Hoarſneſs in the Throat, and clears the Voice from any ſudden hoarſneſs. Being applied with Honey, it cures the falling of the Uvula; and put into honied water and uſed as a Gargle, it cures the Quinſey. Being taken in Meats, it makes one better coloured. Taken in a rare Egg, it cures a Cough; and put into Broths with dried Figgs, it is very good for ſuch as have the Dropſy or yellow Jaundice. Taken with *Pepper* and white *Frankincenſe* in Wine, it takes away the ſhaking Fits of Agues. Half a ſcruple rouled up in wax and ſwallowed, is good for the Cramp or Crick in the Neck. It relieves thoſe that have the milk curdled in their Breaſts, or are troubled with the Falling-Sickneſs, being taken with *Oxymel*, or *Vinegar* and *Honey* mixed together. Taken with Pep-

per

per and Myrrh, it provokes the monthly Terms; and eaten in a Raiſon cures the Cholick.

The juice of the Leaves produces the like effects, but not ſo powerfully. *Pliny* takes ſeveral of theſe things from *Dioſcorides*; but varies from him in his Remedy for the Tooth-ach; for I cannot imagin, ſays he, that any one would order it to be put into hollow Teeth, in order to take away the pain; when I have ſeen the Experiment of it upon a Man, who from this cauſe flung himſelf down headlong from a high place; for it enflames Oxen, if it be put into their Noſes; and being mixed with Wine, it kills thoſe Serpents that are moſt greedy of Wine, by burſting them; and therefore, ſays he, I would adviſe Men not to be anointed with it, even tho' it be preſcribed for them.

Galen ſpeaks briefly of its thus: The juice of *Silphium*, ſays he, is very hot; the Leaves, Stalks and Roots do ſufficiently warm any cold part; but are all flatulent and windy; for which reaſon they are hard of Digeſtion; but applied outwardly are of more effect; and the Juice is the ſtrongeſt of all others, having a mighty drawing Faculty; yet it has a certain power of taking away Excreſcences in the fleſh, by reaſon of the Temperature ſaid to be in it.

Serapio likewiſe ſpeaks of the *Greek Laſerpitium* in this manner: *Laſer*, ſays he, is known to the Indians to be of two ſorts; the one ſincere, ſhining and clear, like Amber, but of a ſtronger ſmell and greater price, which is brought, as is believed, from *Guzarat*, *Patane*, *Maudou*, *Chitor* and *Dely*, which is a cold Country, and extends to *Cheroam*: The other is foul and muddy, of a weaker ſmell; which they ſay is brought from *Coraſone* to *Ormus* in *Perſia*, and from thence is caryed to *Pegu*, *Malaca*, *Tauaſiris*, and the Countries next adjoining. The *Baneans* of *Cumbaya*, who in former times were Philoſophers, and are now Merchants, and do forbear to eat any living Creature, according to the Doctrine and Inſtitution of *Pythagoras*, buy as much of this *Laſer* as they are able, and put it into their Broths and Sallads, firſt rubbing the Veſſels with it, and uſe no other Sauce to their Meats; for it is agreeable to them both in Taſte and Smell; nor does it cauſe any loathing even in ſuch as are not accuſtomed to it.

The Taſte at firſt it ſomewhat bitter much like *pickled Olives*, but being chewed a little longer is very pleaſant. That which is impure, is uſed only by Porters and others of mean condition that live on Bread and Water only; for they cannot afford to it buy that which is ſincere, by reaſon of the greatneſs of the Price. And the *Beneans* who deal in this kind of Merchandiſe, purge and cleanſe that which is impure, and do not ſuffer it to be uſed in Meats, before they have cured it to the beſt of their Skill.

Thus we ſee that ſome ſorts of *Laſerpitium* or *Silphium* were known to *Dioſcorides*, *Pliny*, *Galen*, *Serapio*, (and long before them to *Theophraſtus*) and that it was a Commodity or Drug in which the Eaſtern People did traffick much; but alas! That rare and noble *Silphium* of *Cyrene*, which was dedicated to the Honour of the Gods, is not known to exiſt any where in Nature, and ſeems at this diſtance to be as great a Fable as that of the *Phœnix*, and to have been as rare too, ſince one ſingle Stalk of it was reckoned a Preſent fit for a God.

However, *Scribonius Largus* inſinuates, that it was not entirely loſt or conſumed even in his time, when he ſays, *Laſer Cyrenaicum, ſi poterit inveniri. Sin minus Syriacum, aqua dilutum.* This *Laſer* was called *Lac Cyrenaicum*; becauſe when the Plant was wounded, there came from it a ſort of milky juice, as from *Poppy* or *Spurge*. Theſe ſort of milky juices, which were perfect *Roſin* or *Gumm*, when they thickened, were not diſſoluble in water; but it was otherwiſe with this *Laſer*; for it could be diſſolved in warm water.

There is great uncertainty about the Names of this Plant and of its parts, both in the *Greek* and the *Latin* Authors. But you will find this Rule conſtantly obſerved among the Antients; that they called the Root *Silphion*, in which conſiſted almoſt the

the whole Plant, and *Laſerpitium*, i, e, *lac ſerpe, vel lac Serpitum.* Plautus Rudent. iii. 2. v. 15.

—Teque oro & quæſo, ſi ſperas tibi
Hoc anno, multum futurum Serpæ, & Laſerpitium.

Serpe ſignifies the whole Plant, and *Laſerpitium* only the milky juice.

Whether the Plants which go by the Name of *Laſerpitium* with us, were all or any of them known to the Antients by the ſame Name, we are perfectly ignorant; and therefore cannot tell whether they are poſſeſſed of the ſame virtues.

SECT. VII.

Herbs with umbellated Flowers, ranged circularly, whoſe Empalement turns to two Seeds, that are covered with a fungous Bark.

TABLE CLXXVI. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS I.

CACHRYS.

Cachrys is a Plant with a Roſe and umbellated Flower A, B, conſiſting of many Petals C, ranged circularly, and reſting on the Empalement D; which turns to a Fruit E, M, compoſed of two parts F, G, N, O, which are half oval, ſometimes ſmooth E, and ſometimes rough and channelled M, containing Seeds H I, which is like a Barley-Corn L.

The Species of *Cachrys* are,

1. Cachrys ſemine fungoſo, ſulcato, aſpero, foliis Ferulaceis, *Mor. Umb.* 62. *Cachrys, with a fungous and ſmooth Seed, and Fennel-Giant Leaves.*

2. Cachrys ſemine fungoſo, ſulcato, aſpero, foliis Peucedani latiuſculis, *Mor. Umb.* 62. *Cachrys with fungous, furrowed and rough Seed, and broadiſh Hogs-Fennel Leaves.* Hippomarathrum Siculum, *Bocc. Rarior. Plant.* 37.

This is the *Hippomarathrum Creticum Park.* and the *Fœniculum magnum ſive Hippomarathrum J. B.*

It is a very tall Plant, and bears Leaves very like thoſe of *Hogs-Fennel*, but ſmaller. It has likewiſe oblong Seeds, channelled or furrowed, in the boſom of a fungous ſubſtance, the Ridges riſing high, and the Furrows being rougher.

This the Deſcription given by *Moriſon.*

The Seed of this Plant was ſent by Dr. *James Barillier* from *Rome* to *Moriſon*; who afterwards ſaw that Plant at *Paris* full of Seed.

Bell, in his firſt Letter to *Cluſius*, deſcribes it thus:

It bears Leaves ſomewhat like thoſe of *Fennel*; a ſmooth Stalk three or four Cubits long, about the thickneſs of one's little Finger, and jointed; a yellow Flower in Umbels like thoſe of *Dill*; and large Seed like that of *Cachrys.*

It has a large, firm, ſweet ſmelling Root.

3. Cachrys

3. Cachrys ſemine fungoſo, ſulcato, plano, majore, foliis Peucedani anguſtis *Mor. Umb.* 62. *Cachrys with larger, plain, furrowed, fungous Seed, and narrow Hogs-Fennel Leaves.* Libanotis Cachryophoros quibuſdam, floribus luteis, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 40. Libanotis Ferulæ folio, Semine anguloſo, *C. B. Pin.* 158. Cachrys verior, Libanotis Galeni, *Lob. Icon.* 783. Roſmarinum, *Cam. Epit.* 544.

The Stalk is ſome Cubits high [according to *Parkinſon* it is not much above two Cubits high, being lower and ſmaller than *Ferula.*] Smooth and branched. The Leaves are much like the Leaves of *Hog's-Fennel*, but ſtiffer, more tender, divided into ſmall and long Segments, there being three together as in *Hogg's-Fennel.* The Umbels are large, and are compoſed of yellow Flowers, to which ſucceed large Seeds, bulging out on one part, oblong, channelled, and crowned at the end, with a Prickle ſticking out where they are joined together, white, aromatick, acrid and bitteriſh. *Cæſalpinus* ſays, the Seed is thick, round and ſtreaked, covered with a boney white Bark, which being broke there appears within a whitiſh Kernel, *&c.* The Root is ſingle, long, and acrid.

Parkinſon ſays, the Root grows deep in the ground, and ſpreads wide into many Branches; being bigger than a large *Parſnep* at top, and white on the outſide as well as the inſide, with Pith in the middle, but ſo brittle, that one muſt handle it very tenderly if he do not break it; and yields a clammy pale juice of ſo fine a ſharp ſcent, that he compares it to the *Lemon*; and ſays it endures many years.

Dr. *Magnol* found this Plant in great plenty flowering in the Month of *May*, on the ſide of the River *la Mauſſon*, going from the Bridge called *Saint jean de Vedas* to the Bridge of *Neufville* on the right, on a riſing ground near the Mill called *la Tour.*

4. Cachrys Semine fungoſo ſulcato, plano, minore foliis Peucedani, *Mor. Umb.* 62. *Cachrys with ſmaller, plain, furrowed and Spungy Seed, and Hogs-Fennel Leaves.*

5. Cachrys Ungarica, Panacis folio. *Hungarian Cachrys, with an All-heal Leaf.* Tartaria Ungarica, edulis, Panacis Heraclei folio, Semine Libanotides Cachryophora, J. B. 3. Part 2. 163.

This is an uncommon Plant, which has a very thick aud very long Root; for it is as thick as one's Arm, and a Cubit long; and *Cluſius* ſays, he has even received larger from the Illuſtrious *Balthaſar de Batthyan*, who to oblige him order'd theſe Roots to be brought from *Hungary* beyond the *Danube*, in order to plant them in his Garden at *Vienna.* From them ſprang up Leaves pretty much like the Leaves of *Turnep* both in the Dents and Jaggs, but ſhorter and more reſembling the Leaves of *Panax* or *All-heal*, beſet with coarſe and hairy Down and of a pale green colour; and others divided into ſmaller jaggs, but no leſs rough, among which roſe a Stalk a Cubit high or better, and as thick as one's Thumb, channelled, hollow and jointed, and as rough as the Leaves; which Stalk ſmaller Leaves cut into many Segments, and likewiſe beſet with coarſe Down, embraced with their Broad Footſtalk.

The Stalk was terminated by an Umbel reſembling that of *Panax Heracleum*, compoſed of Flowers alike both in Make and Colour. When theſe were paſt, they were ſucceeded by rare Seeds, (for all the Flowers are not fruitful) which were very thick, and not much unlike the large and channelled Seed of the *Libanotis Cachryophora. Cluſius* cultivated theſe Roots two years before one of them produced a Stalk and Seed; after which they rotted, and ſtunk ſo intolerably that they were forced to throw them out of the Garden.

6. Cachrys foliis Peucedani, ſemine fungoſo, ſulcato, aſpero, minori. *Cachrys with Hogs-Fennel Leaves, and ſmall rough, furrowed and fungous Seed.*

7. Cachrys Cretica, Angelicæ folio, Aſphodeli radice. *Candy Cachrys, with an Angelica Leaf and an Aſphodel Root.* Libanotis Apii folio, ſemine aſpero, *C. B. Pin.* 157. Echinpohora, Aſphodeli radice, anguſtiore, lucido Angelicæ folio, *Lælii Triumf. apud fratrem* 65.

The

The Leaves of this Plant are like the Leaves of *Smallage*, and dented; and the Flowers in Umbels are white; to which ſucceed rough Seeds. The oblong Root is thick, covered with black and thin Bark, but white within and ſmells very much like Incenſe: And therefore, ſays *Bellus* it ſeems to me to be the true *Libanotis* of *Theophraſtus*, deſcribed by him *Lib.* 9. *cap.* 12. altho' the Root is black; for when you take off the Bark, then it appears very white.

There is but little to be ſaid of the Virtues of this Genus; Botaniſts and Phyſicians have taken but little notice of it.

The *Hungarians* in the Nighbourhood of *Erlaw*, as alſo thoſe who border on *Tranſylvania*, *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, &c. eat the Root of the *5th* Species in a Famine or Scarcity of Corn, and for want of other Bread; as *Cluſius* was told not only by that illuſtrious Hero, *Balthaſar de Batthyan*, but alſo by other Perſons of Quality, who lived in that Province.

SECT. VIII.

Herbs with umbellated Flowers ranged circularly, whoſe Empalement turns to two Seeds ending in a long Tail.

TABLE CLXXVII. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS. I.

Scandix, SHEPHERDS-NEEDLE, VENUS-COMB.

Shepherds-Needle is a Plant with a Roſe and umbellated Flower A, conſiſting of many Petals B C ranged orbicularly, and reſting on the Empalement D; which turns to a Fruit E conſiſting of two parts F G, reſembling a Needle H, and containing Seeds I.

The Species of *Shepherds-Needle* are,

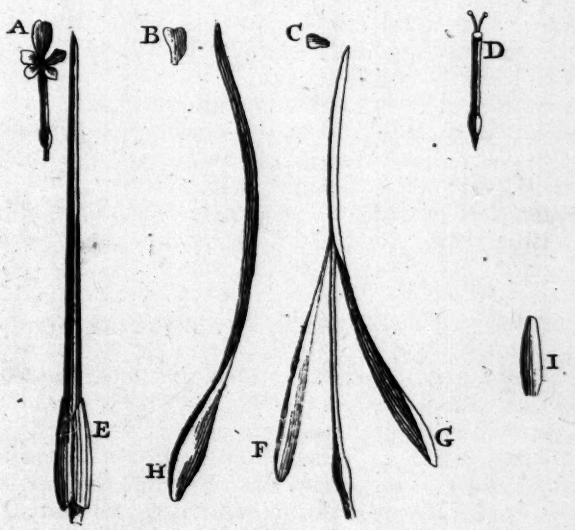
1. Scandix ſemine roſtrato, vulgaris, *C. B. Pin.* 192. *Common Shepherds-Needle, with beaked Seed.* Pecten Veneris, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 71. Scandix Veneris, *Dod. Pempt.* 701.

From a white ſingle Root, furniſhed with a few Fibres, and endowed with a ſweetiſh or ſomewhat acrid Taſte, riſe ſeveral ſlender, hairy Stalks nine Inches high, reddiſh towards the Root, and greeniſh above, commonly marked with red ſtripes, and divided into Branches. The Leaves generally adhere to long Footſtalks, divided into ſmall Segments like thoſe of *Coriander*, of a ſweetiſh, ſomewhat acrid, and a little nauſeous Taſte. The Flowers are white and ranged in Umbels, very much reſembling the Flowers of *ſweet Chervil*, unleſs that they are not cut like them, and reſt upon long Footſtalks, or Horns, which are the Rudiment of the Pod. At the bottom of the ſmall Umbel fine Leaves embrace the Stalk with broad and ſhort Footſtalks, which are afterwards cut into ſmall Segments like the reſt. The Seed is long, and runs into a ſmall Point, reſembling a large and big Needle. But the Umbels of the Seeds do very much reſemble the Umbels of the Seed of *Musk Cranesbill*. When the Seed is ripe, the Beaks fly aſunder and ſplit into two parts, having behind them in the middle a ſmall white Membrane like a *Wheat* or *Barley-Awn*.

It

Tab. 177.

Fig. 1. Scandix *Shepherd's needle* Pag. 164.



Sanicula. *Sanicle* Pag. 166.



Fig. 2.

Eryngium. *Eringo.* Pag. 167.



Fig. 3.

Hydrocotyle. *Marsh-Pennywort* Pag. 172.

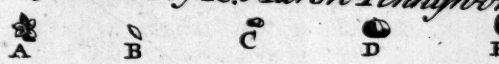
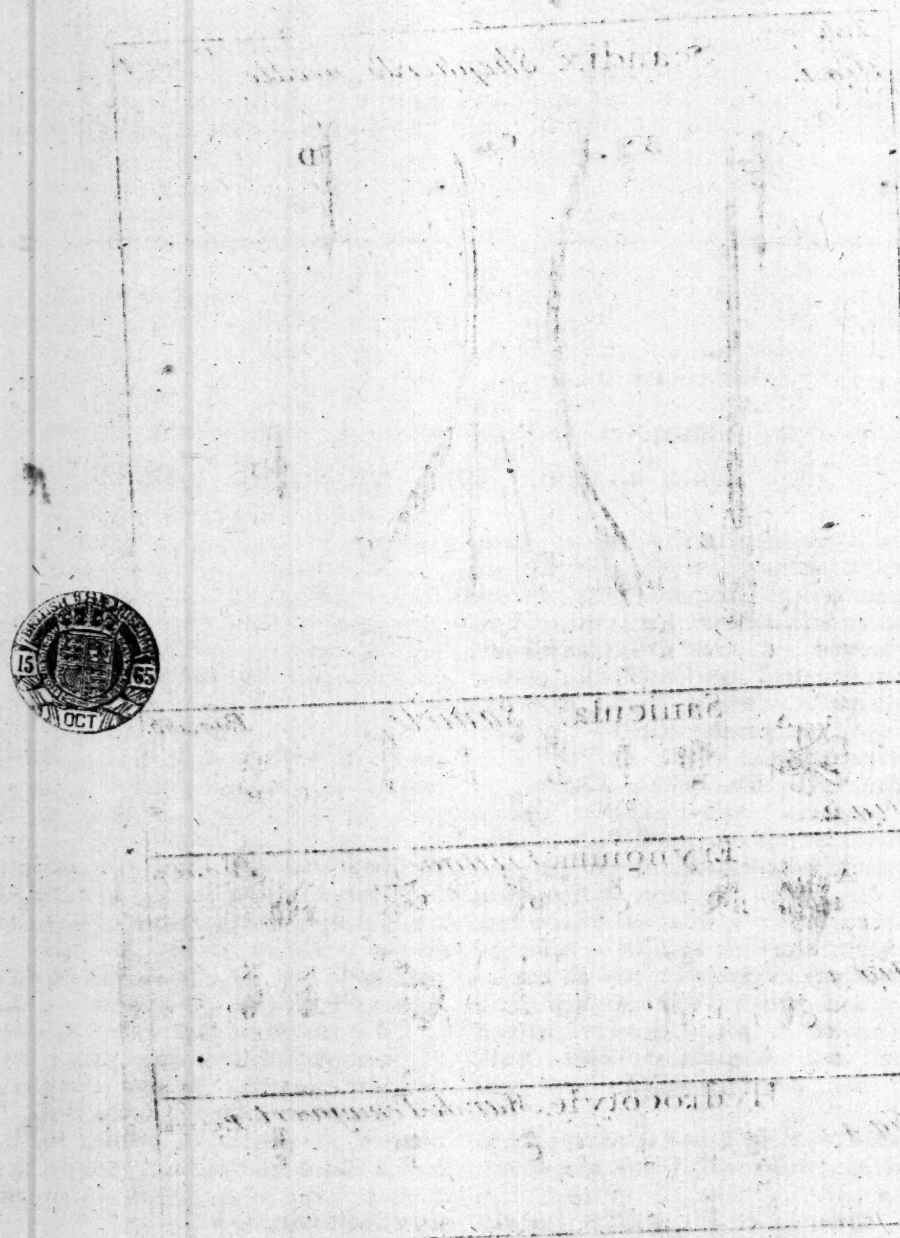


Fig. 4.



It grows every where in *England* among the Corn, as well as in foreign Countries.

2. Scandix Cretica, major, *C. B. Pin.* 152. *Greater Candy Shepherds-Needle.* Pecten Veneris Creticum, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 74.

This Species differs from the following, in having the undermoſt Leaves roundiſh, cut obliquely along the edges, reſembling thoſe of *Lobel's Smaller Saxifrage*, but blacker and a little hairy. The Stalk alſo is higher, being a Cubit long, angular, channelled and ſomewhat hairy. The Seeds are beaked, and ſeveral of them joined together. To each Beak are fixed two Points as it were ſtiff Prickles; which is alſo to be ſeen in *Chervil-Seed.*

3. Scandix Cretica, minor, *C. B. Pin.* 152. *Smaller Shepherds-Needle of Candy.* Scandix ſemine roſtrato, Italica, *C. B. Prodr.* 78. Pecten veneris tenuiſſimè diſſectis foliis, Anthriſcus Caſabonæ, *J. B.* 3. Part 2. 73. Aniſomarathrum, *Col.* part 1. 90.

This *Small Shepherds Needle* of *Candy* has ſeveral Stalks of very fine cut Leaves, not buſhing thick like the firſt, but more Scattering and thin-ſet, ſomewhat reſembling *Camomil*, but finer and a little hairy, of an agreeable Taſte and Smell; among which riſes ſlender ſhort Stalks, ſomewhat hairy or hoary, having but few joints or Leaves on them; at the top of which ſtand five or ſix ſmall white Flowers, ſet cloſe together, conſiſting of five Leaves each; in the middle of which is a dark purpliſh Pointal or Leaf, longer than the reſt, ſpreading forth like a blazing Star; after which follow long Seeds like the firſt, but ſmaller, bigger below, and ending above in two ſmall Points, whoſe edges are rougher, and ſeem more dented, and are a little purpliſh, as young ones are before they are ripe, which are the Seeds themſelves. The Root is ſmall, long and white.

4. Scandix Orientalis, flore maximo. *Oriental Shepherds-Needle, with a very large Flower.*

This *Genus* is called *Pecten Veneris*, becauſe the Fruit of this Plant is made like a Needle, and growing cloſe to one another, ſeem to be ranged like the Teeth of a Comb. But what the meaning of *Scandix* is I leave to others to explain.

Both *Dioſcorides* and *Galen* ſay, that *Scandix* is ſomewhat acrid and bitter, being hot and dry in the third Degree, and therefore proper for the Stomach and Belly, being eating either raw or boiled. The Decoction is good for the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, provokes Urine powerfully, and frees the inward parts from Obſtructions. It likewiſe binds up a Looſeneſs; and the Seed taken with Vinegar, preſently cures the Hickup, and uſed in Ointments, it is good to anoint any part burnt by Fire.

Pliny ſays, that the Root of *Pecten Veneris*, beaten with *Mallows*, draws forth Splinters or any other thing ſticking in the fleſh.

Honorius Bellus ſays, That the *Anthriſcus*, which is the 3*d* Species, is uſed by the People in *Candy* with a great deal of Sariſfaction; not only becauſe it is pleaſant to the Taſte, but alſo becauſe it mightily provokes to Venery, and refreſhes thoſe who have weakened and ſpent themſelves in the Garden of Venus, and makes Women to conceive, by cleanſing the ſeminal Veſſels, and removing Obſtructions. They eat it in Sallads in the Spring, and are very fond of it.

Scandix grows among Corn, in the Fields, and in the Vineyards. It contains abundance of eſſential Salt; and is in its prime in the Months of *May* and *June*, and ſome people eat it. It is vulnerary, opening, digeſting and reſolving, proper to provoke Urine, for the Diſeaſes of the Bladder and Kidneys, being taken in Decoction. *Lemery.*

Before I ſhut up this Head, I muſt beg leave to make one Obſervation; and that is, That this Plant was called *Scandix* by the Antients, but is now called *Pecten Veneris* by almoſt all Botaniſts, as if *Venus* did comb her golden Hair with it. 'Tis certain that *Venus* is repreſented on ſome Antient Coins and Medals, with a bundle of thoſe long Seeds, which do ſomewhat reſemble a Comb.

SECT. IX.

Of Herbs with umbellated Flowers gathered into a Head.

TABLE CLXXVII. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS I.

Sanicula, SANICLE.

Sanicle is a Plant with a Roſe, and umbellated Flower A, B, conſiſting of many Leaves C ranged orbicularly, generally bend back to the Center of the Flower, and reſting on the Empalement D; which turns to a Fruit F compoſed of two Seeds, that are gibbous and prickly on one ſide H, but plain on the other G. Some of the Flowers are often barren E.

The Species of *Sanicle* are,

1. Sanicula officinarum, *C. B. Pin* 319. *Sanicle or Self-heal.* Sanicula mas Fuchſii, five Diapenſia, *J. B.* 3. Part 2.639. Sanicula, *Dod. Pempt.* 140.

The regular and orderly Leaves of *Sanicle* riſe from an aſtringent, bitter, and burning Root, which is fibrous, black without, and white within; which Leaves are of a ſhining green colour, almoſt exactly round, cut into five Segments, every Segment being ſubdivided, and all of them adorned with beautiful Notches. The Stalk is a Cubit high, without Joints, and Smooth, but now and then begirt with one or two Leaves, and bears at top Flowers ranged in an Umbel: For from the top of the Stalk come forth four, five, or more Footſtalks, the middlemoſt of which is not divided, but the reſt that ſurround it, are parted in three, and bear ſeveral ſmall Flowers gathered into a Ball. Now each of the Flowers conſiſts of five Leaves, which are either white or of a very light red colour. To every Flower ſucceed two prickly Seeds joined together, as in the other umbelliferous Plants.

It grows every where in Woods and Hedges, and flowers towards the end of *May*.

2. Sanicula Canadenſis, ampliſſimo laciniato folio, *Sarrac.* *Canada Sanicle, with a very large jagged Leaf.*

We are not ſure that this Plant was known to any of the antient Greek or Latin Writers, but was probably found out and named by Modern Botaniſts, as a great many vulnerary and other Herbs have been. It is called *Sanicula*, as is ſuppoſed, *à potiore Sanandi Munere*, from its noble virtue of healing: It is likewiſe called *Diapenſia* by *Brunfelſius*, *Matthiolus* and *Lobel*, and by *Tabernamontanus*, *Conſolida quinquefolia*; for *Matthiolus* makes it his 4*th* Species of *Quinquefolium*.

The firſt Species only is in uſe in Phyſick; and of that both the Leaves and the Root, tho' the latter but rarely. It is hot, dry and aſtringent, of a bitter Taſte, and one of the moſt noted vulnerary Plants; proper for conſolidating Ulcers, Fiſtula's, and Ruptures, and for curing Eroſions: as well taken internally as applied externally. A diſtilled Water is drawn from this Plant when it is in Flower. *Schrad.*

This is an excellent vulnerary Plant either given inwardly, or applied outwardly; nor is there any thing better in a maligaant Dyſentery, than the Roots of this Herb mixed with the Powder of *Serpents Hearts* and *Livers*. *Fr. Hoffm.*

The

The *French* have ſo high an opinion of the Virtue of this Plant in healing and conſolidating Wounds, that it is a common Proverb among them, that whoever has *Sanicle* and *Bugle*, ſtands in no need of a Surgeon; which they conceive in Rhime thus;

Qui ha du Bugle & du Sanicle
Fait aux Chirurgiens la Nicle.

The Taſte informs us that it is both aſtringent and bitter. It is boiled in vulnerary Potions; and being drank and applied, it cures both internal and external Wounds, Eruptions or Fluxes of Blood, Ulcers, Dyſenteries, Ruptures, *&c.* as *Lobel* briefly recounts the Virtues and Uſes of it.

The riſing and thickneſs of the Navel has been cured in numberleſs Children, only by a Cataplaſm of *Sanicle* boil'd in Wine, and faſtened upon the Navel with a firm Ligature; at the ſame time laying to the Back over againſt the Navel the bruiſed Root of *Conſolida major.*

There is not found any Herb that can give ſuch ſpeedy and ſure Relief, in all caſes where the Lungs or Throat are affected, or putrid and ſtinking Ulcers break out in the Mouth, Throat or Privy Parts, gargling or waſhing the parts with the Decoction of the Leaves and Root in Water, adding thereto a little Honey. It ſtops the too violent Flux of the Courſes, and all other Fluxes of Blood, either by the Mouth, Yard, or Fundament; as alſo Lasks, Ulceration of the Kidneys, Pains in the Bowels, and the *Gonorrhæa* or Running of the Reins, being boiled in Wine or Water and ſo drank. In ſhort, it is effectual in binding, reſtraining, conſolidatin, heating, drying and healing, as much as *Comfrey, Bugle, Self-heal,* or any other of the *Conſolida*'s or vulnerary Herbs whatſoever.

Sanicle contains abundance of Oil and eſſential Salt; and is aſtringent, conſolidating, vulnerary, cleanſing, and proper for both inward and outward Ulcers; to ſtop any Flux of Blood, and for Ruptures: It is generally uſed in Decoction. *Lemery.*

By a chymical Analyſis, *Sanicle* yields, beſides ſeveral acrid Liquors, an urinous Spirit, and a volatile concrete Salt abundance of Oil and a great deal of Earth. This Plant contains *Sal Ammoniack, Sulphur,* and terreſtrial or earthly parts. It is deterſive, vulnerary and opening; and is uſed with other Vulneraries in Broths, and Potions and Ptiſans, for Loſs of Blood, to ſhut up and ſtrengthen the *Viſcera*; and is drank after the manner of Tea. It enters into vulnerary and cleanſing Lotions, and into Emplaſters and Balms for Wounds and Bruiſes. *Tournefort.*

This is the moſt excellent Plant for curing of Wounds; for it has a gentle Balſamick Virtue, joined with an aſtringent Quality. *Boerhaave in Diſtat. Bot.*

TABLE CLXXVII. *Fig.* 3.

GENUS II.

Eryngium, ERINGO.

ERingo is a Plant with a Roſe and umbellated Flower A, conſiſting of many Petals B, C, placed orbicularly, generally bending back to the Center of the Flower, and reſting on the Empalement D; which turns to a Fruit E, I, compoſed of two Seeds F H, which are ſometimes foliated G, and ſometimes plain and oval I, ſometimes caſting off their Cover K, and reſembling a Grain of *Wheat.* To theſe Marks muſt be added, that a Circle of Leaves is placed at the bottom of the Head of Flowers.

The Species of *Eringo* are,

1. Eryngium maritimum, *C. B. Pin.* 386. *Sea-Holly or Eringo.* Eryngium marinum, *J. B.* 3. 86. *Dod. Pempt.* 730.

This Plant has very long Roots, creeping round far and wide, and of an aromatick ſmell. The Leaves generally ſtand on long Footſtalks at their firſt ſpringing up and are little or nothing jagged, almoſt quite round, but broader than they are long, ſometimes above a Palm broad, thick, whitiſh or grey, as is the whole Plant, which

come to have jaggs but not very deep, especially in the young Plant, and wound severely with their stiff Prickles; nor do the dried Leaves lose their thickness, tho' they appear more nervous, and are much broader than those that grow in the Inland. The Stalk is a Cubit high, and full of Branches, The Heads sit on the tops of the Branches among the Prickly Leaves, bearing white Flowers. The Seeds are joined together in Couples, and are broad, beset on all sides with Prickles, which cannot well be taken off without hurting one.

It grows not only on the sandy shores of warm Countries, such as, *Spain*, *Italy* and the South of *France*, but likewise in cold Countries, such as *England*, *Holland* and the *Netherlands*, and even in colder Countries than any of these, and spreads about under ground.

2. Eryngium maritimum, Lusitanicum, ampliore folio, *Maritime* Portugueze *Eringo*, *with a large Leaf.*

3. Eryngium vulgare, *C. B. Pin.* 386. *J. B.* 3. 85. *Common Eringo.* Eryngium campestre, *Dod. Pempt.* 730.

This Species has a long Root, about the thickness of one's little Finger, soft and tender, with a more solid Nerve in the middle, blackish without and white within, and sweet to the Taste. From thence rises a taper, channelled Stalk, a Foot or a Cubit long, sometimes longer, full of fungous white Pith, divided into a great many Branches at top cloathed with Leaves placed alternately, which are grey, stiff and dry, deeply jagged on both sides almost to the middle Rib, each of which jaggs is again subdivided in like manner, and set quite round the edges with stiff Prickles. On the tops of the Stalks and Branches are short conglobated Spikes or Burrs, somewhat like *Dipsacus* but smaller, producing whitish Flowers, which are furnished with Chives of the same colour, under which stand Leaves in a Circle, or rather Prickles, which are channelled, longish, with a prickly Point and Edges.

Mr. *Ray* says, this Plant is not common in *England*, and that he found it only in two Places, *viz.* not far from *Plymouth*, as you go from *Devonshire* to *Cornwal*; and on the old *Roman* Causway commonly called *Watling-street*, near a Village called *Brookhall*, not far from *Daventry* in *Northamptonshire*; But that he saw it common every where in foreign Parts.

4. Eryngium Lusitanicum, latifolium, vulgari simile. *Broad-leav'd* Portugueze *Eringo, like the common sort.*

5. Eryingium Alpinum, cæruleum, capitulis Dipsaci, *C. B. Pin.* 385. *Blue mountain Eringo, with Teasel Heads.* Eryngium Alpinum, latis foliis, magno capite, oblongo, cæruleo, *J. B.* 3. 88. Eryngium planum Mathioli, *Dod. Pempt.* 730.

The Root, which is as thick as one's Thumb, is bushy at top, and consists of several Heads. The first Leaves have Footstalks above a Cubit long, like those of the *Caltha palustris*, hooked the same way as the Footstalk, but have a sharper Point, and are dented round the edges; others are set at the Roots of the Branches, and are jagged and deeply cut, and are blue, especially the uppermost ones, as is also the Stalk with the Branches. The Burrs are large and oblong, and are hid in the middle of very thick-set crested Leaves that rise above the Burrs.

J. Bauhinus found this Species flowering in the beginning of *July*, on Mount *Thuiri*; and Mr. *Ray* saw it at *Geneva*, brought from the neighbouring Hills, but could not see it in its native soil, tho' he took much pains to find it.

6. Eryngium Alpinum, spinis horridum Dispaci capitulo longiori, *Mountain Eringo, beset with Prickles, and furnished with a long Teasel-Head.*

7. Eryngium latifolium, planum, *C. B. Pin.* 386. *Broad-leav'd, plain Eringo.* Eringium planum, latifolium, capitulo rotundo, parvo, J. B. 3. 88. Eryngium Spurium, *Dod. Pempt.* 732.

It rises two Cubits high and better, and has a firm, channelled Stalk, full of white Pith, and as it were parted by Knots or Joints, especially where the Leaves embrace it with their broad and membranous bottom, which are above three Inches long and two broad, green, full of Veins, dented round the edges and somewhat rough, having a bitterish and somewhat acrid Taste. But such as grow at the Root are longer and broader, and stand on oblong

Foot-

Footſtalks. The top of the Stalk, which is vided into ſome Branches, has ſhorter Leaves, which are divided into deep jaggs, and furniſhed with ſoft Prickles. The top Branches are again divided into ſmaller Branches, which bear prickly Heads or Burrs, which are almoſt ſpherical or perfectly round, on which ſtand many blue Flowers furniſhed with whitiſh *Stamina*. Under theſe Heads ſtand nine or more oblong, narrow, pointed Leaves, ſpread out like a Star; and theſe Heads alſo, with the top branches, and the upper part of the Stalk, acquire a perfect blue colour through Maturity. In the young Plants the Root is as thick and long as one's Finger, and is furniſhed with ſome fibres, ſomewhat hairy without, white within, fleſhy, of a ſweetiſh Taſte, like that of the *Sea-Holly* or *Eringo*: Then it greatens through Age, and runs out into ſeveral other Roots, ſending up Crowds of Stalks every year from the ſides.

It grows very commonly in the Meadows on the *Danube* both above and below *Vienna*, and thrives well when tranſplanted into Gardens. It flowers in *June* and *July*.

8. Eryngium latifolium, planum, caule ex viridi paleſcente, flore albo, *C. B. Pin.* 386. *Broad-leav'd, plain Eringo, with a pale green Stalk, and a white Flower.* Eryngium Pannonicum, latifolium, caule ex viridi palleſcente, flore albo. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 158.

9. Eryngium ex Semine plani degener, *H. R. Par. Degenerated Eringo from the Seed of the plain ſort.*

10. Eryngium montanum, amethyſtinum, *C. B. Pin.* 386. *Purple Violet-coloured, Mountain Eringo.* Eryngium cœruleum, *J. B.* 3. 86. Eryngium totum cœruleum, *Eyſt.*

This Species ſeems to differ from the 3*d* Species in nothing, except in the beautiful blue or purple colour of the Tops and Heads.

It is to be found on the Mountains of *Styria*.

11. Eryngium Alpinum, amethyſtinum, caputulo majore, palleſcente. *Purple-violet coloured Eringo, with a larger pale Head,*

12. Eryngium amethyſtinum, Luſitanicum, minus, folio longiori. *Smaller Portugueze, blue Eringo, with a long Leaf.*

13. Eryngium planum, minus, *C. B. Pin.* 386. *Small, ſmooth Eringo.* Eryngium puſillum, planum, *J. B.* 3. 87. Eryngium puſillum, planum Montani, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 158.

This was a low Plant, ſays *Cluſius*, parted immediately from the Root into ſeveral branches, which were round and leaning; at every joint of which were ſet unſhapely Leaves, broad at the end, and narrow and dented about the Footſtalk; but ſuch as were at the Root, tho' they reſembled them in Form, yet were larger, being an Inch broad, and two or more long, and of a paleiſh green colour: From the Wings came forth ſeveral ſmall Branches, at every joint of which were ſet ſmall Leaves, and greeniſh prickly Heads. Our Author had not an opportunity of obſerving the Flower.

The Root was pretty thick and furniſhed with ſome Fibres; and the Leaning Stalks, about the Head of the Root, ſend down pretty thick fibres, and ſo take Root.

This Plant was ſeen by *Lobel* in the Garden of *Jo. Mouton*; nor was it obved by *Cluſius* in its native ſoil. Whence *Mouton* had it they knew not, at leaſt they do not tell us.

14. Eryngium montanum, pumilum; *C. B. Pin.* 186. *Dwarf mountain Eringo.* Eryngium pumilum, *J. B.* 3. 87. Eryngium pumilum, Hiſpanicum, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 159.

This ſmall *Sea Holly*, or *Dwarf Eringo*, has ſeveral pretty long and broad Leaves lying upon the ground in a Circle about the Root, which a ſomewhat ſoft and not jagged round the Edges: But ſuch as are ſet at the joints of the Stalk, which is branched from the very bottom, are cut or divided into many ſmall Segments or Leaves, dented round the edges, hard and ſharp-pointed or prickly; on the top of the Stalk, and of every ſingle Branch, ſtands one round prickly Head with ſix

of

or eight narrow, long prickly Leaves under it, ſpreading like a Star which together with the Head and Flowers, that are ſet on it, are a beautiful blue colour, which produce ſmall flat chaffy Seed like the *Hungarian* kind. It is ſeldom ſeen to have either the lower Leaves, or almoſt any on the Stalk and Branches, when it is in flower; for they all wither, and are dead and dry before. The Root likewiſe periſhes as ſoon as it has produced Seed, and is ſmall, hard, long and ligneous.

It is found in the Fields about *Salamanca* after Harveſt, and no where elſe.

15. Eryngium capitulis Pſylii, ex Sicilia, *Bocc. Rarior. Plant.* 88. Sicilian *Eringo with Fleawort-Heads.*

This belongs to the Kind of *Smooth Eringo*, and is thus called becauſe it grows up with a *Fleawort-Head.* The Root is tuberous, and reſembles that of *Radiſh.* The Leaves that appear firſt are ſmooth, round, undivided, but jagged round the edges, hanging at very long and very ſmall Footſtalks like Hairs. The Stalk is a foot long, with prickly Heads on the top of the Stalk and Branches, ſomewhat reſembling thoſe of *Fleawort*, from which come forth ſmall purple Flowers; under each of theſe Heads are ſet long, narrow, hard and prickly Leaves, much longer than thoſe on the common ſort.

16. Eryngium Americanum, fœtidum, *H. L. Bat. Stinking American Eringo.*

This Species riſes ſometimes above a foot high, and is not much unlike the *Eryngium montanum, pumilum C. B. J. B.* It has ſmall fibrous Root of a pale yellow colour; and three or four greeniſh, upright firm and channelled Stalks, that are divided into many Branches; on which ſtand oblong Heads, which are prickly and herby, as thick as *Fleawort* Heads, under which ſtand ſeveral ſtiff and prickly Leaves. Among the Prickles of the Heads are hid ſmall pale Flowers, which are hardly to be ſeen; which are ſucceeded by ſmall Seeds reſembling the reſt of this kind. The Leaves about the Root lye upon the ground in a Circle, ſometimes above the length and breadth of one's Finger, ſoft, notched round the edges, every notch ending in a ſoft Prickle. But ſuch as are ſet at the Joints of the Stalks at diſtances are ſtiffer, pointed, and jagged, the edges being deeply dented, and armed with ſtronger Prickles. The whole Plant is of a diſagreeable fragrant ſmell, ſomewhat like that of *freſh Coriander* Leaves; but Taſte is acrid and ſweetiſh.

17. Eryngium minus, paluſtre, odoratum, *V. Luſit. Small, ſweet ſmelled Marſh Eringo.*

18. Eryngium plauſtre, Luſitanicum, erectum, Pſyllii capitulo. *Upright* Portugueze, *Marſh Eringo, with a Fleawort-Head.*

19. Eryngium paluſtre, Luſitanicum, corniculatum. *Horned,* Portugueze, *Marſh Eringo.*

This is the *Eryngium paluſtre, caule fiſtuloſo, capite cornuto Moriſ.* Hiſt. part 3. 166.

The Leaves are entire, and hang at Footſtalks an Inch long riſing from the Root, being two Inches long, and from a narrow bottom extending to the breadth of an Inch in the middle, pointed, ſmooth, dented on the edges, and lying on the ground; in the middle of which riſes a Stalk which is upright, round, and fiſtulous, and cloathed with a few ſmall Leaves, that are placed, without any order, which at nine Inches height divides it ſelf into two arms like Horns, two or three Inches long (perhaps in a rich ſoil it may produce more and longer branches.) In the Corner or Angle of theſe is a ſhort ſeſſile *Eringo-Head*, with five or ſix ſharp Leaves placed underneath, as in the others. On theſe Stalks, at an Inch diſtance, as well as at the end, grows a like Head, without a Footſtalk. *D. Bobart.*

20. Eryngium paluſtre, Luſitanicum, humi fuſum. *Groveling,* Portugueze, *Marſh-Eringo.*

21. Eryngium Creticum, erectum, folio multifido, caule & ramis amethyſtinis. *Upright Eringo of* Candy, *with a Leaf cut into many Segments, and a Stalk and Branches of a Purple-Violet colour.*

Idem caule & ramis pallidè virentibus. *The ſame with Stalk and Branches of a pale green colour.*

22. Eryngium

22. Eryngium foliis laciniatis, capitulis florum exiguis & denſe congeſtis. *Eringo with jagged Leaves, and ſmall thick-ſet Heads of Flowers.*

23. Eryngium Orientale, foliis trifidis. *Oriental Eringo, with Leaves cut into three Segments.*

24. Eryngium Orientale, Dipſaci capitulo, foliis aſperis, integris. *Oriental Eringo, with a Teaſel Head, and whole rough Leaves.*

25. Eryngium Orientale, vulgari ſimile, capitulis amethyſtinis. *Oriental Eringo, like the common ſort, with Purple Violet-coloured Heads.*

26. Eryngium Orientale, tenuiter inciſum, pallidè virens, capite ſtellato. *Oriental Eringo, finely cut, and of a pale green colour, with a Star-faſhioned Head.*

27. Eryngium Orientale, tenuiter inciſum, Amethyſtinum, capite ſtellato. *Oriental Eringo, finely cut, and of a Purple-Violet colour, with a Star-faſhioned Head.*

The Etymology of *Eryngium* is very uncertain, and not at all material to be known; we ſhall paſs on directly to the Virtues, which are ſomewhat more conſiderable and uſeful.

The Root is the part of this Plant that is uſed in Phyſick. It is Hepatick, Nephritick, and Alexipharmack; temperately hot, and moderately dry, opening and diſcuſſive. It is uſed chiefly in the Obſtructions of the *Menſtrua*, Urine, Liver, Spleen, and Gall-bladder; and is therefore proper for the Jaundice, and as *Galen* ſays, for the Cholick. *Schrod.*

Eringo is reckoned one of the five ſmall opening Roots, which are thoſe of *Graſs*, *Reſt-Harrow*, *Madder*, *Capers* and *Eringo*. *N. B.* The effect of this Root candied with Sugar, cannot be enough praiſed for its Virtue in ſtimulating the ſeminal Veſſels, and provoking to Venery, by encreaſing the genital Spirits, generating Seed, and raiſing the languiſhing and flagging parts for the functions of Love and Pleaſure. *Hoffm.*

A certain Perſon, ſay *Aëtius*, who had been long afflicted with the Stone, was never any more troubled with it after conſtantly uſing the Root of the 3*d* Species here deſcribed. The ſame provokes Urine, brings down the Terms, promotes Labour, diſcuſſes wind, and expels Poiſon. It is likewiſe commended for hindering Abortion, by applying a diſcuſſing Plaiſter externally. But it has a contrary effect as to the *Menſtrua*; for if they flow too much, by reaſon of Crudities, it ſtops them; and if they are obſtructed by reaſon of groſs and thick Phlegm, collected in thoſe parts, it makes them flow regularly. And therefore *Rondelitius* ſaid, it promotes Conception, in cold Wombs, provided the Indiſpoſition has not taken deep root. With the ſame Proviſo it is commended in the Falling Sickneſs, Spaſms, Cramps, Sciatica, and any ſort Tumours.

The Roots of *Eringo*, eſpecially thoſe of the Sea-kind, candied or comfited with Sugar, are the very beſt ſort of Sweet-Meats, and are, in ſpite of *Mathiolus*, Incentives or Provocatives to Venery; and are likewiſe good againſt the Plague and Contagion of the Air, taken in the Morning on a faſting Stomach; and are very good for meager and conſumptive People. They are likewiſe good for the Venereal Diſeaſe.

Eringo-Roots comfited either with Honey or Sugar, are excellently good for a *Gonorrhœa*: And the blue Flower of it drank with water is good for a Squinſy. *D. Soam.*

Simon Simonius, Profeſſor of Phyſick at *Leipſick*, ſays, that *Eringo*-Root laid on the Belly below the Navel, was a very common and ſucceſsful Remedy with many in *Italy* for preventing Abortion.

The young and tender ſhoots are eaten by ſeveral, either raw or pickled. The Decoction of the Roots in Wine, being drank, is very effectual for opening the Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, and cures the yellow Jaundice, Dropſy, Pains in the Loins, and the Wind Cholick; provokes Urine and expels the Stone, and brings down Womens Terms. The ſame, as alſo the Power of the Root, taken to the quantity of a Dram at a time, with ſome *wild Carrot*-Seed, drank in Wine, or, as *Apollodorus* orders it, in the Broth of boiled Frogs, or, according to *Heraclides*, in Gooſe-

Broth,

Broth, is very good for curing the Sting or Bite of Serpents, and other venomous creatures, as also the poison of the *Aconite* and other baneful Herbs. The continued use of the Decoction, taken fasting for fifteen Days successively, and going to bed, cures the Strangury, pissing by Drops, the stoppage of Urine and the Stone, and all Defects of the Reins and Bladder: And if the said Drink be continued longer, it is said perfectly to cure such as are troubled with the Stone, so that the pain shall never return again, if we may rely on the Experience of such as have tried it for a long time. *Park.*

The Root is used in Physick, and contains a great deal of essential Salt and Oil. It is opening, proper to provoke Womens Terms, to expel Sand, Gravel or Phlegm from the Kidneys and Bladder; is good for the Diseases of the Liver and Spleen, and for the nephritick Cholick. *Lemery.*

By a Chymical Analysis, *Eringo* yields a volatile concrete Salt, Oil and Earth: It is much more alterating than diuretick. The Powder of the Root operates by Urine, and is very good in Ptisans for the Jaudice and Cachexy; but then it must be sharpened with Tartar and Steel. The Root is used in Comfit or Candy to excite Love. *Tauvry.*

When you chew *Eringo*, you find an Acrimony in it. The Leaves redden blue Paper a little, and the Roots redden it more; and therefore it is likely there is much of the nature of *Sal Ammoniack* in their Salt, but that it is united with Sulphur and earthy parts. By a Chymical Analysis, we draw from this Plant a moderate Quantity of volatile concrete Salt, a good deal of Oil, and a good deal of Earth. The Root of *common Eringo* is opening and diuretick, and is used in Broths, Ptizans and Apozems; but it is best to quicken these Remedies with Steel, and to add to them some of the Fruit of *Alkekengi*: For example, you may boil three Ounces of the Root of *Eringo* in three or four Quarts of water, in which there is an Ounce of the Filing of Steel, and six of the Berries of *Alkekengi* bruised and tied up in a Ragg. The distilled water of the tender Leaves of *Eringo*, drank for several times, either alone or mixed with half the quantity of Nut-water, removes Fevers and purges the Blood. *Tournefort.*

The first and third Species have an aromatick and very penetrating Taste, as it were nitrous and cooling. In short the Taste of this Plant is singular, insomuch that it may easily be distinguished by that Mark from all other Plants whatsoever. The Root is most celebrated of all the five greater opening Roots. It is praised as the most excellent Remedy for purging and cleansing the Reins, and in the Diseases of the Lungs and the Chest, for promoting and furthering Expectoration. The best way of using it for these purposes, is to make an Emulsion of the fresh Root just dug up; for by this Method you lose nothing of the volatile and most Spirituous part. This has likewise been commended among antiscorbutick Specifick. *Boerhaave in Dict. Bot.*

The *16th* Species is called *Ituba* by the People of *Surinam*; which word signifies the same thing as *fuga Serpentum* in *Latin*: because the Serpents fly at the very smell of it, and are never to be found in the place where it grows. The People of *America* reckon it among their best Alexipharmicks, or Antidotes against Poison, by reason of of its volatile Salt. It is so effectual in the Diseases of the Womb, that it will recover those who have been siezed with Fits of the Mother, by only holding it to their Nose and smelling to it. *Herman.*

It is accounted one of the best Alexipharmicks that grows in *Jamaica*. The distilled Water of the Plant is accounted an Excellent Remedy against the Falling Sickness; and is believed to be the best medicine for hysterick Passions. *Sloane.*

TABLE CLXXVII. *Fig.* 4.

GENUS III.

Hydrocotyle, MARSH-PENNYWORT.

Marſh-Pennywort is a Plant with a Roſe and umbellated Flower A, conſiſting of many Petals B placed orbicularly, and reſting on the Empalement C; which turns to a Fruit D compoſed of two plain and Semicircular Seeds E.

The Species of *Marſh-Pennywort* are,

1. Hydrocotyle vulgaris. *Common Marſh-Pennywort.* Ranunculus aquaticus, Cotyledonis folio, *C. B. Pin.* 180. Cotyledon aquatica, *J. B.* 3. 781. Aquatica Cotyledon, acris Septentrionalium, *Lob. Icon.* 387.

It propagates it ſelf either creeping under the ground, or on the Surface of the Earth, by round Tendrels, intercepted by many joints. Both the little Fibres or frequent white little Roots, the Leaves, and the Footſtalks that ſuſtain the Flowers, come forth at the joints. The Leaves are almoſt perfectly round, thick, a Fingers, breadth, gently notched round the edges, and ſmooth, and reſt on Footſtalks half a Palm long and better, hairy on the upper part, and poſſeſſing the Centers of the Leaves, from whence run Fibres to the edges of the Leaves like ſo many Rays. From the Wings of the Leaves come forth little Stalks, or rather Footſtalks a Digit long, ſlender and feeble, ſuſtaining eight or more glomerated Flowers on their Top. Now every Flower is compoſed of five very ſmall, ſharp, bright red Leaves and reſt on the top of ſingle, or perhaps two naked Seeds joined together, and as it were compreſſed; ſometimes there are two Clues of Flowers and Seeds, one upon the other, of the ſame Stalk; and there come forth often two Flower-bearing Footſtalks from the boſom of one and the ſame Leaf. The Taſte of the Plant ſeems rather bitter than acrid.

This Plant grows very commonly in Marſhes; and flowers after *Midſummer.*

2. Hydrocotyle Zeylanica, Aſari folio. *Marſh-Pennywort of* Zeylan *with an Aſarabaca Leaf.* Aſarina minor, Zeylanica, *Prodr. Par. Bat.* Valeriana Zeylanica, paluſtris, repens, Hederæ terreſtris folio, *Par. Bat.*

3. Hydrocotyle americana, Nymphœæ minoris folio. *American Marſh-Pennywort with a ſmall Water-Lilly Leaf.* Valerianella Coraſſavica, Nymphœæ minoris folio, *Par. Bat.*

4. Hydrocotyle americana, maxima, folio umbilicato, floribus in Umbellam radiatam naſcentibus, *Plum. The greateſt American Marſh-Pennywort, with an umbilicated Leaf, and Flowers growing in a radiated Umbel.*

This Genus is called Hydrocotyle from ὕδωρ, *aqua, &* κότυλη *cavitas*; becauſe the Leaves of this Plant are hollow, and it loves a marſhy ſoil.

It has a ſomewhat acrid and bitter Taſte and contains a great deal of Oil, Phlegm, eſſential and fixed Salts. It is opening, cleanſing and vulnerary. *Lemery.*

The COMPLEAT HERBAL.

The Eighth CLASS.

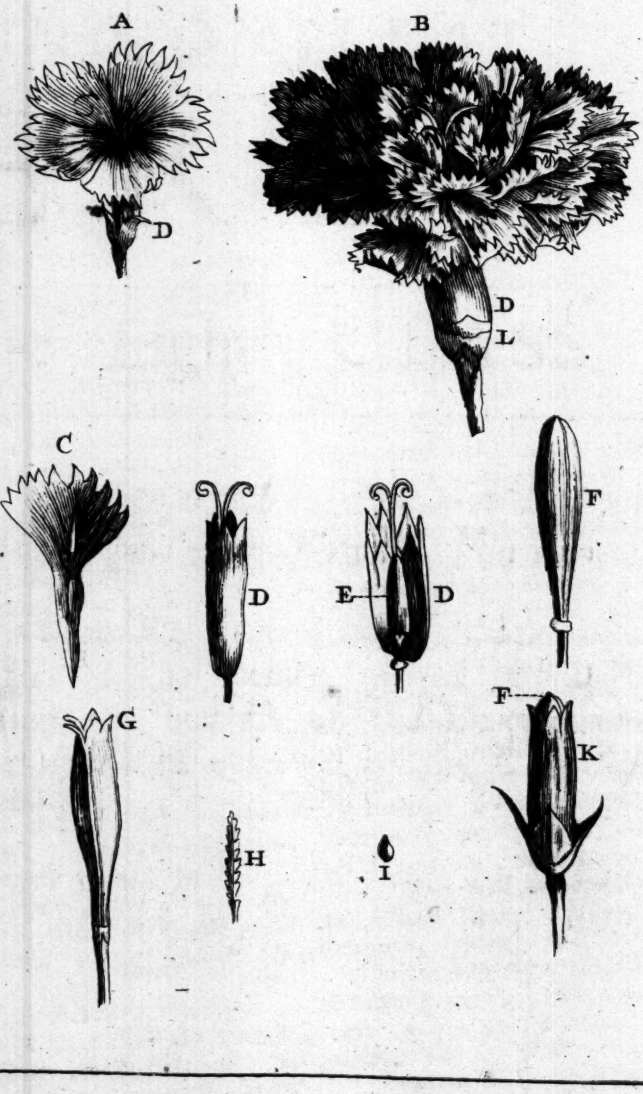
Herbs and Underſhrubs, with a Polypetalous and Clove-Gilly-flower, Flower.

That is called a *Clove-Gilly-flower Flower*, which is compoſed of many Leaves or Petals ranged circularly, that ſpring up from the bottom of the Empalement as out of a Pipe, as may be obſerved in the *Clove-Gilly-Flower* it ſelf; in which the *Clove-Gilly-flower Flower* differs from the *Roſe-Flower*.

SECT.


BRITISH MUSEUM
15
55
OCT

Caryophyllus. *Clove Gilly flower.*



SECT. I.

Herbs with a Clove-Gilly-flower Flower, whose Pointal turns to the Fruit.

TABLE CLXXVIII. GENUS. I.

Caryophyllus, CLOVE-GILLY-FLOWER.

Clove-Gilly-flower is a Plant, with a Flower, A, B, consisting of many Petals C ranged circularly, and rising out of a cylindrical and Membranous Empalement D, that is plated or scaley at bottom L. The Pointal E rises out of the same Empalement, and afterwards turns to a cylindrical Fruit F in like manner, gaping at the end G wrapt up in the Empalement K, and full of Seeds J, which are smooth and as it were foliaceous, and adhere to the *Placenta* H.

The Species of *Clove-Gilly-flower* are,

1. Caryophyllus maximus, ruber, *C. B. Pin.* 207. Caryophyllus maximus, plenus, flore rubro, *Eyst.* *The greatest Clove-Gilly-flower with a double red Flower.*

2. Caryophyllus maximus, lato Porri folio, *H. R. Par.* *Another very large Clove-Gilly-flower, with a broad Leek-Leaf.*

3. Caryophyllus maximus, variegatus, *C. B. Pin.* 207. *The greatest variegated Clove-Gilly-flower.* Caryophyllus major rubens & albicans, flore pleno, punctulis rubentibus, fortuitis aspersо, *Lob. Icon.* Betonica coronaria, flore pleno, maxima, punctis rubris variegata, *J. B.* 3. 327.

4. Caryophyllus maximus & pleniſſimus, colore mixto, carneo, corniculis quibusdam carneis, *Bry.* *The greatest and fullest Clove-Gilly-flower, of a mixt blush colour, with some flesh-coloured Horns.*

5. Caryophyllus maximus & pleniſſimus colore vario, in diversis foliis scarlatino, dilutius rubente, albo, *Bry.* *The greatest and fullest Clove-Gilly-flower, with a variegated Flower, sometimes of a Scarlet colour in several of the Leaves sometimes of a pale red, and sometimes of a white colour.*

6. Caryophyllus maximus & pleniſſimus, colore rubro, saturatiore, staminulis tribus niveis in medio, *Bry.* *The greatest and fullest Clove-Gilly-flower, with a deep red Flower, and three snowy Stamina in the middle.*

7. Caryophyllus flore rotundo, maximo, colore scarlatino & albo vivaci mixto, *H. R. Par.* *Clove-Gilly-flower, with a very large round Flower, with a mixture of Scarlet and lively White.*

8. Caryophyllus atropurpureus, & nivis albedine bicolor, amplo flore, *H. R. Par.* *Clove-Gilly-flower, with a large Flower mixed of a dark purple and snowy white colour.*

9. Caryophyllus maximus flore pleno, violaceo & albido, *H. R. Par.* *The greatest Clove-Gilly-flower, with a Violet and White double Flower.*

10. Caryophyllus maximus amplo flore albo & vegeto, Cinnabaris rubore splendens, *H. R. Par.* *The greatest Clove-Gilly-flower, with a large gay white Flower, shining with the Redness of Cinnabar.*

11. Caryophyllus altilis major, *C. B. Pin.* 307. *The greater Garden Clove-Gilly-flower* Betonica coronania, five Caryophyllus major, flore vario, *J. B.* 2. 327. Caryophyllus multiplex, *Lob. Icon.* 441.

From every Joint come forth two narrow, graſſy Leaves, ſharp-pointed at the end and of a blueiſh or grey colour. The Stalks are ſmooth, taper and a Cubit long, ſeldom longer, joined, full of Knots, and divided into Branches; on the longiſh tops of which are ſeen round ſmooth Empalements, dented on the upper part, which, when they open, ſet to view various kinds of Flowers, *viz.* white, purpliſh white, ſcarlet, blackiſh, purple, and variegated of ſeveral colours, and that not after one manner, but ſeveral: For ſometimes you find, the white and the ſcarlet-colours ſo mixed in theſe Flowers, that ſometimes the white, and ſometimes the red Leaves do moſt prevail in number. Nay you ſhall ſee ſome of them white in ſuch a manner that they are adorned with very ſmall red ſpots, and on the other hand ſome of them red, and beſtrewed all over with milk-white ſpots. And laſtly, on one and the ſame Stalk you ſhall often ſee two ſorts of Flowers as to the colour, that is, partly white marked with red ſpots, and ſometimes all over red or ſcarlet; and, which is ſtill more wonderful, you may often ſee Flowers of a different colour ſtanding on the ſame Footſtalk. In the middle of the Flower, appear *Stamina* with white Appendages, and two crooked Horns ſticking up above the Flower, which are ſometimes half an Inch higher. Theſe Horns are nothing elſe but the double Pointal riſing out of the top of the Seed-Veſſel, which is oblong and round, and contains black, rugged, flat Seed, when ripe. The Roots are ſingle and fibrous.

Clove-Gilly-flowers are commonly divided into two ſorts, *viz.* the *Garden* and the *wild ſorts*; and that very juſtly, ſince the *Garden* and the *wild kinds* do really differ *in Specie*: Although it cannot be denied but that in ſome places the Garden kinds grow wild; and Mr. *Ray* obſerved *Clove-Gilly-flowers* growing wild in *Italy*, which he ſuſpected to have been the firſt Parents of the Garden ſort; for he fancies, That from theſe were produced the cultivated or Garden *Clove-Gilly-flowers*, by repeated ſowing, tranſplanting, watering, and other culture and management. For daily Experience teaches us, that *Clove Gilly-flower* Seed ſown on a rich and well manured ſoil, eſpecially in a warm place, that is expoſed to the Sun, and defended from the Injuries of Air, will produce an Off-ſpring of Flowers different from the Parent both in Largeneſs and Make, as alſo in manifold Rows of the Leaves, and variety of Colours; which may be ſo much changed and improved by a careful Culture and Management, that they ſhall at laſt put on a new Face and Habit, ſo that it will be impoſſible for thoſe who are ignorant of, and but little verſed in this art, to know them to be the off-ſpring of the primitive Plant.

Some divide the Garden *Clove-Gilly-flowers* into great and ſmall, and both into thoſe with a double and thoſe with ſingle Flower. Again, others diſtinguiſh the Garden ſorts into thoſe with a ſingle and thoſe with a double Flower, and both kinds into many ſubordinate Species. But we look upon all theſe Varieties to be but one and the ſame Species, and therefore ſhall not enlarge in deſcribing them; nor were it poſſible for us to do that, ſhould we be ever ſo willing, ſince theſe varieties are infinnite; becauſe there ariſe new ones every day. Whoever has a mind to know the moſt noted and remarkable Species, may conſult *Parkinſon*, *C. Bauhinus*, the *Hortus Eyſtettenſis*, the *Florilegium* of *Theodore de Bry*, the *Hortus floridus* of *Criſpinus Paſſeus*, the *Florilegium* of *Emanuel Swertz*, and others.

12. Caryophyllus totus albus, *Swert. Clove-Gilly-flower all over white.*

13. Caryophyllus rubeus & ſanguineus, *Ruby and blood-coloured Clove-Gilly-flower. Swert.*

14. Caryophyllus albus, lineis & notulis rubris diſtinctus, *Swert. White Clove-Gilly-flower, marked with red ſtripes and ſpots.*

15. Caryophyllus multiplex, flore ex purpura rubeſcente, *Eyſt. Manifold Clove-Gilly-flower, with a reddiſh purple Flower.*

16. Ca-

16. Caryophyllus flore major, partim carneus, partim albus, rubris ſtriis ac punctulis variegatus. *Clove-Gilly-flower with a large Flower, partly fleſh-coloured and partly white, variegated with red Stripes and Spots.*

17. Caryophyllus multiplex, ſingulis florum foliis, è rubro & albo dimidiatim diviſis & punctatis, *Eyſt.* *Double Clove Gilly-flower, every Leaf of whoſe Flowers is one half red and one half white, and marked with red and white Spots.*

18. Caryophyllus cocco ſaturatiore & niveo colore varius, *H. R. Par.* *Clove-Gilly-flower mixed of a deep Scarlet and a Snowy-colour.*

19. Caryophyllus maximus, multiplex, ſubalbidus, punctulis intensè purpureis, *H. R. Par.* *The greateſt double, whitiſh Clove-Gilly-flower, with very deep purple Spots.*

20. Caryophyllus maximus, ex vivido candore & ſcarlatino cõlore mixtus, *H. R. Par.* *The greateſt double Clove-Gilly-flower, mixed of a lively white and a ſcarlet colour.*

21. Caryophyllus maximus, rotundo flore, obſcuro cocco & ſplendenti albedine perfuſo, *H. R. Par.* *The greateſt Clove-Gilly-flower, with a round Flower, mixed of a dark ſcarlet and ſhining white colour.*

22. Caryophyllus maximus, multiplex, incarnato flore & albo variegatus, *H. R. Par.* *The greateſt double Clove-Gilly-flower, with a Flower variegated with Carnation and White.*

23. Caryophyllus flore ampla, albo, multiplici, ſuave rubente colore perfuſus, *H. R. Par.* *Clove-Gilly-flower, with a large Flower, which is white and double, and mixed with a fine red colour.*

24. Caryophyllus flore multiplici maximo, lutosè albo, notulis & punctis veluti rubigine pictis, *H. R. Par.* *Clove-Gilly-flower, with a very large double Flower, of a white Clay colour, marked with Specks and Spots, as it were with Ruſt.*

25. Caryophyllus plenus, colore umbilico tenus rubeſcens, inſtar florum Perſici mali foliis latioribus, *Eyſt.* *Double Clove-Gilly-flower, of a reddiſh colour to the Navel, like the Flowers of Peach-Tree, and broad Leaves.*

26. Caryophyllus plenus, purpuraſcens, punctatis foliis, *Eyſt.* *Double Clove-Gilly-flower, of a purpliſh-colour, with ſpotted Leaves.*

27. Caryophyllus purpureus, punctulis intensè purpurei coloris, *Eyſt.* *Purple Clove-Gilly-flower, with ſpots of a deep purple colour.*

28. Caryophyllus ſubviridi flore, *Suvert.* *Clove-Gilly-flower, with a greeniſh Flower.*

29. Caryophyllus albus, lineis Cremiſini coloris, & Caryophyllus minor, albus, lineis purpuro-violaceis diſtinctus, *Suvert.* *White Clove-Gilly-flower, with crimſon ſtripes, and ſmaller white Clove-Gilly-flower, marked with purple-Violet ſtripes.*

30. Caryophyllus miniatus, medio albeſcens, *Eyſt.* *Clove-Gilly-flower of the colour of red Lead, and whitiſh in the middle.*

31. Caryophyllus flore, colore violaceo, *Bry.* *Clove-Gilly-flower with a double Flower of a Violet-colour.*

32. Caryophyllus pleno flore, Mali Aurantii colore, *C. B. Pin.* 208. *Clove-Gilly-flower with a double Flower of the colour of an Orange.* Caryophyllus pleno flore, Sileſiacus, miniatus, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 286. Betonica coronaria, rara, flore Phœniceo, pleno, *J. B.* 3.327.

23. Caryophyllus dinidia parte Arantii colore, altera candida & parmixta, *Bry.* *Clove-Gilly flower with one half of an Orange colour, and the other white and mixed.*

34. Caryophyllus altilis, medius, dilutè violaceo flore, *H. R. Par.* *Middle, Garden Clove-Gilly-flower, with a bright Violet Flower.*

35. Caryophyllus altilis, minor, flore lureo-palleſcente, *H. R. Par.* *Smaller Garden Clove-Gilly-flower, with a pale yellow Flower.*

36. Caryophyllus altilis, minor, variegatus, *R. R. Par.* *Small Garden variegated Clove-Gilly-flower,*

37. Caryophyllus hortenſis, ſimplex, flore majore, *C. B. Pin.* 208. *Single, Garden Clove-Gilly-flower, with a large Flower.* Caryophyllus ſylveſtris, major, vulgatior, *Lob. Icon.* 440.

38. Ca-

38. Caryophyllus hortenſis, ſimplex, flore major, pallidè purpuraſcente vel incarnato, *C. B. Pin.* 208. *Single, Garden Clove-Gilly-flower, with a large pale-purpliſh or Carnation Flower.*

39. Caryophyllus ſimplex, hortenſis, verſicolor, *Eyſt. Variegated ſingle Garden Clove-Gilly-flower.*

40. Caryophyllus major, ſylveſtris, variegatus, *Eyſt. Great, variegated, wild Clove-Gilly-flower.*

41. Caryophyllus pleno flore, minor, *C. B. Pin.* 208. *Small Clove-Gilly-flower, with a double Flower.* Hortorum Caryophyllus multiplex, minor, rubro, ſtriatus, verſicolor, peramœnus, *Lob. Icon.* 442.

42. Caryophyllus ſupinus, flore pleno, rubro, argenteis micis aſperſo, *C. B. Pin.* 208. *Groveling Clove-Gilly-flower, with a red double Flower, beſtrewed with ſilver Specks.* Caryophyllus 7, pleno flore *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 285.

The Rarity of the Leaves of this *Clove-Gilly-flower* deſerves a Deſcription; for they are ſo very like the Leaves of *Hyſſop* in their whole Make, Colour and Shape, tho' not in their Smell and Taſte, that they may well deceive any one that gathers them. But the Stalks are a Palm long, jointed like the Stalks of *wild Clove-Gilly-flower*, ſomewhat rough and hairy, and bear Flowers like thoſe of *Wood-Clove-Gilly-Flower*, which conſiſt of five Leaves, and are hairy on the upper part of a fine red colour, ſpecked with ſilver ſpots, each of whoſe Leaves are ſtriped with a deep Scarlet Line, and the borders are ſnipped: Then they are dyed of a greeniſh yellow colour on the lower part, the Borders being beſtrewed with a gentle Red. This is a creeping Plant.

It loves ſhady places. *Cluſius* obſerved, and deſcribed a Species, or rather a Variety of this Plant, with a double Flower, in ſome Garden.

43. Caryophyllus multiplex, laciniatus *C. B. Pin. Double, jagged Clove-Gilly-flower.* Betonica coronaria, five Caryophylleus flos, folio tenuiſſimè diſſecto, flore pleno, purpuraſcente, *J. B.* 331. Caryophyllus purpureus, flore multiplici, profunde laciniato, *Lob. Icon.* 442.

44. Caryophyllus multiplici laciniato flore incarnato, *Eyſt. Clove-Gilly-flower with a double, jagged, Carnation Flower.*

45. Caryophyllus flore tenuiſſimè diſſecto, *C. B. Pin.* 209. *Clove-Gilly-flower, with a Flower very finely cut.* Betonica coronaria tenuiſſimè diſſecta five Caryophyllæa ſuperba, elatior, vulgaris, *J. B.* 3. 330. ſuperba alba, medio corollâ purpuro-violaceâ obſoletâ cincta, *Lob. Icon.* 450.

This Species has many Stalks, which are a Cubit or two Cubits high, branched and jointed, cloathed with ſeveral Leaves underneath, which are pretty broad, nine Inches long, and greeniſh; but the Leaves that are above are like thoſe of the other *Botanicæ Coroniæ*, two of them embracing the Joints, and of a bitter Taſte. The Flowers on long Footſtalks are ſparſed and many, ſhut up in long Empalements, conſiſting of five ſmall Leaves, which are ſometimes white and ſometimes purpliſh, cut into very long and very ſmall Jaggs, with a greeniſh Navel covered with purpliſh Down, of a very agreeable ſmell that ſtrikes the Noſe at a good diſtance. To the Flowers ſucceed ſmall, long Seed-veſſels almoſt two Inches long, notched on the upper end into four parts, ſticking out without the Empalement, which conſiſts of a Tunicle and ſome ſhort Leaves next to the Footſtalk, abounding with black, flat, chaffy Seed. The Root is fibrous.

It grows on the Hills in the Neighbourhood of *Geneva*, but in ſmall quantity; and Mr. *Ray* found it in ſome parts of *Germany*; as for Inſtance, in ſome Woods not far from *Weiſſenbergh* a Town in *Franconia*. It grows wild, ſays *Cluſius*, in the wet Meadows about *Vienna*, as alſo on the Declivities of the Copſes adjoining to the Meadows, in moſt parts of *Auſtria*. It flowers later than the other Species *viz.* in *July* and the whole Month of *Auguſt*.

46. Caryophyllus flore tenuiſſimè diſſecto, carneo, *C. B. Pin.* 210. *Clove-Gilly-flower with a bluſh Flower very finely cut.*

47. Cary-

47. Caryophillus flore tenuiſſimè diſſecto, albo, *C. B. Pin.* 210. *Clove-Gilly-flower with a white Flower very finely cut.* Caryophyllus pulmarius, albus, *Tabern. Icon.* 286.

48. Caryophyllus ſylveſtris, flore laciniato, albo, inodoro, *C. B. Pin.* 210. *Wild Clove-Gilly-flower, with a jagged, white Flower without ſmell.* Betonica coronaria, ſive Caryophyllus flore tenuiter laciniato majore, albo, & dilutius rubente, *J. B.* 3. 331. Superba major, flore albo, *Lob. Icon.* 449.

49. Caryophyllus ſylveſtris, alter, flore laciniato, odoratiſſimo, *C. B. Pin.* 210. *Another wild Clove-Gilly-flower, with a very ſweet ſmelling, jagged Flower.* Superba Auſtriaca Cluſii, *Lob. Icon.* 451.

50. Caryophyllus ſylveſtris, alter, flore laciniato, odoratiſſimo, candido, *C. B. Pin.* 210. *Another wild Clove-Gilly flower, with a very ſweet-ſmelling, white, jagged Flower.*

51. Caryophyllus ſylveſtris, tertius, flore laciniato, ſtaminulis corniculatis, odoratis, *C. B. Pin.* 210. *A third wild Clove-Gilly-flower, with a jagged Flower, and ſweet ſmelling horned ſtamina.* Betonica coronaria, minus ramoſa flore tenuiter fimbriato, albo, corniculis duobus emergentibus, J. B. 3 532. Caryophyllus ſylveſtris, v *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 283.

This Species has a thick and black, hard and ligneous Root, which puts forth many branches that ſpreads upon the ground, which are likewiſe black, tough, and put forth fibres: From theſe come forth little Stalks nine Inches long, jointed, and loaded on the lower part with ſhort, narrow, graſſy Leaves, of a blueiſh colour, there being ſet two always oppoſite to one another, and then others more thinſet at the Joints or Knots. On the Tops of the Stalks ſtand long Empalements, containing a white, ſweet, ſmelling Flower, conſiſting of five Leaves very much jagged, from whoſe Navel riſe up two pretty long *Stamina*, that bend like the Horns of a Butterfly. Then in the long Heads is contained flat Seed, as in the other *Clove Gilly-flowers.*

It grows on the Mountain of *Hamburg*, among the Stones, both on the South and North ſide, and flowers in *May.*

There is likewiſe another kind of it found there, with longer Stalks, and bearing more Flowers, which reſemble the former in make and colour, but wanting the crooked or bending Horns, and having inſtead of them ten *Stamina*, which riſe a little above the Surface of the Flower; and the Heads which contain the Seed are longer.

I found a third larger kind, ſays *Cluſius*, at the bottom of the Hill that overlooks the Town of *Medeling*, about 3 Miles diſtant from *Vienna.* This has firmer longer Stalks, as alſo a larger Flower, tho' no leſs jagged round the borders, without ſmell, of a pure milk-white colour, or a light Red, or a ſort of bluſh-colour, the circumference of the Navel in both Species being poſſeſſed by ſhort purple Hairs, but without Horns, inſtead of which are ten *Stamina*; otherwiſe they agree both in Leaves, Root, and time of flowering. All theſe, however, ſeem to be nothing but Varieties of the ſame Species.

52. Caryophyllus ſylveſtris, flore laciniato, ſine corniculis, odoro, *C. B. Pin.* 210. *Wild Clove-gilly-flower, with a ſweet ſmelling jagged Flower, and no Horns.* Betonica coronaria ſylveſtris, flore ſimplici, laciniato, rubro, *J. B.* 3. 328. Caryophyllus ſylveſtris, flore ſimplici, laciniato, rubro, *Lob. Icon.* 443.

53. Caryophyllus arboreſcens, Creticus, *C. B. Pin.* 208. *Prodr.* 104. Betonica coronaria, arborea, Cretica, *J. B.* 3. 328. Caryophyllus ſylveſtris, arboreus, *P. Alp. Exot.* 38. *Tree Clove-Gilly-flower of* Candy.

From a thick, white, hard and ligneous Root riſe white, round, ſmooth, jointed, ligneous Stalks, divided into branches. The Leaves are grey, about half an Inch long, narrow, and ſtiff, ending in a ſharp and pricking Point; and are thick-ſet only about the tops of the Suckers and Circles; inſomuch that you would imagine you ſaw ſo many Buſhes; for on all the reſt of the Stalk they fall quickly, and leave that knotty roughneſs or unevenneſs that is to be ſeen there. The Empalements, which are ſmall before the Flower blows, are

fall

full of Prickles like Burrs, and the very Point of the Cup pricks. In the mean while theſe ſame Prickles remaining, the Empalement grows longer and preſents a perfectly round ſingle Flower, compoſed of five Leaves, that are ſnipped on the borders, of a light purple colour, ſtreaked, and marked with a deep red line beyond the middle, by the meeting of all which it deſcribes a Circle, under which appears a ſort of Down. The middle, is poſſeſſed by *Stamina* of the ſame colour with the Flowers.

It flowers in the Months of *July* and *Auguſt*, and continues for many years; but muſt be put into a Hot-houſe in Winter.

54. Caryophyllus ſimplex, flore minore, pallidè rubente, *C. B. Pin.* 208. *Single Clove-Gilly-flower, with a ſmall pale reddiſh Flower.* Caryophyllus ſylveſtris, tertius, flore pallido, ſuave rubente, *Lob. Icon.* 443.

This Species grows on Stones and Brick-Walls, much after the ſame manner as *Keiri* or *Leucoium Luteum.*

55. Caryophyllus ſimplex, minor, flore punctato, *C. B. Pin.* 208. *Small ſingle Clove Gilly-flower, with a ſpotted Flower.* Betonica coronaria minima, micis aureis aſperſa, *J. B.* 3. 329. Caryophyllus alter, minimus, flore ſimplici, micis aureis aſperſo, *Lob. Icon.* 444.

56. Caryophyllus ſimplex, ſupinus, latifolius, *C. B. Pin.* 208. *Low, broad-leav'd, ſingle Clove Gilly-flower,.* Betonica coronaria, ſive Caryophyllus minor, folio viridi, nigricante, repens, flore argenteis punctis notato, *J. B.* 3. 329. Caryophyllus minimus, pulchellus, ſupinis, maculis argenteis aureiſve aſperſus, *Lob. Ion.* 444.

57. Caryophyllus ſimplex, ſupinus, anguſtifolius, *C. B. Pin.* 208. *Narrow-leav'd, low, ſingle Clove-Gilly-flower.* Caryophyllus Virgineus, *Tabern. Icon.* 283.

58. Caryophyllus barbatus, flore multiplici, *C. B. Pin.* 208. Betonica coronaria, latifolia, petræa, pleno flore rubro, vel ad purpuram accedente, *J. B.* 3. 333. Caryophyllus Carthuſianorum, III *Tabern. Icon.* 286.

59. Caryophyllus barbatus, flore multiplici, albo, *C. B. Pin.* 208. *Bearded Clove-Gilly-flower, with a double white Flower.* Betonica coronaria, latifolia, petræa, pleno flore albo, *J. B.* 3. 333. Armeria alba; multiflora, *Suvert.*

60. Caryophyllus barbatus, flore roſeo, *C. B. Pin.* 208. *Bearded Clove-Gilly-flower, with a Roſe-Flower.* Armeria & ſeparatim diſpoſitis floribus, duplicibus & magnis coloreque ruberrimus, *Suvert.*

61. Caryophyllus barbatus, horrenſis, latifolius, ſimplex flore carneo, *H. L. Bat. Single, Garden, broad-leav'd, bearded Clove-Gilly-flower, with a bluſh Flower.*

62. Caryophyllus barbatus, hortenſis, latifolius, ruber, foliis variegatis. *Broad-leav'd, red Garden, bearded Clove-gilly-flower, with variegated Leaves.*

63. Caryophyllus barbatus, hortenſis, latifolius ruber, *C. B. Pin.* 208. *Broad-leav'd, red, bearded, Garden Clove-gilly-flower.* Caryophyllus Carthuſianorum, 1. *Tabern. Icon.* 285.

64. Caryophyllus barbatus, hortenſis, latifolius, albus, C. B. *Pin.* 209. *Broad-leav'd, white, bearded Clove-gilly-flower.* Flos armerius, albus, *Eyſt.*

65. Caryophyllus barbatus, hortenſis, latifolius, diverſicolor, *C. B. Pin.* 209. *Broad-leav'd, bearded Clove-gilly-flower of various colour.* Betonica coronaria, latifolia, petræa, flore punctulis albis notato, J. B. 3. 333. Flos armerius variegatus, *Eyſt.*

The ligneous Root ſends up Stalks one or two Cubits high, ſmooth, round, jointed and naked; at each joint of which are ſet dark green Leaves like thoſe of *Lilly.* On the tops of the Stalks and Branches ſtand many ſweet-ſmelling Flowers joined together in form of an Umbel, in oblong reddiſh Empalements, of a ſcarlet colour, and ſnipped round the borders, having a Circle of white and deeep purple ſpots about the lower part of the Leaves.

There are infinite Varieties of this Species, which you may find in *Parkinſon*, and other Authors, who have written of Flowers.

Geſner writes, that it grows on rocky, ragged aud ſtoney Hills, and in Sandy open places.

The

The Empalement of every Flower is ſurrounded by ſix, narrow, pointed Leaves, that are longer than the Empalement it ſelf. The Cylindrical Seed-veſſels contain black Seeds, reſembling thoſe of common *Clove-gilly flower*. The Flowers, which are white when they firſt blow, turn by degrees of a purpliſh colour.

66. Caryophyllus barbatus, hortenſis, anguſtifolius, *C. B. Pin.* 209. Betonica coronaria, latifolia, anguſtiore calyculo, foliis faſtigiatis cincto, ſubrubente flore Lobelii, & Armerius ſimplex, flos Pannonicus Cluſii, *J. B.* 3. 333. Armeria altera, ſuaverubente flore, ſed anguſtiore calyculo, foliis faſtigiatis cincto, *Lob. Icon.* 448.

From a white fibrous Root come forth ſeveral Heads of Leaves a Palm long, almoſt an Inch broad, of a dark green colour, much like thoſe of narrow-leav'd *Plantain*, in which are two ſmall Nerves extended lengthwiſe along the Rib.

The Stalks are a Cubit and half long, upright, ſmooth, and divided into ſeveral branches, along whoſe joints are ſet two narrow ſtraight Leaves placed alternately. The Tops of the Branches are loaded with ſweet-ſmelling Flowers, ſomewhat reſembling the Flowers of that Species called *Superba*, but not ſo deeply and finely cut, of a purple colour, eſpecially about the Middle and Navel of the Leaves, the Extremites and Segments tending to white and in ſome very white, on which appear two ſmall whitiſh Prickles. The Root and Leaves have a bitter Taſte.

67. Caryophyllus barbatus, hortenſis, anguſtifolius, flore plenè rubro, *C.B. Pin.* 209. *Narrow-leav'd, bearded, Garden Clove-gilly-flower, with a Flower entirely red.*

68. Caryophyllus barbatus, hortenſis, anguſtifolius, flore lactei candoris, maculis aſperſo, *C. B. Pin.* 209. *Narrow-leav'd, bearded, Garden Clove-gilly-flower, with a milk white Flower, full of Spots.*

69. Caryophyllus barbatus, hortenſis, anguſtifolius, flore niveo, oris carnei coloris, *C. B. Pin.* 209. *Narrow-leav'd, bearded, Garden Clove gilly-flower, with a Snowy Flower, whoſe borders are of a bluſh colour.*

70. Caryophyllus barbatus, hortenſis, anguſtifolius, flore omnino niveo, *C. B. Pin.* 209. *Narrow-leav'd, Garden, and bearded Clove-gilly-flower, with a Flower entirely ſnowy.*

71. Caryophyllus barbatus, hortenſis, anguſtifolius, floribus paucioribus, dilutius rubentibus, & carnei coloris, *C. B. Pin.* 209. *Narrow-leav'd, bearded, Garden Clove-gilly-flower, with fewer Flowers, of a fainter red, and a bluſh colour.*

72. Caryophyllus barbatus, hortenſis, anguſtifolius, flore purpuraſcente, oris albis, *C. B. Pin* 209. *Narrow-leav'd, bearded, Garden Clove-gilly flower, with a purpliſh Flower, and white Borders.*

73. Caryophyllus barbatus, hortenſis, anguſtifolius, floribus primum lactei candoris, deinde omnino purpuraſcentibus, *C. B. Pin.* 209. *Narrow-leav'd, bearded, Garden Clove-gilly-flower, with Flowers of a milky whiteneſs, and then entirely purpliſh.*

74. Caryophyllus barbatus, ſylveſtris, *C. B. Pin.* 209. *Wild bearded Clove-gilly-flower.* Viola barbata, anguſtifolia Dalecampii, *J. B.* 3. 335. Armeria ſylveſtris, altera, calyculo foliolis faſtigiatis cincto. *Lob. Icon.* 448. Deptford-*Pink*.

From a white, ligneous, ſingle Root furniſhed with innumerable capillary Fibres, come forth ſeveral ſmall, round, pretty firm and ſtiff Stalks, of a ſullied green colour, ſmooth on the lower part, and covered with very ſhort and ſcarce diſcernible Down above, jointed, with great diſtances betwixt the joints, not much above a Palm high in the wild Plant, but a Cubit high and better when cultivated. At the Joints are ſet two narrow, oblong, ſharp and graſſy Leaves. The Stalks are parted at the Joints into many Branches, on the tops of which are generally crowds of Empalements, but not in the form of an Umbel, ſitting upon ſhort or no Foot-ſtalks, of a Cylindrical Figure, ſmall, an Inch long, chanelled, and ſurrounded with two narrow, ſharp-pointed, equal or longer Leaves; out of which peep ſmall Flowers of a beautiful red colour, with narrow Leaves, whoſe ſides do not touch one another when the Flower blows and ſpreads, blunter than in the other Species,

oundiſh at the end, and cut with one or wo notches, full of deep ſpots about the Navel; to which ſucceed, (in oblong cylindrical Seed-veſſels, which when ripe open into four Teeth) ſmall, cornered, black Seeds. The Leaves that riſe the firſt year after ſowing from the Root, are much broader, and are about half an Inch broad, and much the ſame breadth from bottom to top, which is roundiſh, and above two fingers long, of a faded green colour, ſmooth, and having no diſcernible Nerves except the middle Rib.

The ſecond year after it has been ſown, it ſends up Stalks, and after it has born Seed it totally periſhes.

It is to be found in many Meadows and Paſtures, eſpecially in a ſandy and gravelly ſoil; and flowers in ſummer.

75 Caryophyllus ſylveſtris, prolifer, *C. B. Pin.* 209. *Proliferous wild Clove-gilly-flower.* Betonica coronaria, ſquamoſa, ſylveſtris, *J. B.* 3 335. Armeria prolifera, *Lob. Icon.* 449.

It ſends up ſeveral ſmooth, upright, jointed, Stalks, nine Inches long, and ſometimes above a Cubit long; at each joint of which are ſet two narrow, graſſy Leaves. On the Tops of the Stalks and Branches ſits an Empalement, having white Scales, producing a pale red Flower, which withering, there comes another Flower, and then ſucceed ſeveral, every one wrapt in their own Cups, in ſo great a number (being ſeven or eight) that at laſt the belly of the pregnant Empalement, which embraces the younger ones with their Flowers, burſts by reaſon of their numerous offſpring. The Flowers are very ſmall, and are generally ſingle, and very rarely blow and appear, out of the Empalement, two together.

It is very common in *Italy, Sicily, France* and *Germany*, eſpecially in barren Paſtures.

76. Caryophyllus ſylveſtris, prolifer, flore albo. *Proliferous wild Clove-gilly-flower, with a white Flower.*

77. Caryophyllus ſylveſtris, prolifer, flore ſingulari. *Proliferous wild Clove-gilly-flower, with a ſingle Flower.* Caryophyllo prolifero affinis, unico ex quolibet capitulo flore, *C. B. Pin.* 209. Caryophyllus ſylveſtris, minimus, *Tabern Icon.* 287.

78. Caryophyllus ſylveſtris, vulgaris, latifolius, *C. B. Pin.* 209. *Common, broad-leav'd wild, Clove-gilly-flower.* Betonica coronaria ſive Caryophyllus ſylveſtris, vulgatiſſimus, *J. B.* 3. 334. Caryophyllus montanus, 1. *Tabern Icon.* 289.

This Plant has ſeveral Stalks, and from different Heads, which are upright, round and ſcraggy, ſometimes a Palm, ſometimes a foot, and ſometimes a Cubit, high, and not branched, unleſs ſometimes at the top. The Leaves are graſſy, green, two at every joint, and more numerous near the Root. The Root is long and pretty thick, of a dusky colour without, and white within, and of a bitteriſh Taſte. The Flowers are ſometimes ſingle, and ſometimes ſeveral together, of a charming red colour, of no remarkable ſmell, notched on the obtuſe border, ſtanding in an oblong, round, and blackiſh red Empalement, at whoſe bottom are ſet ſharp Leaves equal to the Empalement, and often ſhorter.

This is a very common Plant all over *Germany, Italy* and *Sicily*, in Meadows, Paſtures, and uncultivated Fields.

79. Caryophyllus montanus, multiflorus, *Tabern Icon.* 289. *Many flowered mountain Clove-gilly flower.*

80. Caryophyllus montanus, umbellatus, floribus variis, luteis, ferrugineis, Italicus, *Barr. Icon. Umbellated Mountain Clove-gilly-flower of Italy, with changeable yellow and ruſty Flowers.*

81. Caryophyllus ſylveſtris, vulgaris, anguſtifolius, *C. B. Pin.* 209. *Common, narrow-leav'd, wild Clove-gilly-flower.* Caryophyllus mountanus, albus, *Tabern. Icon.* 288.

82. Caryophyllus ſylveſtris, flore magno, inodoro, hirſuto, *C. B. Pin.* 209. *Wild Clove-gilly-flower, with a large hairy Flower without ſmell.* Caryophillæus ſylveſtris, 2 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 283.

83. Caryophyllus ſylveſtris, humilis, flore unico, *C. B. Pin.* 209. *Low wild Clove-gilly-flower with one flower only.* Betonica coronaria ſive Caryophyllæa, repens, rubra & alba, *J. B.* 3. 328. Caryophyllæus, 4 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 283. *Maiden Pink.*

The

The Root is ſmall, long, furniſhed with a few Fibres, and ſpreads a great many branches that lean down and lye upon the ground, and then ſend down Roots. The little Stalks that ſuſtain the Flowers, are a Palm and a half or nine Inches long, round, ſmall and feeble, jointed, and cloathed with thick-ſet Leaves, two placed oppoſite to one another, embracing the Stalk without Footſtalks, ſometimes a finger long, but generally ſhorter, ſuſtaining two or three red Flowers on their top, and remarkable for a Circle or Crown of deep ſpots about the Navel, ſtanding in a long Empalement the borders being cut into five ſharp Segments, as in the other *Clove-gilly-flowers*. Thoſe Branches or little Stalks that lye on the ground and do not bear Flowers, are cloathed with many narrow and not very ſharp Leaves, ſhorter than thoſe on the Stalks. The Seed in the Empalement is chaffy and brown.

It grows wild here with us in *England* only in ſandy places, and flowers from Summer ro Autumn.

It grows in great plenty by the way ſide on the ſandy Hills near *Nottingham*. Mr. *Ray* likewiſe obſerved it on ſuch like ſandy hills near *Sandy*, a village in *Bedfordſhire*; as alſo on a hill not far from *Hilderſham* in *Cambridgeſhire*: Mr. *Willoughby* found the ſame not far from *Bridgenorth*, a Town in the Country of *Salop*. And laſtly, Dr. *Hoſenell* found, it on *Mantham-hill*, near *Slough* about a mile and half from *Windſor*.

The *Clove gilly-flower* that grows in theſe parts, bears two or three and ſometimes more Flowers on one Stalk; whereas that deſcribed by *Cluſius* and *Bauhinus* bears commonly but one Flower, (and ſometimes two) on the ſame Stalk; ſo that we are in doubt whether they agree in Species or no, tho' they agree very well both in Figure and Deſcription: We ſhall therefore ſubjoin the Deſcription given by *Cluſius*.

This Plant, ſays he, has round, jointed Stalks nine Inches high; and two Leaves ſet at every joint, oppoſite to one another, which are oblong, narrow, hard, pointed, and of a blueiſh colour. The Flower coming out of the reddiſh Empalement, is generally but one on every Stalk (tho' ſometimes there are two) conſiſting of five Leaves, which are gently fringed, of a reddiſh light purple colour, hairy about the Navel, and ſhining with a deeper Purple, and without ſmell; out of the Center of whoſe Navel ſtick up two ſhort Chives The Seed in the Empalements is chaffy and brown. The Root is long, ſpreading ſlender Fibres, from whoſe Head ſeveral Stalks diffuſe themſelves wide around and cloſe.

It is found on *Hamburgh-Hill* two Miles above *Poſon*, and eight below *Vienna* in *Auſtria*, where it flowers in *May*; but tranſplanted into Gardens, it flowers in *April*. But our *Clove-gilly-flower* begins to flower much later, and continues to flower till Autumn.

84. Caryophyllus ſylveſtris, Carinthiacus, ruber, *C. B. Pin.* 209. *Red, wild Clove-gilly-flower of* Carinthia. Caryophylæus 4 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 283.

It has a pretty thick Root covered with black bark, furniſhed with a good many fibres, and divided about into ſome Branches, which produce many Heads on the Surface of the ground, which are compoſed of ſmall greeniſh graſſy Leaves: Among which riſe up ſome little branches or little jointed Stalks, which are a Palm long, and at every joint two ſmall Leaves. On every Stalk a pretty large ſingle Empalement, in which ſtands a pale red Flower conſiſting of five Leaves, which are ſomewhat ſnipped about the edges, out of whoſe Navel come forth ſometimes two whitiſh Horns with ſome *Stamina*. The Seed is black and chaffy, as in the others.

It grows on *Taurus*, a Mountan of *Carinthia*, flowers in *July*, and produces ripe Seed in *Auguſt*.

Mr. *Ray* found this *Clove-gilly-flower* on Mount *Jura* near *Geneva*.

85. Caryophyllus ſylveſtris, floribus lanuginoſis, hirſutis, *C. B. Pin.* 210. *Wild Clove-gilly-flower, with downy and hairy Flowers.* Caryophyllus plumarius, purpurocœruleus, *Tabern. Icon.* 287.

86. Caryophyllus ſylveſtris, floribus hirſutis, candidis, *C. B. Pin.* 210. *Wild Clove-gilly-flower, with white hairy flowers.* Betonica coronaria, minus ramoſa flore tenuiter fimbriato, plane albo, ſine corniculis, *J. B.* 3.332.

87. Caryophyllus minimus, muralis, *C. B. Pin.* 211. *The ſmalleſt Clove-gilly-flower.* Betonica coronaria, ſive Tunica minima, *J. B.* 3. 337. Tunica minima, *Lugd.* 1191.

88. Caryophyllus ſylveſtris, calidarum regionum. *Wild Clove-gilly-flower of hot Countries.* Caryophylli flores ſylveſtres. *Cam. Epit.* 351.

89. Caryophyllus ſylveſtris & ſaxatilis, flore magno, lacteo, ſubtus ad ſpadiceum colorem vergente. *Wild Stone Clove-gilly-flower, with a large milk white Flower, inclining to a Bay-colour underneath.*

90. Caryophyllus Creticus, arboreus, Junipero folio. *Tree Clove-gilly-flower, of* Candy, *with a Juniper Leaf.*

91. Caryophyllus Græcus, arboreus, Leucoii folio, peramaro. *Greek Tree-Clove-gilly-flower, with a very bitter Wall-flower Leaf.*

92. Caryophyllus Orientalis, minimus, tenuiſſimè laciniatus, flore purpureo. *The ſmalleſt, finely jagged Oriental Clove-gilly-flower, with a purple Flower*

Idem flore albo. *The ſame with a white Flower.*

93. Caryophyllus Orientalis, fruticoſus, tenuiſſimo folio, flore laciniato. *Oriental ſhrub Clove-gilly-flower, with a very ſmall Leaf, and a jagged Flower.*

94. Caryophyllus montanus, ſaxatilis, flore dilute rubente foliis anguſtiſſimis Micheli. *Mountain Clove gilly-flower, with a pale red flower and very narrow leaves.*

This Genus is called *Caryophyllus* from the ſmell which reſembles that of *Caryophyllus aromaticus* or *Clove*, and perhaps alſo from ſome likeneſs that the blown Flower with its Empalement bears to the Cloves. Some of the Antients fancy it was called *Vettonica* or *Betonica* from the *Vettones*, a People of *Spain*.

The Flowers of the 11*th* Species are what are moſt uſed in the ſhops: They are moderately hot and dry, cephalick and cordial. The chief uſe of them is in the Vertigo and Apoplexy, the Falling Sickneſs and other diſeaſes of the Head and Nerves, in Swooning and Palpitation of the Heart. They bring away Worms, and make Womens Travail eaſy.

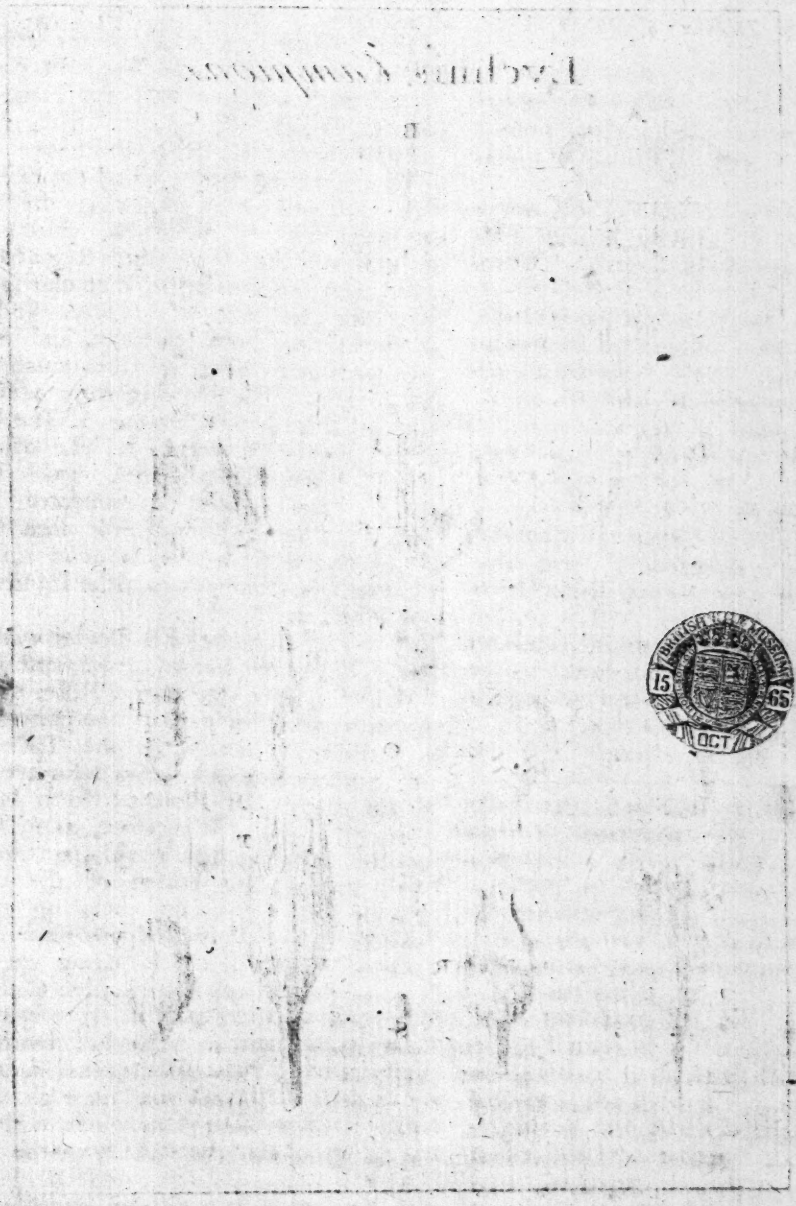
They are uſed externally for the wounds of the Head; they draw forth the Splinters of the Scull, and eaſe the Head-ach and Tooth-ach. *Schrod.*

The Preparations of theſe Flowers are, 1. The thickened Juice, called the Eſſence. Take the red Flowers, when the buds firſt begin to blow, cut off the white part; Sprinkle water upon the Remainder; ſhake them, expreſs them, then clarify and coagulate the Juice very ſlowly. It loſes its ſtrength by too much Heat, and its colour periſhes by ſtirring it too much with the Spatula. The Doſe is, from a ſcruple and a half to half a Dram. 2. The Conſerve of the Flowers. 3. The diſtilled water of the Flowers with the Herb, *in Balneo Mariæ*, with a moderate Heat This is a noble Remedy for ſore Eyes, *&c.* 4. Syrup from the Infuſion of the Flowers. 5. Vinegar from the Infuſion of the Flowers, *Id.*

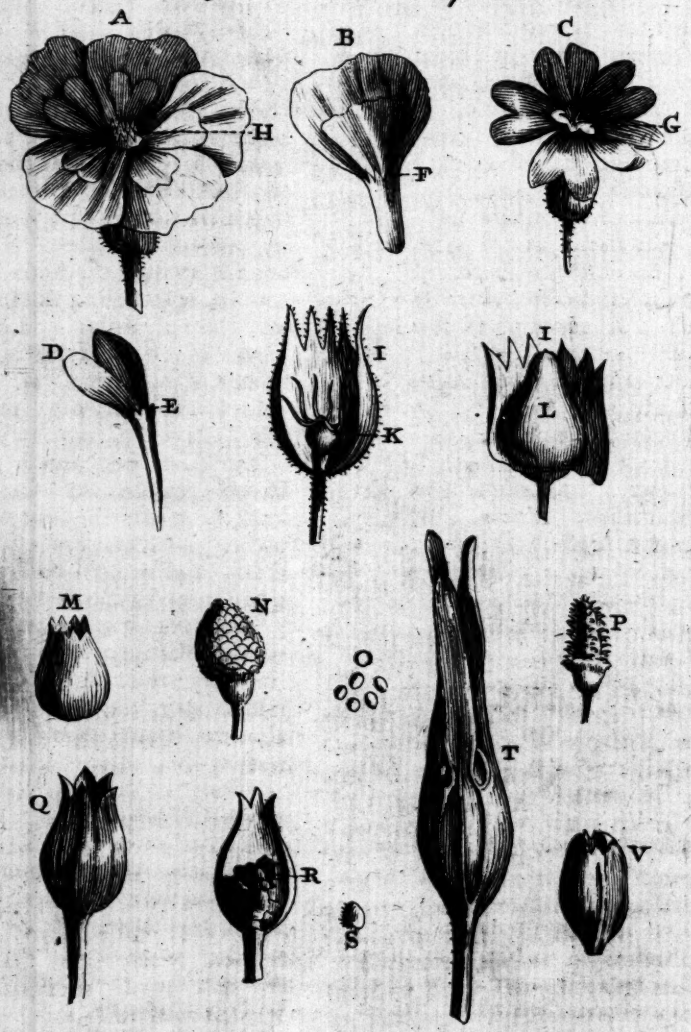
You may compare this Flower with the Roſe; for as this has an incomparable fine ſmell, and is bitter to the Taſte, excepting only the white part at the bottom; ſo has *Clove gilly-flower*. As the Taſte and Smell of a *Roſe* are in the ſurface, and periſh in the dry Flower; ſo it is with *Clove gilly flower*: Wherefore, as *Roſes* are cordial, reſtoring and refreſhing the animal Spirits, by reaſon of the kindly Vapours that fly from them up to the Head; ſo is it in *Clove-gilly flower*; but with this difference, That Roſes are more proper for warm Affections, but *Clove-gilly-flowers* for cold. *C. Hoffm.*

Therefore the uſe of it has obtained in fainting Fits, Palpitation of the Heart, *&c.* In peſtilent Fevers you may give three Ounces of the expreſt juice of the Herb, or three Drams of the Powder of the Root. At the ſame time you muſt hold to the Patients Noſe the *Acetum caryophyllatum*, and order him to wear about him Linnen Raggs dipt in it. The ſame is done in the caſe of an Epilepſy or Falling Sickneſs, and to prevent the acceſs of convulſions,

the



Lychnis. *Campions.*



especially in wounds of the nervous System. It is likewise highly esteemed for the good service it does to Women in Labour. *Id.*

I have, by the blessing of God, delivered vast numbers of People from malignant Fevers, only by the Decoction of the Flowers of *Clove-gilly flower*; and I dare affirm upon Oath to the Students of Physick, That these Flowers either make Patients sweat, or provoke Urine, without giving any great Disturbance to Nature, and at the same time refresh and strengthen the Heart, and quench Thirst. *Sim. Pauli Quadrip. Botan.* p. 242.

The Flower is used in Physick, and the *Single Clove-gilly-flower* is preferred before the *double*. Among the single we chuse the red, of a high colour, and an odoriferous smell. It contains abundance of Oil, and essential and volatile Salt. It is cordial, cephalick, proper for the Falling Sickness, Palsy and Vertigo, for resisting Poison and promoting Transpiration. *Lemery*

This Flower is medicinal, as having cordial, sudorifick, alexipharmick, &c. Virtues, to the highest Degree; and of these Flowers is made a Conserve, which is sold in the Shops, and is called *Conserva Tunicæ, Boerh. in Dict. Bot.*

TABLE CLXXIX. *Fig.* 3.

GENUS II.

Lychnis, CAMPIONS.

Campions is a Plant with a *Clove-gilly-flower* Flower A C, consisting of many Petals B D ranged circularly, and generally shaped like a Heart (furnished with two or three small Leaves E F, which form a little Crown or Garland I H) springing out of the hollow or fistulous Empalement I. The Pointal K rises out of the same Empalement, and afterwards turns to a Fruit L which generally ends in a Cone, gaping at the Point M Q, wrapt up in the Empalement T U which has commonly but one Cell, and full of roundish Seeds N R, or angular ones O S, and sometimes shaped like a Kidney, and adhereing to the *Placenta* P.

The Species of *Campions* are,

1. Lychius hirsuta, flore coccineo, major, *C. B. Pin.* 203. Flos Constantinopolitanus, *Dod. Pempt.* 178. *Nonesuch, or Flower of* Constantinople.

The Root consists of many thick fibres which are subdivided into others, and has an acrid Taste, raising Stalks sometimes two Cubits high and better, otherwise a Cubit high, according to the place or soil where it grows, which are round, hairy, naked, and intercepted with many joints, at each of which are set two Leaves together, being placed alternately, having no Footstalk, but embracing the Stalk with their broad bottom, resembling those of *wild Campion*, but, blacker, stiffer, and beset with rougher Down; the first having a great resemblance to the *Armeriæ*, and acrid to the Taste. The Flowers on the top of the small Branches, form an Umbel, and have a sweet tho' faint smell, but are of a very fine Vermilion or Cinnabar colour, but sometimes of a Blush or white colour, with oblong Leaves, having two furrows on them, and winged on both sides below the middle, and furnished at bottom with two appendages leaning on them; so that the whole Leaf spread out seems to resemble a Butterfly when the body is hid. Among these, purplish *Stamina* sustain Violet-coloured Summits. Now the Flower peeps out of an oblong, hairy, greenish Cup, covering an oblong Seed-vessel, that is full of reddish Seed.

This Flower varies in colour; being sometimes white, sometimes a pale red, and sometimes variegated, &c. as you will see in several of the following Species, or rather Varieries of this Species: It varies also as to the single or double Rows of the Leaves of the Flower.

This is certainly a foreign Flower; and was raised in Gardens from Seed brought from *Constantinople*. It flowers in *June* and *July* the Second year after having been sown, and for several years after: For it has a lively Root, and endures long, proof against the Winter Cold and Frost.

2. Lychnis

2. Lychnis hirſuta, flore incarnato, major, *C. B. Pin.* 203. *Great hairy Campion, with a Carnation Flower.* Flos Conſtantinopolitanus, *Eyſt.*

3. Lychnis hirſuta, flore croceo, major, *C. B. Pin. Great hairy Campion, with a Saffron Flower.*

4. Lychnis hirſuta, flore candido, major, *C. B. Pin.* 203. *Great hairy Campion, with a white Flower.* Flos Conſtantinopolitanus, albus *Eyſt.* J. B. 3. 344.

5. Lychinis hirſuta, flore variegato, major, *C. B. Pin.* 203. *Great hairy Campion, with a variegated Flower.* Flos Conſtantinopolitanus, varius, J. B. 3. 344.

6. Lychnis hirſuta, flore miniato, major, *C. B. Pin.* 203. *Great hairy Campion, with a Vermilion Flower.* Flos Conſtantinopolitanus, miniatus, J. B. 3 344. *Eyſt.*

7. Lychnis foliis levibus ac mollibus, flore ex puniceo purpuraſcente; *C. B Pin.* 213. *Campion with ſmooth and ſoft Leaves, and a Flower of a colour betwixt Scarlet and Purple.*

8. Lychnis flore coccineo, minor, *C B. Pin.* 203. *Small Campion, with a ſcarlet Flower.* Flos Conſtantinopolitus, minor, *Dod. Pempt.* 178.

Mr. *Ray* ſuſpects this Species, and ſays he knows no ſuch. It differs in nothing from the firſt but in ſmallneſs.

9. Lychnis coronaria Dioſcoridis, ſativa, flore dilutè rubente, C. B. *Pin.* 203. Lychnis coronaria vulgo, J. B. 3 344. Lychnis coronaria, *Dod. Pempt.* 170. *Garden Campions or Roſe-Campion, with a pale red Flower.*

From a ſingle and very fibrous Root riſe ſeveral Stalks a Cubit high and better, round, hoary with a flocky Down, and divided into ſeveral Branches; cloathed with Leaves ſet in pairs over againſt one another at diſtances, embracing the Stalk at the joints, beſet with thick, ſoft and hoary Down, three or four fingers long; half a finger broad, and ending in a ſharp Point (but ſuch as grow at the Root are blunt). The Flowers are ranged on the tops of the Stalks and Branches much in the ſame manner as thoſe of *Ocymoides vulgaris*, of a faded red colour, peeping out of oblong channelled Empalements, five ſtripes ſticking up on every Cup, as if they were cornered, and as many ſmall ones betwixt them. The Leaves of the Flowers are roundiſh, and channelled towards the Navel, and at the Navel put forth two dented Proceſſes, which are pretty ſtiff, upright. Then ſucceeds a thick, ſwelled or bulging Seed-veſſel ſhaped like a *Pear*, repleniſhed with abundance of Seed like that of *white Ocymoides.*

It grows every where in *Italy*, where it is ſometimes ſeen wild with a white Flower of a fleſh-colour in the middle.

10. Lychnis coronaria, Dioſcoridis ſativa, flore rubro & veluti flammeo fulgente, C. B. *Pin.* 203. *Garden Campion, or Roſe Campion, with a red and as it were blazing ſhining Flower.*

11. Lychnis coronaria, ſativa, flore ruberrimo ſive coccineo, *H. L. Bat. Garden Campion, or Roſe-Campion, with a very red or ſcarlet Flower.*

12 Lychnis coronaria, Dioſcoridis ſativa, alba, C. B. *Pin.* 203. *White Garden-Campion, or Roſe-Campion.* Lychnis coronaria, alba, *Tab. Icon.* 291.

13. Lychnis coronaria, ſativa, flore intus rubro, extus albo. *Garden Campion or Roſe Campion, with a Flower that is red within, and white without.*

14. Lychnis coronaria, flore incarnato, punctato, *Eyſt. Roſe-Campion, with a Spotted Carnation Flower.*

15. Lychnis coronaria, flore incarnato, non punctato. *Eyſt. Roſe-Campion, with a Carnation Flower not ſpotted.*

16. Lychnis coronaria, ſativa, multiplex, *C. B. Pin.* 204. *Double Garden Campion, or Roſe-Campion.* Lychnis coronaria, flore pleno. J. B. 3. 341. Lychnis altera, rubra, *Lob. Icon.* 334.

17. Lychnis umbellifera montana, Helvetica, *Zan.* 128. *Umbelliferous, Mountain-Campion of Switzerland.*

18. Lychnis alba, ſimplex, *C. B. Pin.* 204. *Single white Campion.* Ocimoides album multis, J. B. 3. 342. Ocimaſtrum ſive Ocimoides, *Tab. Icon.* 299.

This is the *Lychnis ſylveſtris, flore albo* of Parkinſon & Gerard.

It has a perennial Root two or three Cubits long, and ſometimes near as big as one's Arm divided into many parts, white, acrid and bitteriſh, which, before it riſes above ground, is divided into a great many Heads about an Inch thick, and nine Inches or a Palm long. [It does not grow ſo long or thick here in *England*, tho' it ſhoots deep down into the Earth.] It produces many Stalks a Cubit, and a Cubit and half long or better, which are round, hairy, and naked, jointed, branched, and reddiſh towards the Root, at each joint of which are ſet two oppoſite Leaves, which are ſharp-pointed, hairy, two or three fingers long, and a finger and half broad; with ſome conſiderable Nerves running lengthwiſe, narrowing gradually into ſharp points and even about the edges. The white fine leav'd Flowers ſtand on the tops of the Stalks and Branches coming forth from the Wings of the Leaves, ſupported by very ſhort Footſtalks, peeping out of a ſwoln, oblong Empalement with purple ſtripes on them, the Leaves being deeply cut in the middle, broad, and roundiſh. About the Center of the Flower there appears a ſort of jagged Crown. To the Flower ſucceeds a gaping Seed veſſel ſhaped like a *Pear*, reſembling that of Tobacco, notched and dented, having ten bending Teeth; in which is contained much Seed reſembling that of *Henbane*, and is round, ſomewhat flat, and of an Aſh-colour..

It grows every where in Paſtures, and about Hedges.

19. Lychnis albo, multiplex, *C. B. Pin.* 204. *Double white Campion.* Ocimoides, album, flore pleno, *J. B.* 3. 343. Ocimaſtrum multiflorum, *Tabern Icon.* 300.

This is only a variety of the former cultivared in Gardens.

20. Lychnis ſylveſtris, alba ſimplex, folio longiori, glabro. *Single, white, wild Campion, with a long ſmooth Leaf.*

21. Lychnis ſylveſtris, alba, maritima, folio carnoſo. *White, wild maritime Campion, with a fleſhy Leaf.*

22. Lychnis prolifera, flore viridi, *C. B. Pin* 204. *Prolifick Campion, with a green Flower.* Lychnis agreſtis abortiva, multiplici viridi flore, *Lob. Ion.* 263.

23. Lychnis ocimaſtri facie, flore viridi, *Par. Bat. Campion with a green Flower, reſembling* Ocimaſtrum.

24. Lychnis ſylveſtris, ſive aquatica, purpurea, ſimplex, *C. B. Pin.* 204. *Single, purple, wild or water-Campion.* Ocimoides purpureum multis, *J. B.* 3. 343. Ocimaſtrum rubrum, *Tabern. Icon.* 299.

From a white Root about the thickneſs of one's little finger, of a ſomewhat acrid and bitteriſh Taſte, and furniſhed with many Fibres, it ſends up ſome Stalks one or two Cubits high, jointed, hairy; hollow and ſomewhat reddiſh: At each Joint of which are ſet two oppoſite Leaves, ſomewhat like the Leaves of *Plantain*, oblong, broad, ſharp, ſoft to the Tooth and hairy. On the tops of the Stalks ſtand ſome Flowers together, mixed among the Leaves, but not opening at the ſame time, compoſed of five fine red Leaves ſplit in two, ſurrounding five white *Stamina*, that riſe higher than the Flower, in a channelled, Downy Empalement, partly reddiſh and partly greeniſh, on a ſhort hairy Footſtalk, in which is contained an oblong Seed-veſſel.

It is to be met with every where about Hedges and Ditches, or in watery or marſhy Forreſts.

25. Lychnis purpurea, multiplex, *C. B. Pin.* 204. *Double Purple flowered wild Campion.* Lychnis agreſtis, multiflora, *Lob. Icon.* 336.

This is nothing but a Variety of the former, which our Gardeners cultivate, and call it *Red Batchellors Buttons*, becauſe of its beauty and ſightlineſs.

26. Lychnis pupurea, ſimplex folio rotundiori, ſupina, præcox. *Low, purple, early ſingle Campion.*

27. Lychnis ſegetum, major, *C. B. Pin.* 204. Pſeudomelanthium, *J. B.* 3 341. Nigellaſtrum, *Dod. Pempt.* 173. *Cockle.*

This is the *Lychnis ſive Lychnoides ſegetum & Nigellaſtrum* Park.

It has a ſmall, ſingle, white Root. The Leaves and the Stalks are ſet oppoſite to one another, and are narrow, long, even on the edges, embracing the Stalk with their broad bottom, and gradually end in a ſharp Point, rough and hoary with long whitiſh hairs. The Stalks are round and hairy

hairy, a Cubit and better, jointed, naked, divided into ſome Branches, and long bear Flowers of a purple colour conſiſting five ſplit Leaves, ſtreaked about the Navel with deeper ſtripes, with blackiſh ſpots on the ſtripes, ſitting in oblong, channelled, hairy Empalements and divided into five Segments higher than the Flower. To the Empalement ſucceeds an oblong Seed veſſel, ſhaped almoſt like a *Walnut*, gaping in five parts when ripe, and containing in it large, angular, channelled Seed, that are black when ripe, and are of a bitter Taſte.

It is obſerved every where among the Corn, flowering in the Months of *May* and *June*.

If you look at the Seed through a Microſcope, it will appear very much like a Hedge-Hog, wound up as it were in a Clue.

28. Lychnis ſegetum, major, flore albo, *C. B. Pin.* 204. *White Corn Campion.* Pſeudomelanthium, flore albo, *Eyſt.*

29. Lychnis ſegetum, major, flore luteo, pallido. *Great Corn-Campion, with a pale yellow Flower.* Nigella ſylveſtris, flore luteo, pallido, *Mor. H. R. Bleſ.*

30. Lychnis ſegetum, rubra, foliis Perfoliatæ, C. B. *Pin.* 204. *Red Corn-Campion, improperly called Cow-Baſil.* Vaccaria, *Dod. Pempt.* 404. J. B. 3. 357.

It riſes with a ſingle, ſmooth, hollow, round Stalk, a Cubit high and better, covered with a ſort of grey Duſt that is eaſily wiped off; which immediately from the Root puts forth alternate Branches, is divided at top into oppoſite ones, and theſe again into others, always oppoſite. At the Joints of the Stalks are ſet two Leaves oppoſite to one another, of a pale grey colour, oblong, ſharp-pointed, and ſo embracing the Stalk with the wings at their broad bottom, that they ſeem to be pierced by it. From the Angles of the Divarications come forth very long Foot-ſtalks ſuſtaining Flowers, which alſo ſet on the tops of the branches, and are ſmall, of a light red colour, and compoſed of five ſplit Leaves; ſticking a little up above the Empalement, which is channelled, ſmooth, and five corner'd, the angles being green, but otherwiſe pale. This covers a Seed veſſel ſhaped like a *Pear*, which is full of round black Seed, larger than *Muſtard-Seed*. The Root is ligneous, white and ſtraight, and ſpreads Fibres from its ſides.

It flowers in *June* and *July*, and ſoon produces ripe Seed, after which it quickly periſhes.

It is thought by ſome to be a Species of *Iſatis*; for it is of no manner of uſe in Dying; and it is called *Vaccaria*, becauſe the Cows eat it greedily.

The Figure which *Tragus* has given us of this Plant is none of the beſt. *Cordus* has very well deſcribed the Flowers; which are compoſed of five Leaves, as that Author has obſerv'd, tho' he has repreſented them all in one piece.

31. Lychnis ſegetum, foliis Perfoliatæ, flore pallido, *C. B. Pin.* 204. *Pale Corn-Campion, with Thorough-wax Leaves.*

32. Lychnis ſegetum, foliis Perfoliatæ, flore albo joncq. *Hort. White Corn-Campion, with Thorough-wax Leaves.*

33 Lychnis ſylveſtris, quæ Behen album vulgo, *C. B. Pin.* 205. *Been* album officinarum, J. B. 3. 356. Been album ſive Polemonium, *Dod. Pempt.* 172.

This is the *Papaver Spumeum ſive Ben album vulgo Park. Spatling Poppy.*

The Root is white, thick and ligneous and puts forth Stalks a Cubit, and a Cubit and half high, ſlender, round, ſmooth and jointed, and divided into branches at top. At every joint grow two oppoſite Leaves, in the ſhape of *Campion*, but perfectly ſmooth, very acrid and bitteriſh, with ſome ſweetneſs. The Flowers peep out of lax Empalements reſembling Bottles, cut into five Segments, and mixed of red, herby, and white colours, ſmooth, either white or of a white purpliſh colour, conſiſting of five ſplit Leaves, with purpliſh *Stamina* in the middle. Afterwards the Empalements contain the Seed-veſſel, which is full of Seed like the former.

It grows commonly in Paſtures and Corn-fields.

This

This Plant has commonly ſmooth, tho' ſometimes hairy Leaves; and the Summits are generally white, tho' they are ſometimes found to be purple.

34. Lychnis ſylveſtris, quæ Behen album vulgo, flore pleno. *Wild Campion, commonly called white Behen, with a double Flower.*

35. Lychnis ſylveſtris, quæ Behen album vulgo, flore ex viridi purpuraſcente, *C. B. Pin.* 205. *Wild Campion, commonly called white Behen, with a Flower of a greeniſh purple colour.*

36. Lychnis ſylveſtris, quæ Behen album vulgo, foliis anguſtioribus & acutioribus, *C. B. Pin.* 205. *Wild Campion commonly called Behen, with narrower and ſharper Leaves.*

37. Lychnis, papaver ſpumeum, anguſtfolia, glabra, flore purpureo, *Mor. H. R. Bleſ. Smooth narrow-leav'd Campion, or ſpatling Poppy, with a Purple Flower.*

37. Lychnis ſylveſtris, ſive Behen album Alpinum, folio rotundiore, purpuraſcente flore. *Wild Campion, or wild mountain Behen, with a roundiſh hairy Leaf, and a purpliſh Flower.*

38. Lychnis, ſylveſtris, ſive Behen album Alpinum, folio rotundiore, hirſuto, purpuraſcente flore. *Wild Campion, or white mountain Behen, with a roundiſh hairy Leaf, and a purpliſh Flower.*

39. Lychnis maritima, repens, C.B. *Pin.* 205. *Creeping maritime Campion.* Lychnis marina, Anglica, *Lob. Icon.* 337. Lychnis marina, Anglicana, *J. B.* 3. 357. Engliſh *Sea-Campion.*

It is ſo very like the Plant immediately following, that it is no eaſy matter to diſtinguiſh betwixt them: For two Leaves are ſet at the joints, as in that, but much ſmaller, thicker, ſmooth, grey, and dented round the edges, as it were with very ſhort white hair. The Stalks are round, nine Inches high and better, ſmooth, and ſpread on the ground. The Flowers come out of turgid Bags, which are beautiful, channelled, and as large as a *Hazel-Nut*, but few in number; and conſiſt of five ſplit ſnowy Leaves, larger than in the other, and ſo double, that in compariſon to that it ſeems to be a double Flower. In the middle are as many *Stamina* without Summits, and more alſo with double dark yellow Heads. It has no remarkable Taſte. This is the Deſcription given of it by *Jo. Bauhinus*, as he ſaw it growing in the Garden of *Montbelyard.* In the wild Plant the Leaves of the Flowers are not ſo broad, nor doubled. It is obſerved, That ſometimes the Leaves at their firſt breaking forth, are covered with white Flox.

It grows all along the ſouthern Coaſt of *England*, among the Flints and *Sea-Coleworts*, where the Waves almoſt reach, as both *Lobel* and *Ray* obſerved; and not only on the Southern, but likewiſe on the Weſtern Coaſt, as *Lancaſhire*, &c.

Mr. *Ray* declares his Doubt, whether it really differs from the common *Ben album* or no.

40. Lychnis fruteſcens, Behen albo ſimilis, C.B. *Pin.* 205. *Myrtle-leav'd ſhrub-Campion, reſembling white Behen.* Behen albo officinarum ſimilis planta, ſempervirens, *J. B.* 3. 357. Ocimaſtrum fruticoſum. *Com. Horſt. Icon.* 33. Saponaria fruteſcens, acutis foliis ex Sicilia, *Boc. Rarior. Plant.* 58. Saponaria altera, fruticoſior ex Sicilia, *Cæſalp.* 256.

From the ſame Root come forth many Branches, which are a Palm long, pretty thick and ligneous, but brittle; on which are always ſet two Leaves oppoſite to one another, not larger than *Daizy*-Leaves, ſtretching out gradually into breadth from the bottom, but pointed at top, green, and very much ſhining. At the tops of ſome of the Branches riſe other Branches nine Inches or ſomtimes a foot long, jointed, ſlender, and furniſhed with two oppoſite narrow Leaves at every Joint, and divided at top into branches ſet over againſt one another; on which ſit Flowers in fat membranous Empalements, conſiſting of five ſplit Leaves, of a ſort of fleſh-colour, from whoſe Center riſe three tender crooked *Stamina.* The Root is white, and furniſhed with a few Fibres; but is perennial, and flowers in *June.*

Cluſius, who is the Author of this Deſcription, raiſed this Plant from Seed ſent him from *Italy.*

Boccone ſays, it breaks forth every where among the Stones about *Palermo* and *Gergenti.*

41. Lychnis fruteſcens, myrtifolia, Behen albo ſimilis, flore albo, *H. L. Bat. Myrtle-leav'd ſhrub-Campion, reſembling white Behen.*

42. Lychnis noctiflora, C. B. *Pin.* 205. *Night-flowering Roſe-Campion.* Ocimoides non ſpecioſum, *J. B.* 3. 344. Ocimoides noctiflorum, *Com. Hort.* 34.

From a white ſingle (but ſometimes multifidous) Root which is pretty thick and ligneous, furniſhed with ſome Fibres, and does not ſhoot deep down, riſes a ſingle Stalk, a Cubit high and better, which is round, hairy, ſolid, firm and branched; with two Leaves placed oppoſite to one another at the joints, like thoſe of *Ocimoides album*, of a dark green colour, hairy and ſharp pointed, the lowermoſt being broad, and thoſe above oblong and narrow. From the boſoms of the Leaves come forth commonly ſingle Branches alternately, and ſometimes two oppoſite to one another, ſuſtaining at top two or three Flowers reſting on Footſtalks an Inch long, in oblong, hairy, channelled and even Empalements, ſmaller than the Flowers of *white Ocimoides*, white on the upper part, dyed with a gentle red, and of a dull pale yellow colour below, with ſplit Leaves, that expand in the Night; but as ſoon as the Sun ſhines, they turn flaccid, and the Leaves immediately fold themſelves together.

As ſoon as the Flower is paſt, the Seed-veſſels ſwell mightily, and in proportion to the ſize of the Plant become larger than in moſt of the other *Campion*; ſo that ſometimes they break through the Empalement, but generally the Cup extends and ſwells in proportion to the Seed-veſſel within; which, when ripe, opens into ſix crooked Teeth, and ſheds abundance of black, purple Seed through the open Orifice. The Plant is annual. The tops of the Stalks and Branches as alſo the Empalements are clammy to the Touch.

It grows in the Fields about *Boll* in *Germany*, and elſewhere, and flowers in *Auguſt* and *September*. In the Summer the Flower ſmells in the night, but in Autumn it has no ſmell at all.

43. Lychnis noctiflora, anguſtifolia, odorata. *Sweet-ſmelling, narrow-leav'd, Night-flowering, Roſe-Campion.* Lichnide viſcoſa, peregreina, noctiflora, odorata, *Zan.* 127.

44. Lychnis viſcoſa, alba, latifolia, *C. B. Pin.* 205. *White, broad-leav'd clammy Campion.* Polemonium petræum Geſneri, *J. B.* 3. 351. Lychnis ſylveſtris, ix. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 291. Lychnis ſylveſtris, *Tab. Icon.* 293. *Wild white Catchfly.*

This has a thick, white ligneous, and ſingle (tho' ſometimes branched) Root, ſhooting deep down into the Earth, furniſhed with ſome Fibres, and divided into many Heads; from whence riſe ſeveral Leaves, that cover the ground with a thick Turf. The Leaves are ſingle, hairy, of a dark green colour, about an Inch broad, three or four Inches long, and ſhaped like the Leaves of *white Ocimoides*, but ſmaller, and furniſhed with long heeled Footſtalks. From the ſame Root riſe ſeveral Stalks, which are ſmall, round, hairy, and cloathed with Leaves, which are hairy and oblong, two being ſet oppoſite to one another at every joint: Theſe Stalks always put forth two Branches at top, oppoſite to one another; on which as alſo on the tops of the Stalks, ſtand white, light Flowers with ſplit Leaves, on Footſtalks ſcarce an Inch long, in a reddiſh channelled Empalement, with five *Stamina* longer than the Empalement. To theſe ſucceed the Seed-veſſel ſhaped like a *Pear*, containing ſmall, brown, Kidney-ſhaped Seed. The upper part of the Stalks ſweats out a fat glutinous Moiſture, from which it is called *Muſcipula*, or *Catchfly*.

It flowers in the end of *May* or beginning of *June*. When the Seed is ripe, the Seed-veſſel opens at top into ſix dented Segments.

Every Leaf of the Flower has two pointed Appendages about the Navel.

It grows on the Walls of *Nottingham*-Caſtle; and abounds on the Walls of the City of *Geneva*, and on the neighbouring Mountains: It is likewiſe to be met with every where in the South of *Germany*.

45. Lychnis quæ Ocimoides minus vel album, *Lugd.* 683. *Small or white wild Campion.*

46. Lychnis

46. Lychnis viſcoſa, purpurea, latifolia, lævis, *C. B. Pin.* 205. *Broad-leav'd, ſmooth, purple clammy Campion, or Catchfly.* Centaurium minus, adulterinum quibuſdam, Lychnidis viſcidæ genus, *J. B.* 355. Lychnis ſylveſtris, 1 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 288.

This is the *Muſcipula Lobelii* of *Gerard* and *Parkinſon*, *Lobel's Catchfly.*

It has a white, ſingle, ligneous Root, furniſhed with a few fibres. The Stalk is commonly ſingle, a foot or a Cubit high, ſlender, round, ſtiff, ſmooth and branched, ſometimes reddiſh, otherwiſe greyiſh, towards the Root, and jointed. The Leaves ſet at the joints in couples over againſt one another, embrace the Stalk with their broad bottoms end in a ſharp Point, and are ſmooth, grey, and of an oleraceous, or rather nitrous Taſte. The Flowers on the tops of the Stalks and Branches ſeem to be ranged in a manner in Umbels reſembling thoſe of *Small Centory*, and are of a fine red colour: But if you look into them more narrowly, you will obſerve that all of them riſe ſingly in the Divarications of the Branches, as in the other Campions; coming out of a very long, channelled and purpliſh Empalement, and compoſed of five ſomewhat blunt ſplit Leaves. Every one of theſe Leaves has two ſharp crooked Proceſſes about the Navel of the Flower. From the Center of the Flower riſe ſeveral *Stamina* tipt with purple Chives. The Seed-veſſels are oblong and almoſt cylindrical, but one half ſhorter than the Empalement. A little below the upper joints a certain viſcous moiſture ſweats out of the Stalk, which catches flies. The Seed is ſmall and reddiſh. *J. Bauhinus* ſays, it is Aſh-coloured. When the Seed-veſſel is ripe, it ſplits and opens at top into five ſharp Segments.

Dr. *Magnol* found it only growing wild about *Sumenes* under the *Cheſnut*-trees where it flowered in the Months of *June* and *July.*

47. Lychnis viſcoſa alba latifolia, lævis, *C. B. Pin.* 205. *White, broad-leav'd, ſmooth, clammy Campion, or Catch-fly.* Muſcipula flore albo, *Eyſt.*

48. Lychnis, viſcoſa, floribus foris purpuraſcentibus, intus albis, *C. B. Pin. Clammy Campion or Catch-fly, with Flowers purpliſh without, and white within.* Lychnis ſylveſtris, 2, è ſemine nata, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 294. Lychnis viſcoſa, Italica, floribus orbiculatis, extus incarnatis, ſubhirſuta, latifolia, *Par. Bat.*

The Stalk is not above a Cubit high, round, jointed, and of a purpliſh green colour. The Leaves are a little larger than in the *Italian Catchfly*, but no leſs hoary; from whoſe Wings come forth Branches covered with a clammy moiſture, as is alſo the top of the Stalk. From the Root at the ſides of the Stalk come forth other Branches furniſhed with thick-ſet Leaves much of the ſame ſize with the former, perfectly purple-coloured, which may be planted as well as the former on the top of the Stalk and Branches, which are of a very deep purple colour, ſit channelled dark purple Empalements, out of which peep Flowers compoſed of narrow Leaves, cut through the middle lengthwiſe, of a ruſty purple colour without, and white within, with five long *Stamina*, which are pretty thick and purpliſh at top, and as many ſhorter ones ending in white Chives. In other reſpects it agrees with the *Indian Cathfly*, and indeed the Difference betwixt them is ſo inconſiderable, that they hardly ſeem to be different Species.

49 Lychnis viſcoſa floribus foris purpuraſcentibus, intus albis, caulis, & capſula glabris orbiculatis, *Par. Bat. Clammy Campion or Catchfly, with Flowers purpliſh without, and white within, ſmooth Stalks and Seed-veſſels, and orbicular Flowers.*

50. Lychnis viſcoſa, floribus foris purpuraſcentibus, intus albis foliis brevi lanugine aſperſis, & florum petalis anguſtioribus, *Par. Bat. Clammy Campion or Catchfly, with Flowers purpliſh without, and white within, Leaves covered with ſhort Down, and Flowers with narrow Leaves.*

51. Lychnis viſcoſa, foliis, brevi lanugine aſperſis, *C. B. Pin. Clammy Campion or Catchfly, with Leaves beſet with ſhort Down.* Lychnis ſylveſtis è ſemine nata, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 293.

This is the *Lychnis viſcoſa, flore albo Italica, ſive muſcipula Italica, alba* Park.

This *Catch-fly* ſends up a brown jointed Stalk two foot high, branched in ſeveral places, no leſs clammy towards the tops than the others, with two Leaves ſet at the Roots of the Branches, which are oblong, narrow and hairy, or as it were covered with a ſoft Down, and pointed at the ends. At the Tops of the Stalks and Branches ſtand many ſnowy Flowers in long, ſtriped, whitiſh Husks, conſiſting of five round pointed Leaves, cut in at the ends to the very middle, which makes every Leaf ſeem as it were two; and in the middle of the Flowers ten white *Stamina* tipt with whitiſh Pendants or Chives; five of which appear when the Flowers open, and the other five when they decay and twiſt themſelves. After the Flowers are paſt, comes a greyiſh Seed in hard Husks or Heads like the other common ſorts. The Root periſhes not, but continues long.

52. Lychnis viſcoſa, foliis lanuginoſis, floribus carneis, *C. B. Pin.* 106. *Catch-fly with downy Leaves, and fleſh-coloured Flowers.* Lychnis ſylveſtris, 3, & ſemine nata, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 294.

From one ſmall Root it produces ſeveral ſlender, knotty Stalks, with ſome Down upon them; at which are always ſet two Downy Leaves oppoſite to one another. At the tops of the Branches grow among the Leaves alternately ſwoln, ſtriped and downy Empalements, from which come forth ſmall Flowers of a whitiſh purple or fleſh-colour, in which are ſmall *Stamina*.

53. Lychnis viſcoſa, flore muſcoſo majuſculo quæ ſterilis, *C. B. Pin.* 206. *Catch-fly, or barren-Campion, with a Moſſy Flower.* Muſcipula muſcoſo flore, five Ocimoides belliforme, *J. B.* 3. 350.

This is the *Seſamoides Salamantium magnum* Ger. and the *Muſcipula Salamantica major* Park. *Spaniſh Catch-fly.*

The firſt Leaves that break forth reſemble the Leaves of *Daizy* or *Globe-Scabious*, and are prety thick, fibrous of a faded green colour, and no conſiderable Taſte. The others that appear along the Stalks, are narrower and more oblong, and thoſe ſet at the joints much ſhorter and narrower. The Stalks are a Foot or a Cubit high, and when cultivated often exceed two Cubits) round, hairy and naked. From the middle of the Stalk to the top, the Flowers grow ſome how in Cluſters, and being ſet on long Footſtalks, reſemble a long Spike, with many Tufts riſing at the joints, and are ſmall, of a yellow herby colour, conſiſting of five ſmall narrow Leaves, with many long *Stamina* of the ſame colour in the middle, and ſitting in a channelled Empalement. To which ſucceed ſwoln Seed-veſſels, full of inſipid and aſh-colour Seed, much reſembling *Poppy-Seed.*

The Root is long, moderately thick, and white. The Herb is clammy to the Touch, eſpecially on the upper part.

It grows in gravelly place about *Newmarket*, and in the Fields as you go from *Barton-Mills* to *Thetford* in *Norfolk*. *Cluſius* obſerved it on a dry and ſtoney ground about *Salamanca.*

54. Lychnis viſcoſa, flore muſcoſo, minore & ſeminifera, *C. B. Pin.* 206. *Catchfly with a ſmaller moſſy Flower, and bearing Seed.* Seſamoides magnum, Salamanticum, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 295.

This ſeems to be only a Variety of the former.

55. Lychnis viſcoſa, flore muſcoſo, minor, *H. R. Par. Smaller Catch-fly with a moſſy Flower.* Lychnis flore muſcoſo, capillaceo, *Mor. H. R. Bleſ.* Otites, Lychnydis ſylveſtris genus, *Tabern. Icon.* 820.

56. Lychnis auriculæ Urſi facie, *C. B. Pin.* 206. *Campion reſembling Bears-Ear.* Viſcago auriculæ facie, Cretica, *J. B.* 3. 351. Lychnis ſylveſtris, latifolia, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 294.

This Species has a long, fibrous, white Root, with many Leaves riſing from it even twenty in number, which ſpread upon the ground, and are hoary, downy, reſembling the Leaves of *Auricula Urſi, flore luteo*, both in ſhape and thickneſs, and three or four Inches long; which from a very long and prety broad Footſtalk gradually acquire a round figure, and ſeldom exceed the Breadth of one's Nail. It produces a Stalk the ſecond year after ſowing, which is a Cubit and Half high and better, branched, round, hairy, firm, and glutinous with a clammy juice at top. The Flowers are of a greeniſh yellow colour, ſeveral being gathered

gathered as it were into an Umbel, consisting of five split Leaves, but very small in proportion to the size of the Plant; to which succeed small Seed-vessels, containing small blackish Seed.

57. Lychnis sylvestris, lanuginosa, major, *C. B. Pin.* 206. *Greater, wild downy Campion.* Lychnis sylvestris lanugine canescens, flore majusculo, rubescente Clusio, *J. B.* 3. 349. Lychnis sylvestris, v. *Clus. Hist.* 289.

It produces many round, long and infirm Stalks from one Root which are jointed, and lye upon the ground: At each joint are two long, soft Leaves, hoary with white Down, among which grow Flowers alternately along the Branches, resembling the former in shape, but larger, and of a paler red colour, or rather Carnation. The Seed-vessels contain a reddish Seed. The Root is thick and fibrous, but generally does not continue above a year.

58. Lychnis sylvestris, lanuginosa, minor, *C. B. Pin.* 206. *Smaller, downy wild Campion.* Lychnis parva, *J. B.* 3. 352. Lychnis sylvestris, vi. *Clus. Hist.* 290.

It rises with a small, downy jointed Stalk about a Palm high; at each of whose joints grow two small, long, downy Leaves; and from every joint come forth alternately small Flowers of a purple colour, mixed with a very beautiful Red, and shut up in a long, downy Empalement. The Root is small, ligneous and fibrous.

59. Lychnis sylvestris, quæ Saponaria vulgo. *Wild Campion, commonly called Soapwort.* Saponaria major, lævis, *C. B. Pin.* 206. Saponaria vulgaris, J. B. 3. 346. Saponaria, *Dod. Pempt.* 179.

It creeps under ground with small jointed Roots covered with a reddish bark. The Stalks are a Cubit and half high and better, round, smooth and reddish, hardly able to stand upright, intercepted by many joints, and full of Pith. At every Joint are set two Leaves opposite to one another, resembling *Plantain*-Leaves, three remarkable Nerves running lengthwise, smooth, of a nitrous Taste, and having short or no Foot-stalks. The Flowers are ranged in Umbels on the tops of the Stalks, standing on very short Foot-stalks, in a small Empalement, an Inch long, smooth, and not channelled, which, when the Flower withers, swells into a belly, of a pale red or flesh-colour, sweet-smelled, and composed of five Leaves, which are neither jagg'd nor split. To these succeeds a small, almost round, flat and bay-coloured Seed, in an oblong Seed-vessel, which is thickest at the middle.

It grows wild along the sides of running Streams, Rivers and Pools, in open and sandy places, flowering in *June*, *July*, *August* and *September*, as *J. Bauhinus* has rightly observed.

60. Lychnis seu Saponaria flore pleno. *Campion or Soapwort, with a double Flower.* Saponaria flore pleno, *Corn.* 209.

61. Lychnis pratensis, flore laciniato simplici, *Mor. Hist. Oxon*, Part 2. 537. *Meadow-Campion, with a single, jagged Flower.* Flos cuculi, Odontidis quibusdam, J. B. 3. 347. Caryophyllus pratensis, flore laciniato, simplici sive flos cuculi, *C. B. Pin.* 201. Armerius sylvestris, *Dod. Pempt.* 177. *Meadow Pink, Wild Williams, Cuckow-Flower*, rectius *Meadow-Campion.*

It propagates it self by a creeping fibrous Root; sending up stalks a Cubit high and better, naked, hairy, jointed and channelled; on which are set, at the joints, two narrow, oblong, sharp, straight Leaves without Foot-stalks. The Flowers are like those of the *Caryophyllus superbus*, of a reddish or blush colour, and placed in the same manner in the very angles where the Stalks are divided into Branches, as *Chickweed*-Flowers are, resting on long Foot-stalks, fringed, furnished with ash-coloured Chives, and sitting on an oblong, purplish, channelled, and as it were furrowed, Empalement.

62. Lychnis pratensis, flore laciniato, simplici, suaverubente. *Meadow Campion, with a charming red, single, jagged Flower.*

63. Lychnis pratensis, flore laciniato, simplici, albo. *Meadow Campion, with a white single, jagged Flower.* Caryophyllus pratensis, flore laciniato, simplici sive Flos cuculi, flore albo, *C. B. Pin.* 210.

64. Lychnis pratenſis, flore laciniato, pleno, ampliore, purpureo. *Meadow Campion, with a large, double, purple, jagged Flower.* Flos cuculi, flore multiplicato, purpureo, *J. B.* 3. 348. Odontidis Plinii, pleno flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 293.

65. Lychnis pratenſis, flore laciniato, pleno, ampliore, albo. *Meadow-Campion, with a large, double, white, jagged Flower.* Flos cuculi flore multiplicato, altero, albo, *J. B.* 3. 348.

66. Lychnis pratenſis, flore laciniato pleno, minore. *Meadow Campion, with a ſmall, double, jagged Flower.* Caryophyllus pratenſis, multiplex, humilior, minore flore, *H. R. Par.*

67. Lychnis ſylveſtris, latifolia, caliculis turgidis, ſtriatis, *C. B. Pin.* 205. *Broad-leav'd, wild Campion, with ſwoln channelled Empalements.* Muſcipula major, calyce turgido, ventricoſo, *J. B.* 3. 349. Lychnis ſylveſtris, 3. Cluſii, caliculis ſtriatis, *Lob. Icon.* 339.

It ſends up an upright Stalk, that is branched immediately from the Root, pretty thick, hairy, channelled and brittle. The Leaves are like thoſe of *Ocymoides non ſpecioſum*, hairy and ſoft. From the Divaricarions of the branches, the boſoms of the Leaves and on the tops of the Branches, hang Flowers at a pretty long Footſtalk, conſiſting of five ſplit, purpliſh Leaves, which fade when the Sun ſhines, with white Chives in the middle, ſitting in an oblong, hairy, and very beautifully channelled Empalement, which the Seed-veſſel ſwells to a huge bulk, growing wider from the broad and ſeſſile bottom to the middle, and then ending in a Point, containing beautiful Seed, which ſomewhat reſembles *Poppy-Seed*, but is larger, flat, channelled and aſh-coloured. The Root is ſtrong and ſtraight, and produces fibres at the ſides. The whole Plant is clammy and viſcous to the Touch. The Taſte of the Leaves is glutinous, and the Herb is annual.

It grows in great abundance in *Germany*, in the Paſtures and Fields along the *Rhine*.

68. Lychnis ſupina, Sicula, calyce ampliſſimo, ſtriato. *Low* Sicilian. *Campion, with a very large ſtreaked Empalement.* Lychnis ſpecioſiſſima, flore aquatè purpureo, granatina ſeu ſaturate rubrâ nubeculâ per medium Segmentato, *H. Cathol.*

69. Lychnis ſylveſtris, pluribus foliis ſimul junctis, *C. B. Pin.* 205. *Wild Campion, having ſeveral Leaves joined together.* Lychnis ſylveſtris viii. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* Lychnis ſilveſtris, foliis anguſtis, & pluribus ex geniculis ſingulis, Cluſio 1 in *Hiſp.* 8. in *Poſt. J. B.* 3. 348.

This Species has ſmall jointed Stalks, divided into ſeveral Branches, a Foot long and better. At every joint are ſet two, three or more Leaves narrower than thoſe of the others, and of a green colour mixed with white. The Flowers growing on the tops of the Branches conſiſt of five ſplit Leaves, which are white within, and a little purpliſh on the outſide, contracting and twiſting themſelves before they quite wither. The Empalements are very hard, round and ſhort, and contain ſmall round Seed like that of *Papaver-Rœas*. The Root is pretty thick, white, divided into many parts, and periſhes every other year.

It grows not only in Coppices, but alſo along the ſides of unmanured Fields all over *Auſtria*, within *Ens*, *Moravia*, *Bohemia Hungary*, *Muer* and *Drave*; but likewiſe abounds in the Woods and Forreſts about *Frank-fort*. When it grows up, it ſeems to be covered with a glutinous Moiſture on the upper part.

70. Lychnis ſylveſtris, viſcoſa, anguſtifolia, alba, *H. Edinb.* *Narrow-leav'd, viſcous, white, wild Campion.*

71. Lychnis ſylveſtris, viſcoſa, rubra altera, *C. B. Pin.* 205. *Another red, viſcous, wild Campion.* Muſcipula viſcaria ſive Lychnidis Species, *J. B* 3. 349. Lychnis ſylveſtris, tertia, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 289.

It riſes up with thick Branches immediately from the Root, many of which are as long as the Stalk, (which is a Cubit high) jointed, ſolid and round; along which are ſtreaked Leaves at the joints oppoſite to one another, about two in number, oblong and pointed; but thoſe lower down are broader and blunter, reſembling thoſe of *Daizy*, green and ſmooth. Both on the tops of the Branches, and out of the Boſoms of the Leaves come forth red Flowers ſitting in an oblong, channelled Empalement like that of *Polemonium petræum* which, after the Flowers part, is ſtretched

by

by the Seed-veſſel within, which is full of black Seed. The Root is white, ligneous, and divided into many parts.

It grows wild in the Corn-fields, in a rich ſoil, in moſt parts of *Old-Caſtile*. It flowers from *May* to *Autumn* the ſame year that it was ſown, and periſhes the next Winter.

72. Lychnis hirta, anguſtifolia, Cretica, *C. B. Pin.* 206. *Narrow-leav'd, hairy Campion of* Candy. Ocimoides flore rubro, minus, Creticum, J. B. 3. 352. Lychnis ſylveſtris, vii. Cretica, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 290.

Immediately from the Root it is divided into many ſmall, round, jointed Branches, a Palm long or better. At each joint are ſet two Leaves oppoſite to one another, which are ſmall, pretty thick, beſet with ſome hair, oblong, and blunt at the Point. Every Branch ſuſtains a membranous, channelled Empalement, which is covered with Down, narrower, at the bottom, and wider above; out of which comes forth a Flower conſiſting of five Leaves, which are ſplit at the Point, at firſt of a red colour, and then a little whitiſh, in which are ſome *Stamina* tipt with yellow Chives. To the Flowers ſucceed Heads, that contain Seed reſembling the Seed of *Garden-Campion*. The Root is ſmall, parted into ſeveral Branches, but not lively.

73. Lychnis vel Ocimoides repens, montanum, *C. B. Pin.* 206. *Mountain creeping Campion.* Saponaria minor quibuſdam, J. B. 3. 344. Ocimoides repens, Polygonifolia, *Lob. Icon.* 341.

This Species has long, thick Roots, parted into many Branches, and divided into many Heads; and are ſoft, black without and white within. The low Stalks creep upon the ground, and are hairy, reddiſh, jointed and branched, at whoſe joints are ſet two hairy Leaves oppoſite to one another, ſhaped ſomewhat like the Leaves of *Knot graſs*. The Flowers are purpliſh, ſmaller than thoſe of *Soapwort*, ſitting in oblong, hairy, reddiſh Empalements, conſiſting of five Leaves and Chives in the middle.

It loves ſandy places looking to the South, and the Hills upon the *Rhone* and *Arve*. It is likewiſe to be found in *Italy* betwixt *Maſſa* and *Lucca*.

74. Lychnis Alpina, pumila, folio gramineo, ſive muſcus alpinus, Lychnidis flore, *C. B. Pin.* 206. *Dwarf, mountain Campion, with a Graſs Leaf or Mountain Moſs with a Campion Flower.* Muſcus Alpinus, flore inſigni, dilute rubente, J. B. 3. 768. Ocimoide moſcoſo, Alpino, *Pon. Ital. Bald.* 199.

It has pretty thick Roots, divided into many heads and furniſhed with many ſmall fibres; from whence come forth numberleſs narrow Leaves, that are ſcarce an Inch long, and lye upon the ground; being as big as the *Phyllum Dalechampii*, but not at all hairy; among which riſe ſmall Footſtalks ſcarce an Inch long, on each of which ſtands a Flower conſiſting of five ſmall ſplit Leaves which is large, of a light red or bluſh colour in an oblong, channelled Empalement. In brown ſhining Heads, ſhaped like Kidneys, is contained a ſmall reddiſh Seed.

This Plant proves it ſelf to be a genuine Species of *Campion* both by its Flower and Seed.

Mr. *Ray* obſerved it on the tops of the Mountains that ſurround the Monaſtery of *Chartreux*; and *Cluſius* found it on the tops of the *Auſtrian* and *Stirian* Mountains. It flowers in *June*, and generally produces ripe Seed in *Auguſt*.

Mr. *Lloyd* diſcovered it on *Snowdon*, a very high Mountain in *North-Wales*; as Dr. *Tancred Robinſon* informed Mr. *Ray*.

75. Lychnis Alpina, pumila, folio gramineo, ſive muſcus alpinus Lychnidis flore niveo, *C. B. Pin.* 206. *Dwarf Mountain Campion with a graſs Leaf, or Mountain Moſs with a Campion ſnowy Flower.*

76. Lychnis maritima, procumbens, ſtrictiſſimis longis foliis, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part 2. 545. *Lying maritime Campion with very narrow long Leaves.*

77. Lychnis longioribus foliis incanis, florum petalis quinis, non bifidis, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part. 2. 545. *Campion with longer hoary Leaves, and Flowers compoſed of five unſplit Leaves.*

78. Lychnis

78. Lychnis minima, hiſpida, noctiflora, *B. Monſp. Smalleſt, hairy Night-flowering Campion.*

79. Lychnis viſcoſa, foliis inferioribus Bellidi minori ſimilibus, flore minimo, carneo aut rubro, *H. R. Monſp. Clammy Campion, with the lower Leaves like thoſe of ſmall Daizy, and a very ſmall bluſh or red Flower.*

80. Lychnis ſylveſtris, minima, flore muſcoſo, *Bot. Monſp. The ſmalleſt wild Campion, with a Moſs-Flower.* Lychnis viſcoſa, erecta, annua, Caryophylloides, *Raii Syllog.*

In the beginning of the Spring it produces Leaves reſembling thoſe of *Caryophyllus ſylveſtris prolifer.* The Stalk is a foot high, ſmall, and ſubdivided into other very ſmall ones; on the tops of which reſt ſome Heads, from which riſe only green *Stamina* tipt with Summits, as in the *viſcoſa flore muſcoſo.* The Seed is ſmall and brown: The Plant is viſcid, and continues no longer than one year.

It is to be ſeen in *Gramont*-Grove in the Months of *July* and *Auguſt.*

Mr. *Ray* found this Plant in *Gramont*-Forreſt and the neighbouring Fields; and in his Catalogue of tranſmarine Plants calls it *Lychnis viſcoſa, erecta, annua, caryophylloides.* The Leaves are very narrow and reſemble thoſe of *Clove-gilly-flower.* The Stalks are ſmall, but firm and upright: The Heads ſit on the tops of the Stalks and Branches.

81. Lychnis foliis glabris, calyce duriore, *Boec. Rarior. Plant. 27. Smooth-leav'd Campion, with a hard Empalement.*

82. Lychnis ſylveſtris, hirſuta, perennis, foliis Cochleariæ Britannicæ, flore amplo Saponariæ, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part 2. 541. *Wild hairy, perennial Campion, with Britiſh Spoonwort Leaves, and a larger Soapwort Flower.*

This Species has Stalks a foot or a foot and half long, partly lying on the ground, and partly upright, with thick Joints; at which are ſet oblong hairy Leaves, ſhaped like thoſe of *Cochlearia Britannica.* On the tops of the Stalks are to be ſeen large Flowers reſembling the Flowers of *Soapwort*, to each of which ſucceed Seed-veſſels containidg Seed like that of *white wild Campion.*

83. Lychnis ſylveſtris, hirſuta, annua, flore minore, carneo, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part 2. 541, *Hairy, annual, wild Campion, with a ſmaller fleſh-coloured Flower.*

84. Lychnis Chalepenſis, annua, foliis parum hirtis & anguſtis, floſculis carneis, pediculis infirmis, biuncialibus inſiſtentibus, capſulis fere rotundis, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part 2. 541. *Annual Campion of* Aleppo *with narrow and ſomewhat hairy Leaves, bluſh-coloured flowers ſtanding upon feeble Footſtalks two Inches long, and Seed-veſſels almoſt quite round.*

This is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the other Species of *Campion*, by the length of the Footſtalks, which are two Inches long, at which hang the Flowers, and the Seed-veſſels that ſucceed them.

This and the preceding were ſent in the Seed to Dr. *Rob. Huntington* from *Aleppo*, and grew up in the Phyſick-Garden of the Univerſity of *Oxford.*

Mr. *Ray* is of opinion, that this Plant, ſuppoſing it to be drawn right, is rather a ſort of *Chick-weed* than a *Campion*, becauſe the Empalement is cut into ſegments, and ſpreads out like a Flower.

85. Lychnis glabra, annua, foliis oblongis mucroatis, flore amplo rubello, capſulâ, oblonga pyramidali *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part 2. 542. *Smooth annual Campion, with oblong pointed Leaves, a large red Flower, and an oblong Pyramidal Seed-veſſel.*

It bears a large Flower of a beautiful red colour, to which ſucceeds the Seed-veſſel, which is pretty thick towards the bottom, and ends in a long Point like a Pyramid.

86. Lychnis, ſylveſtris, alba, ſpicâ reflexâ, *Bot. Monſp. White wild Campion, with a bending ſpike.* Lychnis ſylveſtris, altera Monſpelienſium, ſpicâ nutante, *H. R. Par.*

87. Lychnis hirta, minor, flore variegato, *H. R. Par.* 99. *Small hairy Campion, with a variegated Flower.* Lychnis hirſuta, flore eleganter variegato, *Raii. Hiſt.* 997.

From

From a white ſingle Root, that ſhoots ſtraight down into the Earth, and is furniſhed with a few Fibres, it ſends up ſometimes one, but generally more, Stalks, which are a foot long, round and ſolid, branched immediately from the bottom, hairy and brittle. On the Stalks are ſet two Leaves over againſt one another at diſtances, becoming gradually boarder from a narrow bottom, about three fingers long and, and half a finger broad; the upper Leaves on the Stalk are narrower, with ſharp Points, and hairy on both ſides. The tops of the Stalks and Branches are clammy and fat to touch, and loaded with Flowers coming ſingly in an alternate order out of the Wings of the Leaves, and ſitting on very ſhort Footſtalks. Out of oblong, channelled Empalements come beautiful Flowers, conſiſting of five roundiſh Leaves not notched, purpliſh in the middle, and white about the border. When the Flowers periſh, the channelled Empalements ſwell into large Bellies, containing ſmooth, turbinated Seed-veſſels, full of ſmall purpliſh Seed.

It flowers in the Summer, and periſhes when the Seed comes to Maturity. Mr. *Ray* ſays, that it renewed it ſelf in his Garden the next enſuing ſpring by the ſaln Seed; and that it often riſes from the Seed alſo in Autumn, continues green the whole Winter, and riſes a Cubit high the following Spring.

88. Lychnis ſylveſtris, fugaci flore, *H. R. Par. Wild Campion with a Flower that quickly periſhes.*

89. Lychnis noctiflora, minima, flore exiguo, *Bocc. Rarior. Plant.* 92. *The ſmalleſt night-flowering Campion, with a ſmall Flower.*

From a ſmall Root with a few Fibres, it ſends up ſeveral ſmall Stalks, which at firſt ſpread on the ground in a Circle. At the joints are ſet two Leaves oppoſite to one another, which are narrow, an Inch long, and reſemble thoſe of *Linaria minima ſeu ſpergula*; in the boſom of which grow two other very ſhort and very ſmall Leaves; then riſe many little Stalks with many joints on them, divided into branches, ſomewhat hairy, as are alſo the Leaves, of which thoſe neareſt the top become gradually ſhorter and broader. On the tops of the Stalks, and in the boſoms of the Leaves, come forth little reddiſh five-leav'd Flowers, about the bigneſs of *Chickweed*-Flowers, and inſerted into very ſmall Husks like thoſe of *Campion.* The whole Plant ſtains the hand with a certain viſcous Glue.

90 Lychnis parva, flore rubello, & calyce oblongo, anguſto, Meſſanenſis, *Raii. Hiſt.* 995. *Small Campion of* Meſſina *with a red Flower, ſitting in a narrow, oblong Empalement.*

It is diſtinguiſhed from the other Species by its very long and ſmall Empalement, its beautiful red Flower, with its Leaves deeply cut almoſt to the very bottom, as in *greater Chick-weed* or *Gramen Leucanthemum*, &c.

Mr. *Ray* obſerv'd this on the firſt Aſcent of Mountains towards *Meſſina.*

91. Lychnis flore albo, minimo, *Raii. Hiſt.* 996. *Campion with a very ſmall white Flower.*

This Species has narrow Leaves, the lowermoſt ones that riſe from the Root are three Inches long, and ſcarce one broad; but the upper Leaves on the Stalks grow gradually ſhorter and narrower, on the upper ſide beſet with a few long hairs, and on the underſide with many ſhort ones. The Stalk is a Cubit high, round, feeble, hairy, reddiſh below towards the Root, and intercepted, as is common in this Genus, with many joints, and begirt at every joint with two Leaves, which from a narrow bottom become gradually broader, adhere without Footſtalks, and at laſt draw to a Point. From the boſoms of the upper leaves come forth Flowers ſingly and alternately on ſhort Footſtalks, the lower ones being ſcarce half an Inch long, coming out of Empalements beſet with long hair, and channelled, as in the reſt of this Genus, very ſmall, conſiſting of five narrow Leaves, which are ſcarce ſplit at top, quickly periſhing and rarely blowing, with the borders turning inwards, commonly white, but ſometimes purpliſh even on the ſame Plant. The Top and Seed-veſſels ſweat out a clammy moiſture, as in ſeveral of this Genus. The Leaves reſemble the Leaves of the *Armeria pratenſis.*

Mr. *Ray* raiſed it from Seed ſent him by his very learned Friend Sir *Hans Sloane*.

92. Lychnis erecta, parva, flore rubello, folio longo, anguſto, *Raii. Hiſt.* 997. *Small upright Campion, with a red Flower, and a long narrow Leaf.*

Mr. *Ray* found it in a Flax-field, in flower in the Month of *April*, half way betwixt *Maſſa* and *Lucca*.

93. Lychnis minor, ſaxifraga, *Pluk. Almag. Bot. Small Saxifrage Campion.* Caryophyllus ſaxifragus, *C. B. Pin.* 211. Saxifraga antiquorum quibuſdam, *J. B.* 3. 338. Saxifraga magna Matthioli & Italorum, *Lob. Icon.* 428.

The Root is ligneous, about the bigneſs of one's little Finger, and above a Palm long, divided into many Heads, from whence riſe innumerable ſuckers or ſhoots a Palm long and better, jointed, and cloathed with Leaves oppoſite to one another at the joints, reſembling *Hyſſop*-Leaves, but ſmaller. On the top of each ſhoot ſits one Flower with many *Stamina* in the middle, in a white Empalement half an Inch long, marked with greeniſh ſtripes, and narrow at the bottom.

94. Lychnis ſaxatilis, Alpina, glabra, pumila. *Smooth, dwarf, mountain, Stone Campion.* Alſine Alpina, glabra, *C. B. Pin.* 251. Auricula muris, Alpina, glabra, ſive Lycynis glabra, minima aut Caryophyllæi minima ſpecies, flore albo, *J. B.* 3. 360.

It has white hard Roots which are thick in proportion to the ſize of the Plant, not very full of Fibres, and without any remarkable Taſte. The Stalks are pretty many, a Palm long, ſmall, ſmooth, reddiſh underneath, round, jointed, divided into ſome Branches, and theſe again into others. The leaves are oblong, ſmooth, pointed, of a pale green colour, and ſhaped like thoſe of *Flax*, but ſhorter. The Flowers are upright and white, compoſed of five leaves dented at the edges and furniſhed with ſome *Stamina*. The Empalement is channelled, ſomewhat fringed above, and formed like that of the *wild Campions*. When the Seed-veſſels gape, they are dented round the borders, and contain ſmall Seed. The Herb is perennial.

It grows on ſeveral parts of the Alps; and loves wet ſtoney places.

95. Lychnis multiflora, elatior, Linariæ folio, flore parvo. *Tall Campion abounding in Flowers with a Toad flax-Leaf and a ſmall Flower.* Saponaria Lychnidis folio, floſculis albis, an Condiſi arabum, *C. B. Pin.* 206. Lanaria ſive Struthium Dioſcoridis Imperato, *J. B.* 3. 347. Struthis di Dioſcoride, Radicetta, Herba lanaria de noſtrati, *Imper.* 661.

The riſe of this Plant is much like that of *common Soap-wort* or *Campion*. The leaves reſemble thoſe of *Clove-gilly-flower*, are narrow, an Inch and half long, and ſtand in pairs oppoſite to one another. The Stalks are a Cubit high, very much branched and corner'd at the Branches, which are very ſmall; on the tops of which ſtand very ſmall, white, five leav'd Flowers. The black Seed are contained in very ſmall Husks, about the bigneſs of a Grain of Miller, and of a bitteriſh Taſte.

Mr. *Ray* found this Plant on the ſteep places of the Hills that over-look *Meſſina*. *Imperato* ſays, that it grows in *Calabria* and *Baſilicata*, Provinces of the Kingdom of *Naples*, where the Inhabitants call it *Lanaria*, becauſe they find the Roots and Branches of it very uſeful for cleanſing and ſcouring their Wool. Mr. *Ray* ſuſpects that it is not a genuine Species of *Lychnis*.

96. Lychnis Alpina, multiflora, perampla radice. *Mountain-Campion abounding in Flowers, and having a very large Root.* Lychnis Alpina, glabro, Caryophyllus Holoſtei flore, *Mor. H. R. Bleſ.*

97. Lychnis annua, minima, flore carneo, lineis purpureis diſtincto. *The ſmalleſt annual Campion, ſtriped with purple Lines.* Betonicæ ſive Tunicæ minimæ ſimilis planta, *J. B.* 3. 338.

This is a ſlender Plant nine Inches and ſometimes a foot high, divided into many Branches much after the manner of *Narrow-leav'd Chick-weed*, from which however it differs in many reſpects, as alſo from *Betonica minima*. The Branches hang in beautiful purpliſh Flowers, ſomewhat like thoſe of the ſaid *Betonica* in a leafy Empalement,

Empalement which alſo ſuſtains the Seed-veſſels that ſucceed the Flowers, which are furniſhed with no ſtripes, like thoſe of *narrow-leav'd Chick-weed*; and contain ſmall and very black Seeds. The Root is ſmall, ſlender and white; but hard and ligneous and cut into ſeveral Diviſions. It is annual.

It flowered and bore Seed in the Month of *Auguſt*, on Mount *Roſsberg* near *Maſmunſter*, and on the Walls of *Montbelyard* in the Month of *June*. Mr. *Ray* likewiſe found it, if his memory ſerves him, in the Fields near *Mentz* in great abundance.

98. Lychnis Luſitanica, annua, Bellidis folio, flore purpureo. *Aunual* Portugueze *Campion, with a Dazy Leaf, and a purple Flower.*

99. Lychnis Luſitanica, annua, Bellidis folio, flore carneo. *Annual* Portugueze *Campion, with a Daizy Leaf, and a fleſh-coloured Flower.*

100. Lychnis peregrina, Lavandulæ folio. *Foreign Campion, with a Lavender-Leaf.* Lychnis Æthiopica, noctiflora, ſpicæ foliis, *Breyn. Faſcic.*

101. Lychnis maritima, pulverulente, folio carnoſo. *Maritime duſty Campion, with a fleſhy Leaf.*

102. Lychnis maritima, annua, Hiſpanica ſalicis folio. *Annual, maritime, Spaniſh Campion, with a Willow Leaf.*

103. Lychnis Hiſpanica, Kali folio, multiflora. *Spaniſh Campion, with a Glaſs-wort Leaf, abounding with Flowers.* Kali vermiculatum, albo globoſo flore, *Bar. Icon.*

104. Lychnis Pyrenaica, umbellifera, minima. *The ſmalleſt, umbelliferous, Pyrenean Campion.*

105. Lychnis minima, ſaxatilis, umbellata, Holoſtii folio, caule nudo. *The ſmalleſt, ſtone, umbelliferous Campion, with an Holoſtian-Leaf, and a naked Stalk.*

106. Lychnis Hiſpanica, Valerianæ rubræ folio, purpuraſcente flore. *Spaniſh Campion, with a red Valerian Leaf, and a purpliſh Flower.*

107. Lychnis maritima, Gadenſis, anguſtifolia. *Narrow-leav'd, Maritime, Cadiz Campion.*

108. Lychnis Luſitanica paluſtris, folliculo ſtriato. *Marſh* Portugueze *Campion, with a channelled Seed-veſſel.*

109. Lychnis Luſitanica, montana, glutinoſa, fœtida. Glutinous, *Stinking, mountain,* Portugueze *Campion.*

110. Lychnis Hiſpanica, capillaceo folio. *Spaniſh Campion with a capillaceous Leaf.*

111. Lychnis pumila, ſaxatilis, Juniperi folio. *Dwarf, ſtone Campion, with a Juniper Leaf.*

112. Lychnis corniculata, minor ſive anguſtifolia, ſaxatilis, *Bocc. Muſ.* Part. 2. 50. Tab. 43. *Small or narrow-leav'd, horned-ſtone Campion.*

113. Lychnis maritima, pinguis, ex Corſica, *Bocc. Muſ.* Part. 2. 62. *Tab.* 54. *Fat maritime Campion, from* Corſica.

114. Lychnis erecta, Vetonicæ folio, *Bocc. Muſ.* Part 2. 170. *Tab.* 118. *Upright Campion, with a Betony-Leaf.*

115. Lychnis folio granineo, flore pleno, *Beſl Gazophyl. Campion, with a Graſs Leaf, and a double Flower.*

116. Lychnis græca maritima, ſedi arboreſcentis folio & facie. *Greek, maritime Campion, with the Leaf and Make of Tree-Houſeleek*

117. Lychnis Græca, pumila, umbellifera, Polygoni folio, flore albo, cum circulo atro-purpureo. *Umbelliferous, dwarf, Greek Campion, with a Knot-graſs Leaf, and a white Flower with a dark purple Circle.*

118. Lychnis Cretica, parvo flore, calyce ſtriato, purpuraſcente. *Candy Campion, with a ſmall Flower, and a channelled purpliſh Empalement.*

119. Lychnis Cretica, maritima, minima, Portulacæ ſylveſtris folio. *The ſmalleſt, maritime, Candy-Campion, with a wild Purſlane-Leaf.*

120. Lychnis Cretica, anguſtifolia, floribus longiſſimis pediculis inſidentibus, capſulâ pyramidatâ. *Narrow-leav'd Candy Campion, with Flowers reſting on very long Footſtalks, and a pyramidal Husk.*

121. Lychnis Cretica, montis Idæ, folio ſubrotundo, cæſio. *Candy Campion of Mount Ida, with a roundiſh Blunket-Leaf.*

122. Lychnis maritima, ſaxatilis, Anacamperotis folio. *Maritime ſtone Campion, with an Evergreen Orpine Leaf.* Behen album ſeu Polemonium ſaxatile, Fabariæ folio, Siculum, *Bocc. Muſ.* Part 2. pag. 133. Behen album, Fabariæ folio, *Ejuſdem, Tab.* 92.

123. Lychnis Græca Bellidis folio, verna, flore parvo, diluté purpuraſcente. *Greek Campion, with a Daizy Leaf, and a ſmall light purpliſh Flower.*

124. Lychnis Orientalis, minima, capſulis Lychnidis coronariæ. *Low maritime Oriental Campion, with Roſe-Campion Seed-veſſels.*

125. Lychnis Orientalis, minima, multiflora, flore ſuaverubente. *The ſmalleſt, many-flowered Oriental Campion, with a charming red Flower.*

126. Lychnis Orientalis, Caryophylli Holoſtei folio. *Oriental Campion, with a Caryophyllus Holoſteus-Leaf.*

127. Lychnis Orientalis, ſaponaria folio ſubhirſuto. *Oriental Campion, with a ſomewhat hairy Soapwort-Leaf.*

128. Lychnis Orientalis, fruticoſa, Kali folio, ſtatices capitulis. *Oriental Campion, with a Glaſſwort Leaf, and Thrift Seed-veſſel.*

129. Lychnis Orientalis, foliis ſubrotundis, viſcoſis, magno flore. *Oriental Campion, with roundiſh clammy Leaves and a large Flower.*

130. Lychnis Orientalis, maxima, Bugloſſi folio undulato. *The greateſt Oriental Campion, an undulated Bugloſs-Leaf.*

131. Lychnis Orientalis, Borraginis folio. *Oriental Campion, with a Borrage-Leaf.*

132. Lychnis Orientalis, Saponar folio & facie, flore parvo & multiplici. *Oriental Campion with the Leaf and Make of Soapwort, and a ſmall double Flower.*

Eadem flore minimo. *The ſame with a ſmall Flower.*

133. Lychnis Orientalis, Bupleuri folio. *Oriental Campion, with a Hares-Ear Leaf.*

134. Lychnis Orientalis, longifolia, nervoſa, flore purpuraſcente. *Long-leav'd, Nervous, Oriental Campion with a purpliſh Flower.*

135. Lychnis Orientalis, viſcoſa, Centaurii lutei folio, flore longiſſimo. *Oriental Catchfly, with a yellow Centaury-Leaf, and a very long Flower.*

136. Lychnis Orientalis, Caryophylli hortenſis folio. *Oriental Campion, with a Garden Clove-gilly flower Leaf.*

137. Lychnis Orientalis, calyce pyramidato, ſtriato, longiſſimo. *Oriental Campion, with a very long, channelled, pyramidal Empalement.*

138. Lychnis Orientalis, frutieoſa, incana, flore longo & flaveſcente. *Hoary, ſhrub, Oriental Campion, with a long, yellowiſh Flower.*

139. Lychnis Orientalis, annua, ſupina, Antirrhini folio, flore minimo, purpuraſcente. *Low, annual Oriental Campion, with a Snapdragon-Leaf, and a very ſmall purpliſh Flower*

140. Lychnis Orientalis, multiflora, folio Valerianæ rubræ. *Many-flower'd oriental Campion with a red Valerian Leaf.*

141. Lychnis Orientalis, minima, gramineo folio, calyce purpuraſcente, ſtriato. *The ſmalleſt Oriental Campion, with a Graſs Leaf, and a purpliſh channelled Empalement.*

142. Lychnis Orientalis minima, Caryophylli folio, calyce purpuraſcente, ſtriato. *The ſmalleſt Oriental Campion, with a Clove-gilly-flower Leaf, and a purpliſh channelled Empalement.*

143 Lychnis Orientalis, petalis albis, lineis cæruleis, ſubtus variegatis. *Oriental Campion, whoſe Flowers are white and variegated underneath with blue ſtripes.*

144. Lychnis Orientalis, viſcoſa, folio glauco, flore muſcoſo. *Oriental Catchfly, with a grey Leaf, and a moſſy Flower.*

145. Lychnis Orientalis, humilis, Gentianellæ folio. *Low Oriental Campion, with a little Gentian Leaf.*

146. Lychnis ramoſa, florum petalis albis, caliculo, purpuraſcente ſplendido, *Boer. Ind.* 213.

They will have Lychnis to have received its Name παρὰ τὸ λύειν νύχος, *quod tenebras ſolvat.* Or becauſe the Antients uſed its flocky

flocky Leaves to put into their Lamps, inſtead of Cotton. For formerly they had not a ſufficient quantity of Cotton, and therfore the Leaves of ſome Herbs ſupplied its place, ſuch as the Leaves of *Mullein* and *Campion*. Others are of opinion that this Plant did not receive the Name of *Lychnis* from the *Flox* of its Leaves, but from the flaming and blazing colour of the Flower. It is therefore called *Lychnis, quaſi lucidus luculentuſque flos.*

The 10*th* and the 18*th* Species contain abundance of eſſential Salt and Oil: Their juice ſnuffed up the Noſe provokes Sneezing. Their Seeds are accounted proper againſt the bite of a Scorpion, being taken in Wine to the weight of two Scruples or one Dram. The Seed of the latter being taken to the weight of two Drams purges the Belly and bilious humours.

The Herb boild in Poſſet is an excellent Remedy for the Convulſions of Children. *D. Palmer ex relatione D. Hermans.*

Some Authors attribute to the 27*th* Species the virtues of *Nard*, and do therefore wounderfully commend it for curing of Tetters and Ring-worms, and other ſorts of Scabs or cutaneous ſores; as likewiſe for cloſing up the lips of wounds, healing of Fiſtulaes, and ſtanching of Blood.

I remember the Root of this Plant was recommended by *Sennertus* to his Scholars for ſtopping of Hemorrhages; the Patient holding it on his Tongue for ſome time, was the manner preſcribed for uſing it. I experienced the wonderful and aſtoniſhing Virtue of this Root, in ſtopping of Hemorrhagies that raged in *Denmark* inſomuch that ſome ſuſpected me to be a Wizard or a *Dæmon. Sim. Paul Quadrip. Botan.* Claſs 2. p. 93.

The 53*d* Species is called *Earth-Star* in *Suffolk*, and is in high eſteem for curing the Bite of a mad Dog. *Gray* in his Book concerning the Management and Cure of Horſes, preſcribes it for the ſaid Evil in this manner. Give the whole Herb well cleaned, waſhed and bruiſed in Milk, Beer, Ale or white Wine, to a Horſe bit by a mad Dog for three mornings ſucceſſively, *viz.* giving for the firſt time three whole Herbs with the Roots, Leaves and Branches; for the ſecond time five, and the third ſeven, always taking care that the Horſe take and ſwallow all the parts of it. Which if you obſerve, the Horſe will certainly be cured, and freed from all danger of a *Hydrophobia*; or Dread of Water or any other Liquor. And this Medicine not only cures Horſes, but likewiſe all other Animals and even Men themſelves.

The Son of a certain Gentleman of my acquaintance, ſays *Gray*, being unhappily bit by a mad Dog, and the Infection came to that height that he began to rave, his Head being affected; yet by the uſe of this medicine he was perfectly cured, and continues well and in good health now after many years. The Herb may likewiſe be bruiſed with freſh Butter, and made up into Pills, which may be taken with equal ſucceſs.

As to the obſerving an odd Number in taking the Pills, which Authors generally preſcribe; there is certainly nothing in it, but downright blind ſuperſtition; nor in the taking the whole Plant, without omitting any part of it.

Both the Root and the Leaves of the 60*th* Species are in uſe, but the latter ſeldom. It is hot and dry, attenuates and opens powerfully, and is ſudorifick. It is uſed for an Aſthma, for provoking the *Menſtrua*, and the Diſeaſes of the Womb, as well as for the *French* Diſeaſe (in which caſe *Septalius* commends the Decoction of it.) Uſed externally it provokes ſneezing, and diſcuſſes Tumours, but eſpecially thoſe in the Groin or Arm-pits, *&c. Schrod.*

It has likewiſe an abſterſive Faculty, and by preſſing yields a nitrous Juice, which cleanſes the Scab, the *French* Diſeaſe, and all Deformities or Diſeaſes of the Skin. The Powder of the Seed of *Soapwort* taken to the quantity of one Dram before the Fit, cures the Falling ſickneſs; if taken once a Month for three new Moons, *Fr. Hoffm.*

The Decoction of this Plant cures Tetters or Ringworms; and *J. Bauhinus* affirms, that it takes ſpots out of Cloaths. *Schroder* ſays, the Root is opening and reſolving, that it is good to abate the *French* Diſeaſe, proper for the Aſthma, and for provoking the

the Terms. It is uſed in the Oil of *Euphorbium*, according to the Deſcription given of it in the *Pharmacopœia Londinenſis*. *Soapwort* is very bitter, and hardly reddens blue Paper; which evince, that the natural Salt of the Earth, which is very bitter, has enter'd into it almoſt without any other Change, except the being united in it with a good deal of Sulphur. *Tournefort.*

The Decoction of this Plant is uſed to cleanſe and ſcour Wool or woollen-Cloaths; for the juice of it cleanſes like Soap, from whence it had its name. It is of great uſe in the Jaundice, Hypockondriack, Madneſs, *&c. Boerhaave in Diſtat Bot.*

The *Roſe-Campions* are of little uſe in Phyſick now a Days with us, being chiefly uſed as Flowers to deck the Garden or the Houſe. *Galen* ſays, that the Seed of it is hot in the ſecond or third Degree, and dry in the ſame; and *Dioſcorides* ſays, that the Seed of the *Roſe-Campion* drank in Wine, is proper for ſuch as are ſtung by a Scorpion; which if it be true, and ſo found at this Day, I ſee no reaſon why the ſame might not be effectual againſt the Plague, it being as ſpeedy a Poiſon, and as apt to kill in a ſhort time; beſides that we have many things effectual againſt the Plague, which will likewiſe expel the Poiſon of the Scorpion, or other venomous Creatures. The Leaves applied to any old or foul Ulcers in the Legs or other parts, do cleanſe and heal them. *Park.*

Some have uſed the white Flower of the *wild Campions*, to ſtay the Whites in Women, as they do the red Flowers for their *Menſtrua* or monthly Terms; but with what good ſucceſs I know not; an old Tradition prevailing with many, That all red Flowers are proper for the *Menſtrua*, and all white Flowers for the *Whites*. But it is found true by Experience That the Decoction of the Herb being drank, doth ſtay inward bleedings; and applied outwardly has the ſame effect. This Decoction likewiſe expels Urine, after its having been ſtopped, and brings away the Gravel or Stone in the Kidneys. The Seed drank in Wine to the weight of two Drams, purges the Body of cholerick humours, according to *Dioſcorides*, and relieves ſuch as are ſtung by Scorpions or other venomous Creatures, and may, as I ſaid before, be as effectual for the Plague. It is ſaid to be ſo effectual againſt the Scorpion, that this Herb thrown or laid upon it, will take away all its force of envenoming any thing. It is of very good uſe in old Sores, Ulcers, Cankers, Fiſtulaes, and the like, to cleanſe and heal them; which it performs by conſuming the moiſt humours that fall into them, and by correcting the acrimony of the Humours that corrode them; but the *Cockle* is of eſpecial uſe in all the foreſaid Diſeaſes, and beſides heals the Itch, Scabs and running Sores. *Id.*

Soapwort contains abundance of eſſential Salt, Oil and Phlegm. It powerfully attenuates and cleanſes the Humours, provokes ſweating, Urine and Womens Courſes, and is proper for the Aſthma being taken in Decoction. It is uſed in ſneezing Medicines, and is alſo applied outwardly to reſolve Tumours, and heal Tetters, Ringworms, Itch, Scab, or, other cutaneous Diſtempers. *Lemery.*

TABLE CLXXX. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS III.

Cucubalus, BERRY-BEARING-CHICKWEED.

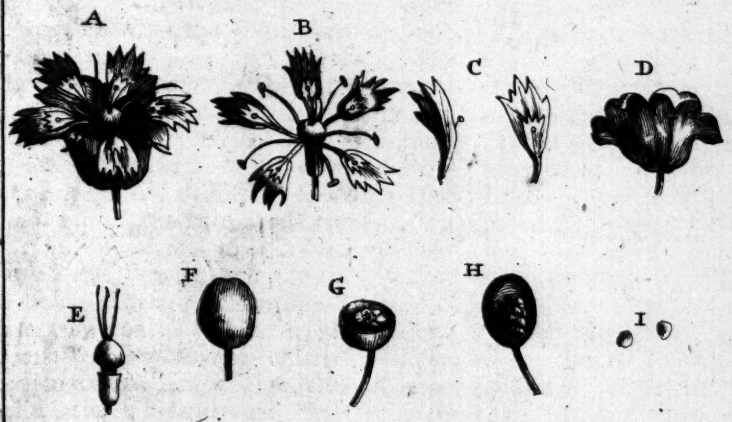
BErry-bearing Chickweed is a Plant with a *Clove-Gilly-flower* Flower A, B, conſiſting of many Petals C, placed circularly, and coming forth out of a membranous Empalement D. The Pointal E riſes out of the ſame Empalement, and turns to a ſoft and almoſt oval Fruit or Berry F, which is full of Seed G, H, and generally Kidney-faſhioned I.

There is but one Species of *Cucubalus*, which is,

Cucubalus

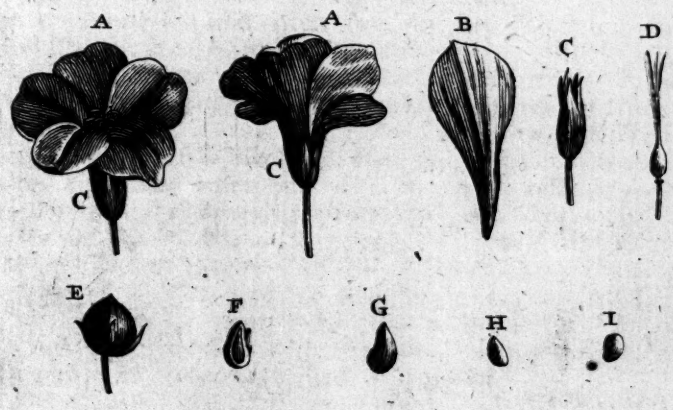
Tab. 180. *Pag. 202.*

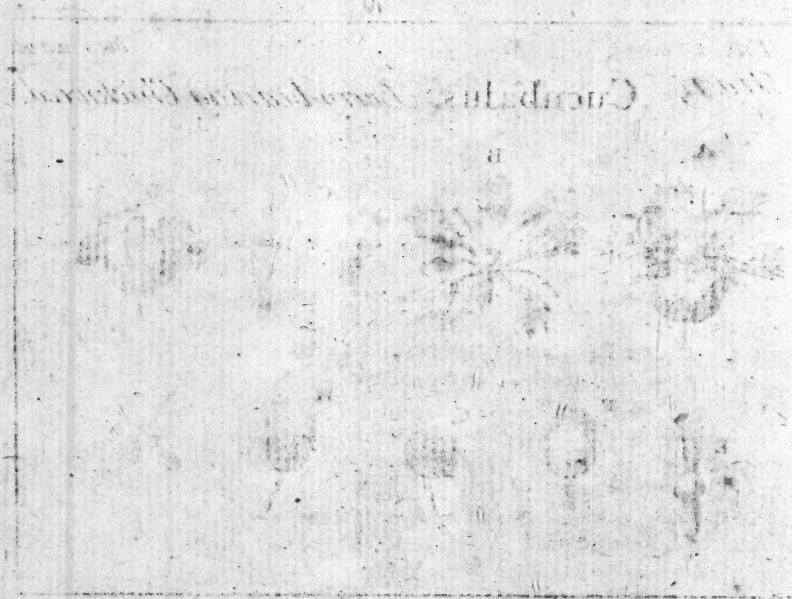
Fig. 1. Cucubalus. *Berry-bearing Chickweed.*



Pag. 203.

Fig. 2. Linum *Flax.*







Cucubalus Plinii, *Ludg.* 1429. Pliny's. *Cucubalus or Berry-bearing Chickweed.* Alſine ſcandens, baccifera, *C. B. Pin.* 250. Cucubalum quibuſdam vel Alſinec baccifera, *J. B.* 2. 175.

This Plant is furniſhed with Sprigs rather than with Stalks, and thoſe very numerous, infirm, jointed, flexible, and ſurpaſſing a Man's heighth. At every joint and ſpace between the joints, are ſet two Leaves oppoſite to one another, reſembling the Leaves of *common Chickweed* both in Figure and Colour, but much larger, ſoft, and about the bigneſs of *black Bindweed* Leaves. The flowers out of ſwoln *Winter-Cherry* Baggs, conſiſt of five Leaves, which are of a whitiſh or pale herby colour, ſplit in two at the point; the *Stamina* and Rudiment of the Berries lying more out of ſight being about the bigneſs of a Grain of *Pepper*, commonly called a *Pepper-corn*, or a common *Juniper-Berries*, which at firſt is green, but black when ripe, and contains ſmall, black, ſhining, round, flat Grains or Seeds. The Root is white, very fibrous, long and ſarmentious, or full of little Twigs, which every year puts forth new Stalks, the others withering and periſhing in the Winter.

Mr. *Ray* obſered it growing along the Hedges at *Frankfort*, and afterwards in *Italy* and the South of *France*. and *Cluſius* found it in great abundance in ſhady places along the Hedges *&c.* in the Country about *Salamanca*.

I believe this Plant is but little uſed in Phyſick; and ſome affirm that it is no leſs deadly than the *SleepyNightſhade*, tho' if this be the true *Cucubalus* of *Pliny*, according to him, the Leaves bruiſed with ſome Vinegar and applied to any part ſtung by Serpents or Scorpions, effect a Cure, and the juice taken with the double Quantity of ſweet or honied Wine, eaſes the pains of the Back and Loins; and applied to the Forehead and Temples with *Roſe-water*, eaſes the Pain of a Headach; and laſtly, being bound on Wens or Kernels, or bathed therewith, it diſſolves them.

TABLE CLXXX. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS. IV.

Linum, FLAX.

FLax is a Plant with a *Clove-Gilly-flower* Flower A, conſiſting of ſeveral Leaves placed circularly and coming forth out of a membranous Empalement C. The Pointal D riſes out of the ſame Empalement, and afterwards turns to an almoſt globular Fruit E, which is generally pointed, compoſed of ſeveral Cells, F, G, which open inwards, and full of Seed H, J, which is plain, ſmooth, blunt at one end, and generally ſharp at the other.

The Species of *Flax* are,

1. Linum ſativum, *C. B. Pin.* 274. *Manured or Garden Flax.* Linum, J. B. 3. 450. Linum ſativum vulgare, cœruleum, *Lob. Icon.* 412.

It ſtands on a ſmall Root, furniſhed with a few Fibres, and has commonly a round, ſingle, ſmall, naked ſmooth Stalk, a Cubit or a Cubit and half high, and divided into Branches towards the top. The Leaves are pointed, as broad as a Blade of Corn, about two Inches long, ſet on the Stalk alternately or in no order, and ſmooth. The Flowers are blue, conſiſting of five ſtreaked Leaves, roundiſh at the point, ſitting in an Empalement, cut into five ſharp Segments and reſting on Footſtalks that are ſmall and very long. To theſe ſucceed round Heads, about the bigneſs of a *Vetch*, in which are contained ten Seeds placed in ſo many diſtinct Cells all around, flat, ending in ſharp Angle of a very ſmooth and ſhining ſurface, and Honey or brown colour.

It is ſown in the Fields in *England*, as well as in foreign parts.

2. Linum

2. Linum ſativum, latifolium, Africanum, fructu majori. *Broad-leav'd* African, *manured Flax, with larger Fruit.*

3. Linum perenne, majus, cæruleum, capitulo majore, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part 2. 573.

The Deſcription given by the Authors does not differ in any thing from the Title, and therefore it would be uſeleſs to ſet it down.

4. Linum perenne, minus, capitulo minore, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part 2. 573. *Small, perennial, blue Flax, with a ſmall Head.*

This does not ſend upright Stalks as the former, but leaning ones, and begirt with narrower Leaves; and produces Heads four times ſmaller.

5. Linum arvenſe, *C. B. Pin* 214. *Common wild Flax.* Linum ſylveſtre, ſativum planè referens, *J. B.* 3. 452. Sylveſtre Linum, *Trag.* 354.

It perfectly reſembles the Garden-kind in the make, except that it has thicker Stalks divided at top into many Branches, and larger Heads. But the greater Difference betwixt theſe two conſiſts in this, That the Heads of the *Wild Flax* do not open at the Sun's heat as thoſe of the others do; for as ſoon as they dried by the Sun, they ſhould ſhed their Seed as the others do, according to *Tragus.*

This Species is found in the Fields among Oats.

6. Linum ſylveſtre, latifolium, hirſutum, cæruleum, *C. B. Pin.* 214. *Broad-leav'd, hairy, blue wild Flax.* Linum ſylveſtre, latifolium hirſutum, flore cæruleo, *J. B.* 3. 453. Linum ſylveſtre, 1, latifolium, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 317.

From the ſame Root, which is pretty thick and whitiſh, it produces one, and ſometimes more Stalks, which are ſometimes a foot high, and ſometimes higher, thick, firm, hairy and divided into ſeveral Branches at top. The Leaves that ſurround them are larger than in the other Species, full of Veins and hairy, as broad as one's little finger, of a gummy and then bitteriſh Taſte. The Branches from bottom to top are loaded with very large Flowers, much reſembling that of *common Mallows* of a blue colour, deeper or lighter, having five *Stamina*, within, tipt with Summits. To which ſucceed hard pointed Heads, folded and wrapt up in five ſmall Leaves, which gape when they are ripe, and contain broad, blackiſh, ſhining Seed, like that of the Garden kind. The Root is perenial and lively, ſpringing afreſh every year, and producing tender Stalks even before the winter, and adorned with Leaves covered with much Down.

It is common in many riſing, dry and graſſy places, in the upper *Hungary* and the lower *Auſtria.* It flowers in *June* and *July*, and produces ripe Seed in *Auguſt.*

7. Linum ſylveſtre, latifolium, hirſutum, candidum, *C. B. Pin.* 214. *Broad-leav'd, hairy, white, Flax.* Linum ſylveſtre, latifolium, lanuginoſum, flore candido, purpureis lineis ſtriato, J. B. 3. 454. Linum ſylveſtre latifolium, 2, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 317.

It ſends up three or four ſlender, downy Stalks a foot high, from one Root, on which are ſet pretty broad Flax-Leaves, having three Nerves, reſembling thoſe of *S. Peters wort* in ſhape, downy, and not much different from the Leaves of the former Species.

The Tops of the Stalks, which are divided into two or three Branches, and bend ſomewhat like the Stalks of *Heliotropium majus* are full of Flowers, which begin to blow, and are divided like common *Flax*-Flowers, but larger, almoſt equal to the former, white, and ſtriped with many purple veins. The Seed and Heads are like the common ſort. The Root is perennial, pretty thick, long, whitiſh, and furniſhed with a few Fibres.

8. Linum fruticoſum, niveum, C. B. *Pin.* 212. *Shrub Flax, with a Snow-white Flower.* Linum fruteſcens, flore omnino candido J. B. 3. 423. Linum ſylveſtre, 7, fruticoſum, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 319.

This is the *Linum fruticoſum, ſemper virens* Park.

This is a Shrub-Species, and furniſhed with evergreen Branches, that are nine Inches or a foot high; which are adorned with a great number of whitiſh Leaves of a middle ſize betwixt thoſe of *Thyme* and *Flea-wort.* Then the Flowers are a little

larger

larger than the *6th* of *Clusius*, as white as Snow, and rest on the tops of the Branches. To which succeed Heads full of Seed. The Root is hard and ligneous.

It grows in some Desart places in *Spain*, much exposed to the Sun; and flowers in *June* and *July*.

9. Linum sylvestre, latifolium, luteum, *C. B. Pin.* 214. *Broad-leav'd, wild, yellow Flax.* Linum latifolium, luteum, *J. B.* 3. 454. Linum sylvestre, 3, latifolium, *Clus. Hist.* 317.

It rises with firm angular Stalks a Cubit high, somewhat reddish, many rising from the same Root, and divided above into short Branches, which are cloathed with alternate smooth, thickish Leaves above an Inch long, and half an Inch broad, ending in a blunt point, and very bitter to the Taste. On the tops of the Branches come forth numerous large Flowers, of a most beautiful yellow colour, with five *Stamina* and as many yellow Hairs in the middle: *Clusius* says, the Seed is somewhat smaller and in flatter Heads than the rest, blackish, but not shining like them. The Root is pretty thick, crooked, whitish, furnished with some Fibres, budding forth every year, and producing new Stalks.

It grows in great abundance on the Mountain that overlooks the hot Baths of *Baden* in *Austria*, in grassy places, along Hedges, and in the neighbouring parts. It flowers in *June* and *July*, and produces ripe Seed in *August*.

10. Linum sylvestre, luteum, foliis subrotundis, *C. B. Pin.* 214. *Wild yellow Flax, with roundish Leaves.* Linifolia Campanula, lutea, J. B. 2. 817. Campanula lutea, linifolia, Montis Lupi, flore Volubilis, *Lob. Icon.* 414.

The Leaves stretched along the Stalks are almost a Palm and half long, placed alternately, oblong and, narrow, resembling the Leaves of manured *Flax*, and smooth. The Stalks at top are divided into Branches, which bear very large Flowers, above an Inch long, shining with a saffron-colour, with an Empalement split into five long, narrow Jaggs, and a Head like that of *common Flax*, but more turbinated. The Root is long, thick, ligneous, and divided into several tuberous Heads.

11. Linum luteum, ad singula geniculâ floridum, *C. B. Pin.* 214. *Yellow Flax with Flowers coming forth at every joint.* Linum sylvestre, latifolium, *Col.* Part 2. 80.

This Plant loves the Winter-Season, and is dug out of Meadows, wet and clayey ground, in the Month of *December*. It has a small, crooked, ligneous Root, and several Branches from the Stalks that are divided at top into three parts, with Leaves coming forth from the joints at two Inches distance. At every joint it has a yellow Flower, and afterwards a Fruit like the common manured *Flax*, and flat Seed like it, which is shining, brown, and of a somewhat bitterish Taste. The Flower and Fruit rest on a five-leav'd Basis, which is composed of small narrow Leaves. The Leaves at bottom are small, and always larger along the Stalks, and twice as broad as ordinary *Flax*; afterwards always decreasing and becoming narrower on the Branches to the very top.

12. Linum fruticosum, subflavum, *C. B. Pin.* 214. *Shrub yellowish Flax.* Linum frutescens, subflavum, *Prodr.* 107.

13. Linum sylvestre, Creticum, arboreum, luteum, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* Part 2. 573. *Wild, yellow, Tree-Flax of Candy.* Linum arboreum, *Pr. Alp. Exot.* 18.

This Plant has much of a Tree, and consists of oblique, slender, round Branches, covered with black Bark; of Leaves broader than those of manured *Flax*, so that they do more resemble the Leaves of *Myrtle*, which are thick-set, and cover the Branches on every side. On the top appear yellow five leav'd Flowers, and Husks with many Cells, each adhering to their own Foorstalks, about the bigness of *Vetches*, and of a pyramidal shape, after the manner of the other kind of *Flax*, and containing Seed exactly resembling the Seed of manured *Flax*, and of a bitter Taste. It grows in the Island of *Crete* or *Candy*, flowers in the Summer, and produces ripe Seed before Autumn.

14. Linum ſylveſtre, minus, luteum, annuum, folio latiore, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part. 2. 574. *Small, wild, annual, yellow Flax, with a broader Leaf.*

It ſcarce riſes a Palm or at moſt nine Inches high; and bears yellow, five leav'd Flowers, Seed-veſſels like thoſe of the other ſorts, and Seeds contained therein alſo alike, but ſmaller.

15. Linum ſylveſtre, minus, luteum, annuum, folio anguſtiore, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part 2. 574. *Small, wild, annual, yellow Flax, with a narrower Leaf.*

This differs in other reſpects from the one immediately preceding, but in the ſmallneſs of the Leaves; and both of them grow wild in the Woods about *Blois.*

16. Linum maritimum, luteum, *C. B. Pin.* 214. *Yellow maritime Flax.* Linum luteum Narbonenſe, *J. B.* 3. 454. Linum ſylveſtre, *Dod. Pempt.* 534.

From one Root riſe ſeveral Stalks a a Cubit high which are divided above into Branches; along which are ſtretched pretty broad ſoft, inſipid Leaves, ſhorter than thoſe of manured *Flax.* The Flowers hang at the tops of the Branches, are of a yellow colour and bitteriſh Taſte, to which ſucceed ſmaller Heads than thoſe of manured *Flax*, which are bitter, and contain the Seed: Mr. *Ray* obſerved it about *Montpelier*, flowering even in the Month of *September.*

The ſame ingenious Author tells us, he found a variety of this, twice as large, on the Sea-ſhore; which however he will not yield to be a different Species: For the Flowers, Stalks, Heads and Seeds are the ſame in both; and the difference lies only in the largneſs and talneſs, which is intirely owing to the difference of the Soil.

17. Linum ſylveſtre, cœruleum, folio acuto, *C. B. Prodr.* 107. *Wild blue Flax, with a ſharp Leaf.* Linum ſylveſtre, anguſtifolium, cœruleo amplo flore, *Bot. Monſp.*

The Stalk is a foot high, round, and divided immediately from the Root into branches a Palm long; and begirt with dark green-Leaves alternately, which end in a very ſharp and as it were prickly Point. On the tops of the Branches many Foot-ſtalks, ranged as it were into an Umbel, ſubſtain Empalements furniſhed with ſome Chives from which come forth large, blue Flowers, furniſhed with *Stamina* in the middle; to which ſucceed roundiſh Seed-veſſels.

It grows in the ſtoney parts of *Provence*, not far from *Marſeilles*; and is found in Flower in ſeveral barren places about *Montpelier* in the Month of *June*, but eſpecially in the Road as you go to *Grabels*, near the Farm called *le Tevilliere de Maſſanes.*

18. Linum ſylveſtre, anguſtifolium, flore magno, albo, *C. B. Pin.* 214. *Narrow-leav'd, wild Flax, with a large white Flower.* Linum ſylveſtre, floribus albis, *Lob. Icon.* 413.

It has ſlender, firm, upright Stalks, which are nine Inches, and ſometimes a foot high: Leaves like thoſe of manured *Flax*, but narrower, hard, pointed, greeniſh, and bitteriſh: Many large Flowers on the tops of the Branches, which are compoſed of five white Leaves, marked with five purple Lines about the Navel, ſweet-ſmelled, with as many *Stamina*, and five ſeparate Chives riſing from the Center: Flat blackiſh ſhining Seed, in round Seed-veſſels, like that of manured *Flax*; and a whitiſh, hard, perennial Root, furniſhed with ſome Fibres, and producing new Stalks every year.

It grows in great abundance all over the Country about *Vienna*, in moſt other riſing places in *Auſtria* and *Hungary*, and along the High ways. It flowers in *June*, and bears ripe Seed in *July* and *Auguſt.* Dr. *Magnol* found it in flower in great abundance in the barren graſſy places about S. *Martin*, towards *Mount Loup.*

19. Linum ſylveſtre, anguſtifolium, flore magno, intenſe cœruleo, *C. B. Pin.* 214. *Wild narrow-leav'd Flax, with a large deep blue-coloured Flower.*

20. Linum ſylveſtre, anguſtifolium, flore magno, violaceo, *C. B. Pin.* 214. *Wild, narrow-leav'd Flax, with a large Violet-coloured Flower.*

21. Linum

21. Linum ſylveſtre, anguſtifolium, flore magno, albo, lineis purpureis diſtincto, *C. B. Pin.* 214. *Wild, narrow-leav'd Flax with a large white Flower, marked with purple Stripes.*

22. Linum ſylveſtre, anguſtifolium, flore magno, cœruleo, veluti cinereo, *C. B. Pin.* 214. *Wild, narrow-leav'd Flax, with a large, blue, and as it were aſh-coloured Flower.* Lini ſylveſtris, v, anguſtifolii aliud Genus, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 318.

There is found, ſays *Cluſius*, on the *Auſtrian* Mountains, but eſpecially *Sneberg*, another kind very like my *5th* Species, both in the Slenderneſs of the Stalks, and Narrowneſs of the Leaves, ſmallneſs of the Flowers, Make and Root. There is a difference only in the colour of the Flowers, which are not Snow-white, but blue inclining to white, and as it were Aſh-coloured. The Heads alſo that ſucceed to the Flowers are much larger, and no ſmaller than in the manured kind. It flowered there towards the latter end of *June*; and bore ripe Seed about the end of *July* or beginning of *Auguſt*.

23. Linum ſylveſtre, anguſtifolium, floribus dilute purpuraſcentibus, vel carneis, *C. B. Pin.* 214. *Narrow-leav'd wild Flax, with Flowers of a faint purple, or Fleſh-colour.* Linum ſylveſtre, anguſtifolium album, lineis in umbilico purpureis, J. B. 3. 453. Linum ſylveſtre, vi, anguſtifolium, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 318.

This Species has a hard, pretty thick and ligneous Root, from whence riſe ſeveral Stalks at once, which are ſmall, and riſe almoſt a Cubit high, being cloathed with very thick-ſet and very ſmall Leaves, almoſt as long as thoſe of *manured Flax*. On the tops of the ſhort Branches ſtand, in longiſh Empalements, large white, or as it were, aſh-coloured Flowers, which are ſo fleeting, that you can ſcarce touch them, but they will drop. The Seed-veſſels are ſmaller than in *manured Flax*, conſiſting of four Cells, and containing ſmaller Seed.

24. Linum anguſtifolium, album, ramulis per terram ſparſis, *H. R. Par. White narrow-leav'd Flax, with Branches ſpread on the ground.*

25. Linum ſylveſtre, anguſtis & denſioribus foliis, flore minore, *C. B. Pin.* 214. *Wild Flax, with narrow and more thick-ſet Leaves, and a ſmaller Flower.* Linum ſylveſtre, tenuifolium, *Lob. Icon.* 413.

This has ſeveral, ſmall, round, firm, Stalks, a foot long, green, cloathed with many Leaves, reſembling thoſe of *manured Flax*, of a bluiſh green colour, and divided at top into ſome Branches; on which reſt Flowers of a deep blue colour, very much like the Flowers of *manured Flax*, and containing in the middle five ſmall *Stamina*, and as many ſeparate Chives. In thicker, roundiſh, and no ſmaller Heads than of the manured Kind, is contained black, oblong, flat Seed, equal to that of the manured ſort. The Root is whitiſh, perennial, ſomewhat fibrous, of a bitteriſh Taſte, then ſweet, and ſomewhat acrid.

It grows in ſeveral places about *Vienna* in *Auſtria*, eſpecially in gra y riſing grounds, and by the High-ways. It flowers in *May* and *June*, and ſometimes the whole Summer, and bears ripe Seed in *July*.

26. Linum ſylveſtre, anguſtifolium, foliis rarioribus, *C. B. Pin.* 214. *Narrow-leav'd, wild Flax, with thinner-ſet Leaves.* Linum ſylveſtre, 2; *Tabern. Icon.* 822.

27. Linum ſylveſtre, anguſtifolium, foliis rarioribus, flore albo, *C. B. Pin.* 214. *Narrow-leav'd wild Flax, with more thin-ſet Leaves, and a white Flower.*

28. Linum pratenſe, floribus exiguis, *C. B. Pin.* 214. *Meadow-Flax with ſmall Leaves.* Alſine verna, glabra, floſculis albis, vel potius Linum minimum, J. B. 3. 455.

29. Linum foliis aſperis, umbellatum, luteum, *Bot. Monſp.* 164. *Umbellated yellow Flax, with rough Leaves.* Lithoſpernum Linariæ folio, Monſpeliacum *C. B. Pin.* 259. Paſſerina Lobelii, J. B. 3. 334.

This is the *Lithoſpermum Germanicum*, *Paſſerina Tragi*, *Park.*

This Plant received the Name of *Lingua Paſſerina* from its little pointed Leaves, reſembling the Tongue of a Sparrow, which are ſmall and narrow, reſembling the Leaves of common *Flax*, but ſmaller, placed alternately, but rarely oppoſite to one another; being ſet on a Stalk which is nine Inches; and ſometimes even a foot high and better, upright, round, ſmooth, ſolid, and greeniſh, often ſingle, ſometimes branched, divided quite round into twigs, adhering without a Footſtalk, and of a viſcid Taſte. The Stalk is generally naked from the Root up to the Branches, the Leaves eaſily falling, off and leaving their marks behind them, as in *Spurge*. The Branches from the top to the bottom abound with ſingle, double, and moſt treble Fruit, which is ſmall, ſhaped like a *Pear*, and reſembles the Seed of *Lithoſpermum*, but is much ſmaller, in which are the yellow Rudiments of Flowers; for the Flowers are not always to be obſerved open, which are very ſmall, ſhaped like a little Cup, of a yellow herby colour, and divided into four Jaggs on the borders. The Root is forked, divided into rare fibres, white and ligneous. When you take off the green Bark, the Fruit is covered with a black Skin or Membrane; but the inner part is white.

Mr. *Ray* obſerved this Plant to be common about *Baſil*, *Geneva*, *Montpelier*, &c. after Corn was cut down.

30. Linum Luſitanicum, luteum, floribus ſpicatim diſpoſitis. *Yellow* Portugueze *Flax*, *with Flowers ranged Spike-faſhion.*

31. Linum anguſtifolium, fruticoſum, Valentinum, foliis rigidis & aculeatis. *Narrow-leav'd, ſhrub Flax of* Valentia, *with ſtiff and prickly Leaves.*

32. Linum Luſitanicum, capilaceo folio. Portugueze *Flax with a capillaceous Leaf.*

33. Linum Alpinum, Laricis folio. *Mountain-Flax, with a Larch-Leaf.*

34. Linum Creticum, frutioſum, foliis Globulariæ, flore luteo. *Shrub-Flax of* Candy, *with a Globe Scabious Leaf, and a yellow Flower.*

35. Linum Orientale, altiſſimum, latifolium & patulum. *The higheſt broad-leav'd, ſpreading, Oriental Flax.*

36. Linum Orientale, pumilum, flore luteo, magno. *Dwarf, Oriental Flax, with a large yellow Flower.*

37. Linum Orientale, ſylveſtre, latifolium, hirſutum, flore ſuaverubente, vel roſeo. *Hairy, broad leav'd, wild, Oriental Flax, with a charming red or Roſe-flower.*

38. Linum Orientale, ſylveſtre, latifolium, hirſutum, flore candidiſſimo. *Hairy, broad-leav'd wild, Oriental Flax, with a very white Flower.*

39. Linum Africanum luteum foliis conjugatis, *Boer. Ind.* 284. *Yellow African Flax with Leaves growing by pairs.* *Linum* is from the Greek λίνον, from which it differs in nothing but in the Meaſure of a Syllable: For in *Greek* the firſt Syllable is ſhort, whereas in *Latin* it is long. The *Greeks* often uſe to ſignify by this word, things made of *Flax*, ſuch as *Linnen*, ſails, &c; and from hence comes our *Engliſh* word *Linnen*: The *Dutch* call it *Vlas*, and from thence comes our *Engliſh* Name *Flax*.

Others fanſy it is called *Linum à linire*; becauſe it is ſmooth and gentle to the Touch, and very Softening and Sweetening.

Neither the Leaf, nor Root of *Flax* is uſed with us in any Medicine; neither the green nor dried Herb, nor yet the Juice, diſtilled Water, or any other Compoſition made of it, but only the Seed which is hot in the firſt Degree, and temperate in the reſt, digeſts ſoftens, and ripens. The chief uſe of it is in the Cough, Pleuriſy and Phthiſick. Externally it ripens Tumours, eaſes Pains, and expels the Fœtus. *Schrod.*

The Preparations of this are, 1. The Mucilage, made by boiling or infuſing the Seed in Water. 2. The Meal, or Powder of the Seed. 3. The expreſt Oil which poſſeſſes the ſame virtues as the Seed, and being dropt into the Eye, takes away the Pin or Web. But it is particularly uſed with ſucceſs in pleuritical caſes, Cholicks, &c. being taken inwardly, and is likewiſe of good effect applied outwardly in the ſame caſes, and ſoftens a hard Spleen. The Doſe two Ounces. *Id.*

N. 1.

N. 1. Both the Lint and the Cloath do often ſerve for the ſuſception and application of other Medicines: For example, the green Cloth is commonly uſed for the application of Nephritick Anodines. 2. The Oil of burnt Paper is uſed for the ſame Purpoſes *viz.* you light Paper, and lay it upon a Plate of Tinn till it burns quite out, and ſo a thick liquor, which they call *Oil*, ſticks to it, which both eaſes Pain and conſolidates: And therefore it is good for the Tooth-ach, Tetters, Ringworms, *&c. Id.*

Two Ounces of the expreſt Oil drank warm with Beer or Ale, is an excellent Remedy for ſuch as are troubled with the Pleureſy, Cholick, or Iliac Paſſion; and ought to be applied externally at the ſame time. Before you uſe this Oil, you ought firſt to purify it in the manner following. Take the expreſt Oil of *Lint-ſeed* and warm water of each an equal quantity, ſhake them till ſuch time as they be well mixed, and afterwards expoſe this Liquor to the Sun, leave it there till there is a ſettlement at the bottom, then ſeparate the pure part, and repeat this till all the thick muddy part is left behind. And thus its acid part is corrected. But the beſt way of preparing it is, if you mix *Linſeed*-Oil with the Spirit of Wine, boil it on a good fire, and ſtir it continually, till the Spirit of Wine is all waſted; for thus the Spirit of Wine carries off with it the acid part of the Oil.

Pliny in the beginning or Preface to his 19*th* Book, treating of the uſe of *Flax*, as to making Sails for ſhips, has theſe remarkable words:- *In qua (inquit) non occurrit vitæ parte quodve miraculum majus Herbam eſſe quæ admoveat Ægyptum Italiæ? herbam eſſe quæ Gades Herculis columnas ſeptimo die Oſiam afferat, & citeriorem Hiſpaniam quarto, Provinciam Narbonenſem tertio, Africam altero? Audax vita, Scelerum plena, aliquid ſeri ut ventos procellaſque recipiat: & parum eſſe fluctibus ſolis vehi: Denique tam parvo ſemine naſci, quod orbem terrarum ultrò citròque portet, tam gracili avena, tam non altè a terra tolli: neque id viribus ſuis nectì, ſed paſſum tuſumque & in mollitiem lanæ coactum, injuriâ naturæ ac ſummâ audaciâ. — At nos priore libro imbres & flatus cavendos frugum cauſâ fructûſque præmonebamus; ecce feritur hominis manu, metitur ejuſdem ingenio, quod ventos in mari optet.* Thus *Pliny.*

With this, ſays *J. Bauhinus*, we rub the duſt and ſweat off our Bodies, with this we dry our ſelves after we have waſhed: Of this we make Shirts and Smocks, which we wear next our Skin, and with which we cover our whole Body; and of this we make Sheets to lye in, and cover our ſelves with all in the Night time: The Country people [in *Germany*] of both ſexes, wear Cloaks of it, and the Women hardly wear any thing elſe. But the Benefit of Paper is much more valuable than all theſe neceſſary Conveniences of Life. This is made, of old Linnen *Rags*, fit for no other uſe; and is to be ſold in ſo many ſhops, that many thouſands of People live by making of it in Paper-Mills. This ſame Paper receives Letters, by which all good and uſeful Arts, Laws, the whole Body of Philoſophy, and the Rules of living a pious and virtuous Life, are preſerved. In ſhort, it is not poſſible for any one to conceive in his mind, much leſs to expreſs in the beſt adapted words and the longeſt Diſcourſe, the uſefulneſs of Paper, according to the Dignity of the Subject. Thus far *J. Bauhinus.*

Some people in the time of *Galen* uſed toaſted *Linſeed* with *Garum*, which is a Pickle made of Fiſh, as alſo mixed with Honey: But it is windy, ſays he, hurtful to the Stomach, and hard of Digeſtion; which I obſerved a few years ago at *Middleburgh* in *Zealand* ſays *Tragus*, when moſt people there did eat bread made of it, and other Preparations of it for food, by reaſon of the Scarcity and Dearth of Corn, and other Fruits of the Earth. For their Sides and Hypochonders were ſuddenly diſtended, and their Faces and other parts became bloated and ſwoln; many of whom thus affected were not only taken ill, but even died.

Linſeed-Oil, which is expreſt from the Seed, is applied to many uſes; for it is not only neceſſary for Painters, Statuaries, and other Artificers, and good for burning in Lamps; but is likewiſe uſeful in Phyſick.

For

For it ſoftens all ſorts of Hardneſs, looſens the Tenſions and Conſtractions of the Nerves, and allays all racking Pains, being uſed as an Ointment, *J. B.*

It is given by ſome to be drank for a Squinſy and Cholick, and ſome add, for a Pleureſy and Phthiſick: But then you muſt take particular care that it be new and freſh. *C. Hoffman.*

Linſeed-Oil is of great virtue in the Inflammation of the Lungs, Phthiſick and Cholick. I have often found, that there is not a better Remedy in Nature for Pleuriſies than *Linſeed*; for it facilitates Reſpiration immediately, and promotes Expectoration. I have likewiſe given the ſame Oil with the deſired ſucceſs for Spitting of Blood. For it conſolidates the affected parts, by its balſamick and emplaſtick virtue. *Ephem. Germ. An* 6. & 7. *ex obſervatione D. Raygeri Obſ.* 209. *Linſeed*-Oil has ſuch ſubtile parts, that if you keep it in earthen Veſſels, it will ſweat out. *Michael Meyerus de luſu Serio.*

Printers Ink is ſaid to be made of the Soot of Lamps and *Linſeed*-Oil.

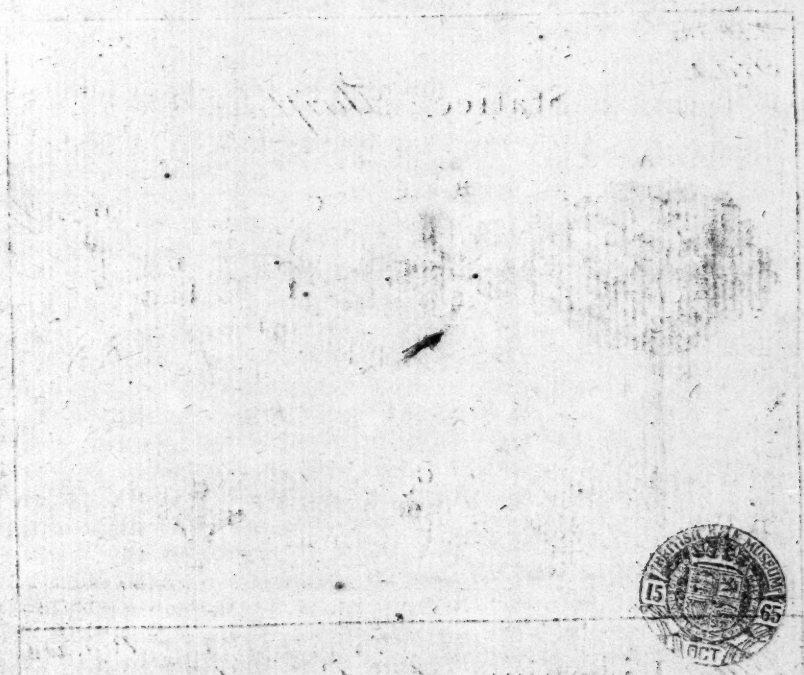
Linſeed contains abundance of Oil, and little Salt. It is proper for digeſting, ſoftening, reſolving, and mitigating. They powder it into Meal for Cataplaſms; and infuſe it whole, or boil it in water for Mucilages. They likewiſe tye it up in a Rag in Ptiſans, for the Stone or Gravel, or provoking Urine, and for curing the Nephritick Cholick. *Lemery.*

Linſeed is uſed in the Shops. The Leaves are emollient, and more opening than Mallows, otherwiſe they have the ſame virtue. The Seed is very full of Oil, and as ſmooth, gentle and kindly as any thing that can be conceived; and therefore is of Special uſe with Surgeons. For whereſoever you are to relax that which is bound, open that which is ſhut, ſmooth and ſoften that which is rough and hard, the Seed performs wonders. A little of the Seed boiled in water, is an excellent remedy for the Gravel, *Peripneumonia*, &c. The Oil is a noble Cure for Cramps and Convulſions of the parts, or where any Acrimony or Inflammation prevails. Uſed in Glyſters it cures all acrid and inflammatory Diſeaſes in the Guts or Bowels, &c. *Boer. in Dictat. Botan.*

The Seed made into Powder, and mixed with ſome Honey and Pepper into an Elextuary, and taken every day to the Quantity of a Nutmeg, is ſaid to cure a Cough; and the Seed boiled in water, and ſome Honey put into the Decoction and drank, is ſaid to eaſe the pains of the body, ſuch as the Cholick, Stiches and Inflammations. A Poultis made of *Fenugreek* and *Linſeed*, with ſome *Mallows*, will mollify and diſcuſs any Tumour, or Hardneſs in any part of the Body; ſitting in the Decoction of the Seed, or receiving the Fumes through a ſeat for the purpoſe, will remove the Fits of the Mother. *Pliny* ſays, that if it be taken with Raiſins, it opens the Obſtructions of the Liver.

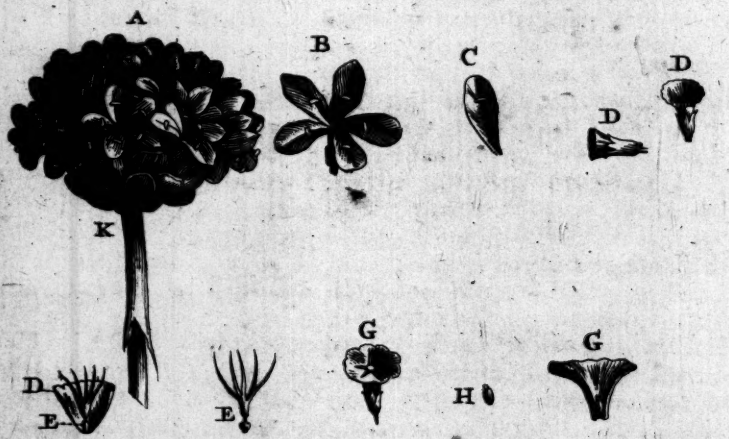
The Seed mixed with Niter or Salt and *Fig-tree*-Aſhes, eaſes the Pains and Hardneſs of the Muſcles, Sinews and Arteries; and uſed with Figgs, it ripens and digeſts: Mixed with *wild Cucumber*-Roots, it draws forth Splinters, Thorns or Nails or any thing ſticking in the fleſh, as alſo broken bones. The Decoction of it in Wine, applied to any fretting or running Sore, prevents its ſpreading any further. Uſed with *Olibanum* and Water or Myrrh and Wine, it cures watering Eyes; and mixed up with Honey, Suet or Wax, it removes hard Kernels or Swelling, under the Ears or Throat, and takes away ſpots and blemiſhes on the Skin, Sun-burning and other Diſcolourings. The Oil of *Linſeed* (beſides that it is of great uſe for Painters, *&c.* to faſten their colours, either on Cloth, Wood, Stone, Iron or Glaſs, and to burn in Lamps, as laſting longer than Oil of Olives, tho' it gives much more ſmoak and ſoot) is of exceeding good uſe to mollify the hardneſs or ſhrinking of the Sinews, and cures the Hemorrhoids or Piles; and beaten with Roſe-water, it is good againſt burnings. The *wild Flax* is of like uſe in moſt things, and reckoned even more effectual, by reaſon of its bitterneſs. *Park.*

SECT.


BRITISH MUSEUM
15 OCT 65

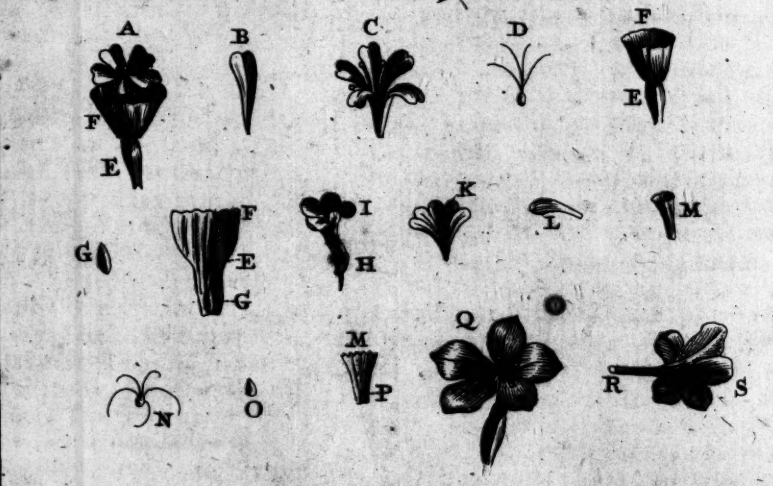
Tab. 181. Pag. 211.
Fig. 1.

Statice. *Thrift.*



Pag. 212.

Fig. 2 Limonium. *Sea Lavender.*



SECT. II.

Of Herbs with a Clove Gilly-flower Flower, whoſe Pointal turns to Seed wrapt up in the Empalement.

TABLE CLXXXI. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS I.

Statice, THRIFT.

Thrift is a Plant with a Flower A gather'd into an almoſt ſpherical Head, furniſhed with a common ſcaley Empalement K. Now this Head is compoſed of ſeveral *Clove-Gilly flower Flowers* B, conſiſting of ſeveral Leaves C in a proper Empalement ſhaped like a Funnel. In like manner the Pointal F riſes out of the ſame Empalement, and afterwards turns to an oblong Seed F, H, wrapt up in the Empalement G as in a Husk.

The Species of *Thrift* are,

1. Statice, *Lugd.* 1190. *Thrift, or Sea-Gilly-flower, or Sea-Cuſhion.* Caryophyllus montanus, major, flore globoſo, *C. B. Pin.* 211. Caryophyllus flos aphyllocaulos, vel junceus major, *J. B.* 3. 336. Gramen polyanthemum, majus, *Dod. Pempt.* 564.

This is either the ſame with, or very like the following Species, and ſends up Stalks nine Inches high, ſtraight, without Joints; on the top of which (which is covered with a Membrance an Inch long and better) ſits a globular Flower, almoſt like that of *Cives*, of a white purpliſh colour, and ſurrounded with a Wall of foliaceous Scales. The Root is long, ligneous and round, and is divided into many thickiſh Heads, from whence comes forth a great Crowd of Leaves next the ground, which are graſſy, grey, and differ from one another in breadth.

Parkinſon ſays, it grows with many fair long, and ſomewhat broad, whitiſh green Leaves lying cloſe together on the ground, from which riſe ſlender Stalks, naked to the tops, except in one place towards the middle, where there are two ſmall Leaves turning downwards, contrary to almoſt all other Herbs; and at their tops a Tuft of bluſh-coloured Flowers, opening by degrees.

It grows in inland Countries far from the Sea. Mr. *Ray* found it at *Mentz*, a City in *Germany*, and ſays, it grows common in other parts of that Country.

2. Statice montana, minor. *Small Mountain Thrift.* Caryophyllus montanus, minor, *C. B. Pin.* 211. Caryophyllœus flos aphyllocaulos vel junceus, minor, J. B. 3. 336. Gramen Polyanthemum, minus, *Dod. Pempt.* 964.

Before it flowers it has Leaves like thoſe of Dragons, not above two Inches long, but four or five Inches long, and alſo broader, when the Stalk is grown up and bears Flowers. The Root is thick, but not ſhort, as *Dodonæus* would have it, and reddiſh in the dry Plant, divided into ſeveral Head, when it puts forth Leaves, and capillated as it were by the Veſtiges of the old Leaves. The Stalk at firſt is ſome Inches, and then a Palm long, and ſlender, a longiſh, ſheath coming forth under the Head at the Baſis (which is like the *Scabioſa ovina*) and wrapping about one Inch of it. The outer part of the Head conſiſts of Membranous Leaves, which are green on the outſide, and of a ſhining

ſhining ſilver colour within. The whole Head abounds with membranous ſhining Leaves, among which ariſe Flowers in Empalements that are Membranous on the upper part, compoſed of five purpliſh Leaves, with as many *Stamina* annexed to them, bearing whitiſh Chives. The Botaniſts have not deſcribed the Seed; for that which *J. Bauhinus* takes to be the Seed, is only the Empalement, and perhaps alſo the Seed-veſſel.

It is to be ſeen every where in *England* in great abundance in Sea-Marſhes, and on Rocks on the Sea-Shore.

Both the *Engliſh* and the *Dutch* adorn their Court-yards with this Plant, as *Lobel* rightly obſerves; for it is very lively and continues long, covers the Earth with a thick Turf of Leaves, and flowers during the whole Summer.

3. Statice Alpina, major, flore albo. *Large Mountain-Thrift.* Caryophyllus Alpinus, major, flore albo, globoſo, *H. R. Par.*

4. Statice Montana, minima. *The ſmalleſt Mountain-Thrift.* Caryophllus Montanus, minimus, flore globoſo, *H. R. Par.* Caryophyllus marinus, minimus flore globoſo, *Mor. H. R. Bleſt*

5. Statice, Luſitanica, Scorzoneræ folio. Portugueze *Thrift, with a Vipers-graſs Leaf.*

6. Statice Luſitancia, fruticoſa, maritima, magno flore. Portugueze, *Shrub, maritime Thrift, with a large Flower.*

7. Statice Luſitanica, capillaceo folio, major. *Greater* Portugueze *Thrift, with a capillaceous Leaf.*

8. Statice Luſitanica, capillaceo folio, minima. *The ſmalleſt* Portugueze *Thrift, with a capillaceous Leaf.*

9. Statice Luſitanica, humillima, folio capillaceo, rigido. *The loweſt* Portugueze *Thrift, with a ſtiff capillaceous Leaf.*

Some fancy that *Statice* comes from the *Latin* Word *Stare*; becauſe it ſtays or puts a ſtop to the Courſe of the Humours.

The Decoction of the two firſt Species is aſtringent and proper to ſtop Fluxes and Hemorrhagies. *Lemery.*

Altho' *Dodonæus* ſays, this Plant is of no manner of uſe in Phyſick, and it only fit to make Garlands of for Ornament; yet *Dalechampius* mainrains, the Taſte of the whole Plant is aſtringent, and has a faculty of drying to a miracle, and of reſtraining, the force of Humours breaking forth, either by applying the bruiſed Plant, or drinking the Juice of it: That it relieves thoſe who are troubled with a bloody Flux, ſtops the overflowing of the *Menſtrua*, or a bleeding at the Noſe, helps ſuch as ſpit blood; and laſt of all, That it is a vulnerary Plant, and heals up malignant Ulcers.

The expreſt juice of *Thrift* drawn up into the Noſe, is an excellent Remedy to ſtop bleeding there: Or the ſucculent Leaves bruiſed and applied to wounds ſtays their bleeding. *Boerhaave in Diſtat. Bot.*

TABLE CLXXXI. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS II.

Limonium, SEA-LAVENDER.

SEa-Lavender is a Plant with a *Clove-Gilly-flower* Flower A, I, C K. conſiſting generally of many Petals B, L coming out of a Fennel-ſhaped Empalement E, F, N. The Pointal D, N riſes likewiſe out of the ſame Empalement, and turns to an oblong Seed G, O, P, and wrapt up in the Empalement as in a Husk. There are likewiſe ſome Species of *Limonium*, whoſe Flowers Q, R, S are Monopetalous and Funnel-ſhaped, divided into many parts, and reſemble the Flowers of the other Species.

The Species of *Limonium* are,

1. Limonium

1. Limonium, maritimum, majus, *C. B. Pin.* 192. *Great Sea-Lavender.* Limonium majus, aliis Behen rubrum, J. B. 3. *App.* 176. Valerianæ rubræ ſimilis pro Limonio miſſa, *Dod. Pempt.* 351.

It has a thick reddiſh Root of an aſtringent Taſte, which is divided into ſeveral Heads, from whence riſe Leaves ſmaller than thoſe of *Burr-Dock*, ſmoother, more poliſhed, not ſo black, and dyed of a fine green colour. Among theſe riſe ſmall-naked Stalks a foot long with many Branches ſpreading wide, along which climb up thick-ſet Flowers in order, which turn moſtly to one ſide, and are of a whitiſh blue colour, ſmall, monopetalous and divided into Jaggs that imitate ſo many Leaves, with reddiſh Empalements.

To every Flower ſucceeds a ſingle Seed, which is oblong and reddiſh, and is contained in the Empalement inſtead of a Seed-veſſel.

It grows very common in Salt-marſhes, and in low grounds near the Sea.

2. Limonium maritimum, majus, alterum Serotinum, Narbonnenſe, *H. R. Par. Another great, late Sea-Lavender of* Narbonne.

3. Limonium maritimum, minus, Oleæ folio, *C. B. Pin.* 192. *Small Sea-Lavender, with an Olive Leaf.* Parvum Limonium, Narbonenſe, Oleæfolium, *Lob. Icon.* 295. Limonium minus, J. B. 3. *App.* 877.

It has a near Reſemblance of the firſt Species, but the Stalks are not ſo long; the Flowers which are very numerous are not ſo blue, but incline more to white. The Root is the ſame, being hard, red and aſtringent. The Leaves ſpread upon the ground, are pretty thick, tho' ſometimes ſmall, and round at the ends.

Lobel ſays, it grows in great abundance in the Stoney parts of *Narbonne* and *Provence.*

Mr. *Ray* found two Species of the *Limonium minus* on the ſhore near *Montpelier*, one ſmaller and lower than the other, with Stalks a Palm long, divided into ſeveral Branches, and ſmaller, more numerous and whitiſh Flowers, ſtanding in ſmall hoary Empalements; the other greater, with larger Flowers which are bluer, and not ſo thick-ſet and numerous on the tops of the Stalks, and coming out of larger reddiſh Empalements. The Flowers of this latter do more nearly reſemble the Flowers of the firſt Species than thoſe of the former, both in ſize, colour, manner of growing and the Empalements.

4. Limonium parvum, Bellidis minoris folio, C. B. *Pin.* 192. *ſmall Sea-Lavender, with a ſmall Daizy Leaf.* Limonium pumilum, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 82.

This Species is furniſhed with many ſmall Leaves that have a great reſemblance of the Leaves of ſmall *Daizy*, and riſe from the top of the Root; among which come forth many Stalks, loaded with little beautiful Flowers. The Root is like Beet-Root, but ſmaller and reddiſh.

Cluſius obſerved it about *Valentia* in *Spain*; and *M. Magnol* found it near *Peraults.*

5. Limonium minus Bellidis folio, flagellis Fœniculaceis, *Bocc. Muſ.* Part 2. 143. *Tab.* 103. *Small Sea-Lavender with a Daizy-Leaf, and Fennel-Twigs.*

This Plant is a foot long, producing ſmooth *Daizy*-Leaves, and Twigs divided into many parts like the Leaves of *Fennel.* The Leaves are blue, and are often ranged into Spikes. It grows in *Romania* near the Sea, and in Marſhes.

6. Limonium maritimum, minus, foliolis cordatis, *C. B. Pin.* 192, *Prodr.* 99. *J. B.* 3. *App.* 877 *Small Sea-Lavender, with Heart-faſhioned Leaves.*

At a thick ligneous, reddiſh fibrous Root many thick-ſet, fleſhy, ſmooth, roundiſh Leaves ſpread upon the ground like a Turf, which in ſome Plants are blunt, and have no Point; but in others have a Hollow, and reſemble a Heart; among which riſe ſeveral unequal, round naked Stalks, three, four, or even ſix Inches long, which are divided into many ſhort and crooked Branches, and loaded with many ſmall, pale red Flowers.

It is to be found on the Sea-ſhore about *Marſeilles* and *Leghorn.*

7. Limonium maritimum, minimum, *C. B. Pin.* 192. *The ſmalleſt Sea-Lavender*, Prodr. 99. J. B. 3, App. 877. Bocc. Rarior. Plant 25.

This Species is ſcarce four Inches high, having from a ſmall, long reddiſh Root parted at top into ſeveral Heads, a great many ſmall, fat, roundiſh Leaves, thick-ſet together, in form and manner of *Small Houſeleek*. The Flowers on the ſmall Stalk are little and few, and of a faint reddiſh blue colour.

This grows in an Iſland not far from *Marſeilles*.

8. Limonium minus, flagellis tortuoſis, *Bocc. Muſ.* Part 2. 143. *Tab.* 103. *Small Sea-Lavender with crooked Twigs.*

This Species grows in the Iſland and Town *Di Torcello*, five Miles diſtant from *Venice*.

9. Limonium peregrinum, foliis Aſplenii, *C. B. Pin.* 192. *Foreign Sea-Lavender, with Spleenwort Leaves.* Limonium quibuſdam rarum, *J. B.* 3. *App.* 877. Limonium peregrinum, *Cluſ. Cur. poſt. in folio* 33.

10. Limonium marinum, fruticoſum, hirſutum. *Bocc. Rarior. Plant.* 25. *Shrub, hairy Sea-Lavender.*

This Shrub grows with many thick-ſet Branches about a finger long, on the tops of which are ſet oblong, Heart-faſhioned, hairy and thick Leaves, like thoſe of *Houſe-leek* and gathered into a Circle. From the Center of which there ſometimes riſes a Stalk with Flower and Seed, one or two Inches long, and ſometimes longer.

11. Limonium fruticoſum; glabrum. *Smooth Shrub Sea-Lavender.* Limonium fruticoſum, *Bot. Monſp. App.*

12. Limonium foliis ſinuatis, *Ger. Sea-Lavender, with ſinuated Leaves.* Limonium Peregrinum Rauwolfii, *Park. Theat.* 1235.

This is the ſame with the 9*th* Species, which is *Limonium peregrinum foliis Aſplenii.*

This Plant produces many Leaves from the ſame Root, which are long and better, two Inches broad, and divided into many deep Gaſhes, ſo that they do ſomewhat reſemble the Leaves of *Spleenwort*; and are ſomewhat hairy, furniſhed with a thick Rib, of an aſtringent Taſte, and ſpread upon the ground in a Circle; among which riſe ſome Stalks a Cubit high and better, which are firm, pretty hairy, furniſhed with three curled Membranes lengthwiſe, that reſemble the Feathers of Arrows, ſo that they ſeem cornered, and begirt at diſtances alternately with three narrow triangular Leaves about three Inches long, pointed reſembling the Leaves of *Gramen Cyperoides aquaticum*, rugged and rough. Theſe Stalks end in many winged Branches ſuſtaining many Heads, from each of which come forth three, four, and ſometimes five or ſix little hollow Flowers joined together, conſiſting of one ſingle Membranous Leaf, like ſmall Cups, ſtreaked and fringed round the edges, of a light blue colour that does not fade; from whoſe Center there comes forth in ſome of them another blue Flower that riſes higher, conſiſting of five Leaves as white as ſnow, and containing ſome white *Stamina*. This is the Deſcription given by *Cluſius*. *J. Bauhinus* gives one ſomewhat differing from it, which is as follows.

On the tops of the Branches ſtand numerous Flowers in heaps, bending a little back like the Flowers of *Echium*, of a *Blue-bottle* colour, each of which conſiſts of one ſmall curled Leaf, generally looking upwards with an open Mouth, of the ſame ſize with the Flowers of *Spaniſh Scabious* and not very different in ſhape. The Empalement of every Flower conſiſts of ſeveral Segments, and covered with a hairy Down.

According to *Cluſius*'s Deſcription, the Root was oblong and pretty thick, growing gradually ſmall from the Head to the extremity, and furniſhed with a few ſmall and ſhort Fibres, covered with a brown Bark, and red within. *Cluſius* conjectured only that it was perennial; but Mr. *Ray* found it to be ſo really, when he was in *Sicily*.

M

Mr. *Ray* ſays, it grows in ſeveral parts of *Sicily* near the Sea; and that he obſerved it near the *Promontorium Pachynum*, (now called *Capo Paſſaro*) and at the little Promontory called *Cerciolo*, not far from the Caſtle of *Puzzallu*, in both which places it grows in great plenty. *Augerius Clutius* obſerved it at *Malaga*, and *Boel* about *Cadiz*.

13. Limonium reticulatum, Spinum, *Bocc. Rarior. Plant.* 83. *Low-netted Sea-Lavender.*

It has ſmall oblong Leaves not much unlike thoſe of the *Montpelier*-kind, but is much more beautiful, by reaſon of little Stalks that are ſpread out like a Mane. Theſe Stalks are a foot long and better, divided into many little Branches, which become angular at the joints, and bend ſeveral ways, interſecting one another; ſo that as they grow up, they exactly reſemble a net, by their manifold and numerous plaiting and weaving, very agreeable and entertaining to the Beholder.

Malta abounds very much with this ſort of *Limonium*. Mr. *Magnol* found it near the Village call'd *Perault*, not far from *Montpelier*, in the Marſhes near *lou Boulidou*, mixed with the *Limonium Narbonenſe Oleæ folio*, and flowering in the Month of *September*. *Wheeler* likewiſe obſerved it ſomewhere in *Greece*.

14. Limonium Siculum, folio cordato, *Bocc. Rarior. Plant.* 64. Sicilian *Sea-Lavender, with a Heart faſhioned Leaf.*

This Species has a Root an Inch thick, furniſhed with ſome Fibres, and long Leaves lying on the ground, growing gradually wider from a narrow bottom, and ſhaped like a Heart at the end. The Flowers are blue, and the Seed as in the other Species.

15. Limonium minus, annuum, bullatis foliis, vel Echioides, *Bot. Monſp.* *Small Sea-Lavender, with ſtudded Leaves.* Limonium maritimum, annuum, foliolis bullatis.

16. Limonium Luſitanicum, foliis lanceolatis. Portugueze *Sea-Lavender, with Spear-leaves.*

17. Limonium Luſitanicum, Auriculæ urſi folio. Portuguze *Sea-Lavender, with a Bears-ear Leaf.*

18. Limonium maritimum, villoſis foliis, Luſitanicum, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* Portugueze *Sea-Lavender, with hairy Leaves*, Limonium Africum humile & elatius, *Park. Theatr.* 1234.

Of this ſort ſays *Parkinſon*, there are two or three Differences, one low, ſcarce an hand breadth high, whoſe Stalk is winged, like that of *Rauwolfius*; having Leaves on one part, and bare at another or indented like it, but ſomewhat round, and a little waved as it were on the edges. Another ſort grows half a yard high, with the like winged Stalks, full of Branches, which are hard, rough and woody, and the like Leaves on them as the leſſer ſort hath. The Flowers of both ſorts are of a pale blue colour, like that of *Rauwolfius*.

19. Limonium peregrinum, caule appendicibus criſpis adaucto, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* *Foreign Sea-Lavender, with a Stalk furniſhed with curled Wings or Lappets.*

20. Limonium foliis Halimi, *Broſ.* *Sea-Lavender with Sea-Purſlane Leaves.* Limonium Hiſpanicum, fruteſcens, Portulacæ marinæ folio. Limonium ſine Gallis, *Bocc. Rarior. Plant.* 32.

21. Limonium lignoſum gallas ferens, *Bocc. Rarior. Plant.* 34. *Ligneous, Gall-bearing, Sea-Lavender.*

This is a moſt beautiful kind of *Limonium*, and may vye both for Rarity and Beauty, with the *Berry-bearing Sage*, that grows in warm parts of *Candy*. The Root is ligneous, of a red *Braſil*-colour, thicker and longer than a Man's thigh, which puts forth ſeveral Stalks, that are divided into many Branches, and ſpread upon the ground like Male *Knot-graſs*, about which are to ſeem *Olive* or *Sea-Purſlane Leaves*, which are ſometimes rough. Sometimes the upper part of the Branches, as well as of the Stalks, is loaded with an incredible number of Galls or rather Knots or Knobs. From the ſame Galls or Knobs, and even from the very Leaves of the Plant come forth oblong forked Leaves, reſembling the Claws of Birds at the end, and turning upwards; out of whoſe boſom come forth Flowers alternately, ſhaped like thoſe of *Plumbago* or *Syringa cærulea*. Sometimes the Galls are as large as *Acorns*.

It grows in great abundance about *Gergenti*, in uncultivated places.

It is found likewiſe at *Capo Paſſaro*; without *Galls*, in a place called *Brazzetto*: Nor is this to be wondered at. Since thoſe *Galls* are nothing elſe but Excreſcences occaſioned by the punctures of Inſects which they make for Wombs for their Eggs and young ones; and therefore they are no marks of a Specifick difference, but certain accidental and external Signs, when any one kind of Inſect does, by the Inſtinct of Nature, prick any one Sort of Plant, which is apt to ſwell up in this manner by a poiſonous contact, or throwing any moiſture into it, and to afford a convenient Bed and nouriſhment for their Eggs and young ones.

22. Limonium Hiſpanicum, Plantaginis foliis bullatis. Spaniſh *Sea-Lavender with ſtudded Plantain-leaves.*

23. Limonium Hiſpanicum, foliis Plantaginis glabris. Spaniſh *Sea Lavender, with ſmooth Plantain-leaves.*

24. Limonium Hiſpanicum, multifido folio. Spaniſh *Sea-Lavender, with Leaves cut into many Segments.* Limonium ferulaceo folio, *V. Luſit.*

25. Limonium valentinum, Statices folio, capite glomerato. *Sea-Lavender, with a Thrift-leaf, and a glomerated Head.*

26. Limonium Hiſpanicum, articulatum & cæſium. *Jointed and blunket* Spaniſh *Sea-Lavender.*

27. Limonium Græcum, Bellidis folio, minori & lanceolato. Greek *Sea-Lavender, with a ſmall ſpare Daizy-leaf.*

28. Limonium Græcum, fruticoſum, proliferum, Bellidis folio. *Shrub, proliferous, Greek Sea-Lavender, with a Daizy-leaf.*

29. Limonium Græcum, minus, Ocinis folio. *Small Greek Sea-Lavender, with a Baſil-leaf.*

30. Limonium Græcum, minimum, foliis Hyſſopi ſubhirſutis. *The ſmalleſt Greek Sea-Lavender, with a ſomewhat hairy Hyſſop-leaf.*

31. Limonium Creticum Juniperi folio. Candy *Sea-Lavender, with a Juniper-leaf.* Echinus, id eſt Tragacantha altera, *Proſp. Alp. Exot.* 56.

32. Limonium Orientale, Caryophylli folio acutiſſimo, floribus velut in capitulum congeſtis, acaulon & calyce purpuraſcente. *Oriental Sea Lavender, with a very ſharp Clove-Gilly flower Leaf, Flowers gathered as it were into a Head, and a purpliſh Empalement without a Stalk.*

33. Limonium Orientale, Caryophylli folio acutiſſimo, floribus velut in capitulum congeſtis, acaulon & calyce albo. *Oriental Sea-Lavender, without a Stalk, with a very ſharp Clove-Gilly-flower Leaf, Flowers gathered as it were into a Head, and white Empalement.*

34. Limonium humilius, Caryophylli folio anguſtiori, non aculeato, flore ſuaverubente. *Low Sea-Lavender, with a narrow unprickly Clove-Gilly-flower Leaf, and a charming red ſpiked Flower.*

35. Limonium Orientale, fruteſcens, Caryophylli folio in aculeum rigidiſſimum abeunte. *Shrub Oriental Sea-Lavender with a Clove-Gilly-flower Leaf, and ending in a very ſtiff Prickle.*

36. Limonium Orientale, latifolium, flore minimo. *Broad-leav'd Oriental Sea-Lavender.*

37. Limonium Orientale, Plantaginis folio, floribus umbellatis. *Oriental Sea-Lavender, with a Plantain Leaf, and umbellated Flowers.*

38. Limonium folio ampliſſimo, *Vaill.* *Sea-Lavender, with a very large Leaf.*

Limonium differs from *Statice* in the Arangement of the Flowers which are generally ranged in a long ſeries, and want a common Empalement; whereas the Flowers of *Statice* or *Thrift*, are gathered into a Head, and furniſhed with a common Empalement.

Limonium is ſo called from the Greek word λειμών, a *Meadow*; becauſe, as *Dioſcorides* ſays, it grows in Meadows and Marſhes; or perhaps becauſe of the fine green colour of the Leaves, which have much of that agreeable Verdure that is to be ſeen in Meadows.

The Seed of *Limonium*, according to *Dioſcorides* and *Galen*, is aſtringent, and ſtays the Flux of the Belly, Spitting of Blood, and the exceſſive courſe of the *Menſtrua*. The Leaves are likewiſe aſtringent, and are good for burning by fire. The water wherein the Roots have been boiled, takes away Spots in Garments, and alſo in Parchment.

Limonium contains abundance of Oil and Salts. It binds the Belly, provokes Urine, and is vulnerary. *Lemery.*

THE

The COMPLEAT HERBAL.

The Ninth CLASS.

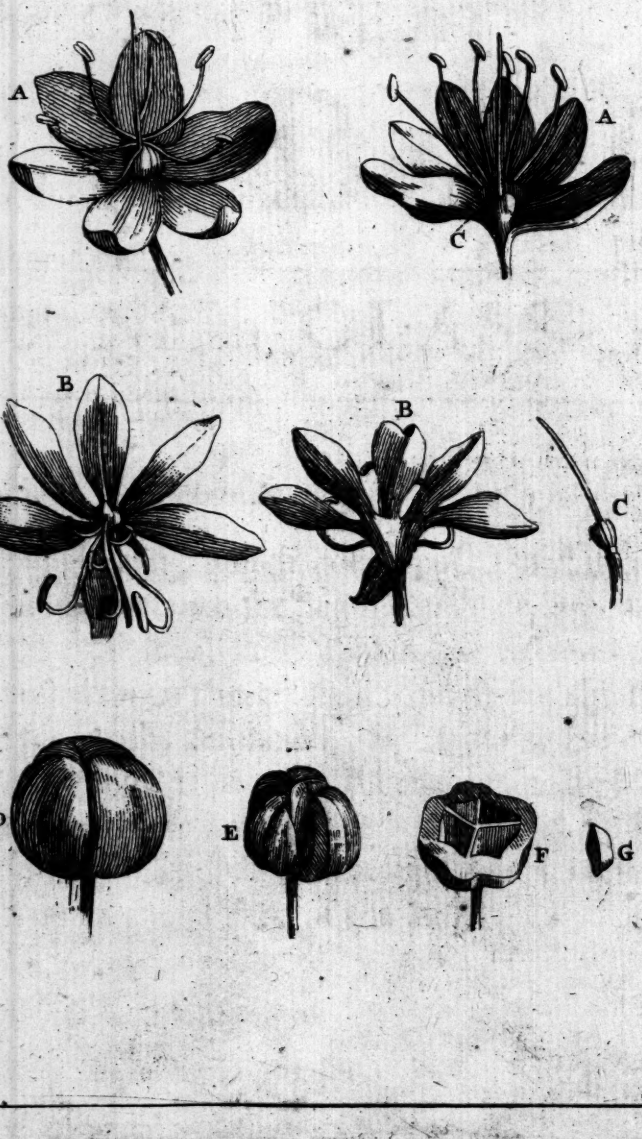
Herbs and Underſhrubs, with a Lilly-Flower.

That is called a *Lilly-Flower*, which is compoſed of ſix rarely of three Leaves, or is cut into ſix Segments. It is peculiar to this Flower, that its Pointal or Empalement turns to a Husk that is always parted into three Cells. Such are the Flowers of the Tulip, Hyacynth, Aſphodel, Ephemeris, *&c*; which are called *Lilly-Flowers*; not only becauſe moſt of them reſemble the Flowers of *Lilly* in their Make and Shape, but likewiſe becauſe they always leave behind them a tricapſular Fruit, ſuch as is the Fruit of the *Lilly*.

SECT.


15
OCT

Asphodelus. *Asphodel.*



SECT. I.

Herbs with a Monopetalous Lilly-Flower, that is cut into ſix Segments, and whoſe Pointal turns to a Fruit.

TABLE CLXXXII. GENUS. I.

Aſphodelus, ASPHODEL.

Aſphodel is a Plant with a monopetalous *Lilly-Flower* A, B, cut into ſix Segments; out of whoſe Center riſes the Pointal C, which turns to an almoſt globular, flaſhy and triangular Fruit D, that gapes at the Point E, is divided into three Cells F, and full of triangular Seed G.

The Species of *Aſphodel* are,

1. Aſphodelus albus, ramoſus, mas, *C. B. Pin.* 28. *White, branched, male Aſphodel.* Aſphodelus major, flore albo, ramoſus, J. B. 3. 625. Aſphodelus 1 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 197.

It has many oblong, narrow, triangular, and as it were keeled fungous tough, and pointed Leaves; a round ſmooth Stalk, which is ſometimes two Cubits high, divided into Branches at top; and adorned from the middle up with many Star-faſhioned Flowers, of a white colour within, but every Leaf has a purpliſh Nerve running lengthwiſe along the outſide (ſuch as the Flower of *Ornithogalum*, is ſtriped with a greeniſh Line) and ſix *Stamina* poſſeſs the middle. The Seed is hard, ligneous, rugged and black, of a triangular figure, with an almoſt round Head, but furniſhed with three Ridges, and of a greeniſh purple colour, which Seed ſheds when the Head, that contains it gapes. It flowers by parts, as *Theophraſtus* has rightly obſerved, and begins from the lower part. From one Head come forth many oblong Roots, like little *Turnips*, but thickeſt underneath, and ending in Fibres, full of whitiſh juice, which has a diſagreeable and biting Taſte.

I remember to have ſeen the Roots of this Plant, ſays *Cluſius*, as I was going from *Lisbon* to *Seville*; as they had been plowed up, which had 200 or more very thick Knobs hanging at the ſame Head; inſomuch that I am perſuaded they weighed above 50 pound weight. And therefore I do not wonder at *Pliny*'s ſaying, that there are ſometimes eighty Bulbs all together.

Mr. *Ray* obſerved this Plant on the Mountains that over look *Meſſina*, and upon the Stony Hills about *Montpelier*. It flowers in *March* and *April*: But Mr. *Ray* found it in flower even in Autumn; from whence perhaps we have *Aſphodelus Autumnalis Cam.*

2. Aſphodelus albus, ramoſus, minor, ſeu ramoſus alter, *H. R. Par. Small, white branched or another branched Aſphodel.*

3. Aſphodelus albus non ramoſus, *C. B. Pin.* 28. *White Aſphodel, not branched.* Aſphodelus major flore albo, non ramoſus, J. B. 2. 625. Aſphodelus, 2, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 197.

This is exactly like the firſt Species, except the Stalk, which is ſingle, and not ſurculous, and the Flower, which is altogether white. Nor is the Root furniſhed with a numerous Progeny of Bulbs.

Mr

Mr. *Ray* obſerved it about *Syracuſe*, and elſewhere in *Sicily*.

4. Aſphodelus purpuraſcens, foliis maculatis, *C. B. Pin.* 28. *Purpliſh Aſphodel with ſpotted Leaves.* Aſphodelus flore ſuaverubente, *Lob. Icon* 91.

5. Aſphodelus foliis compreſſis aſperis, caule patulo. *Aſphodel with ſqueezed hairy Leaves and a ſpreading Stalk.*

6. Aſphodelus luteus & flore & radice, *C. B. Pin.* 28. *Aſphodel with a yellow Flower and Root.* Aſphodelus luteus, J. B. 2. 632. Aſphodelus luteus, minor, Iphyon Theophraſti & Anguillaræ, Erizembac Arabum, *Lob. Icon.* 91. *Yellow Aſphodel, or Kings-Spear.*

At the ſame Head grow many Roots, which are much ſmaller than thoſe of the firſt Species, of a yellow colour, and propagating themſelves by Fibres that ſtretch out themſelves tranſverſely. The Stalk is ſingle and a Cubit and half high, adorned from the middle to the top with *Yellow Aſphodel*-Flowers that blow ſucceſſivel, y beginning underneath; to which ſucceed round Seed-veſſels, containing three-corner'd black Seed. Beſides, the Leaves are narrow, and as it were angular, ſo that they ſeem to be triangular, and fiſtulous, of a grey colour, riſing in great numbers from the Root, and cloathing the Stalk quite around up to the Flowers. It propagates it ſelf extremly by its Root that ſpreads every way.

Mr. *Ray* found it at *Capo Paſſaro*, and elſewhere in *Sicily*.

7. Aſphodelus Africanus, anguſtifolius luteus, minor. *Narrow leav'd, yellow, ſmall* African *Aſphodel.*

8. Aſphodelus ſpiralis, luteus, Italicus, flore magno, *H. R. Par. Yellow ſpiral, Italian Aſphodel with a large Flower.*

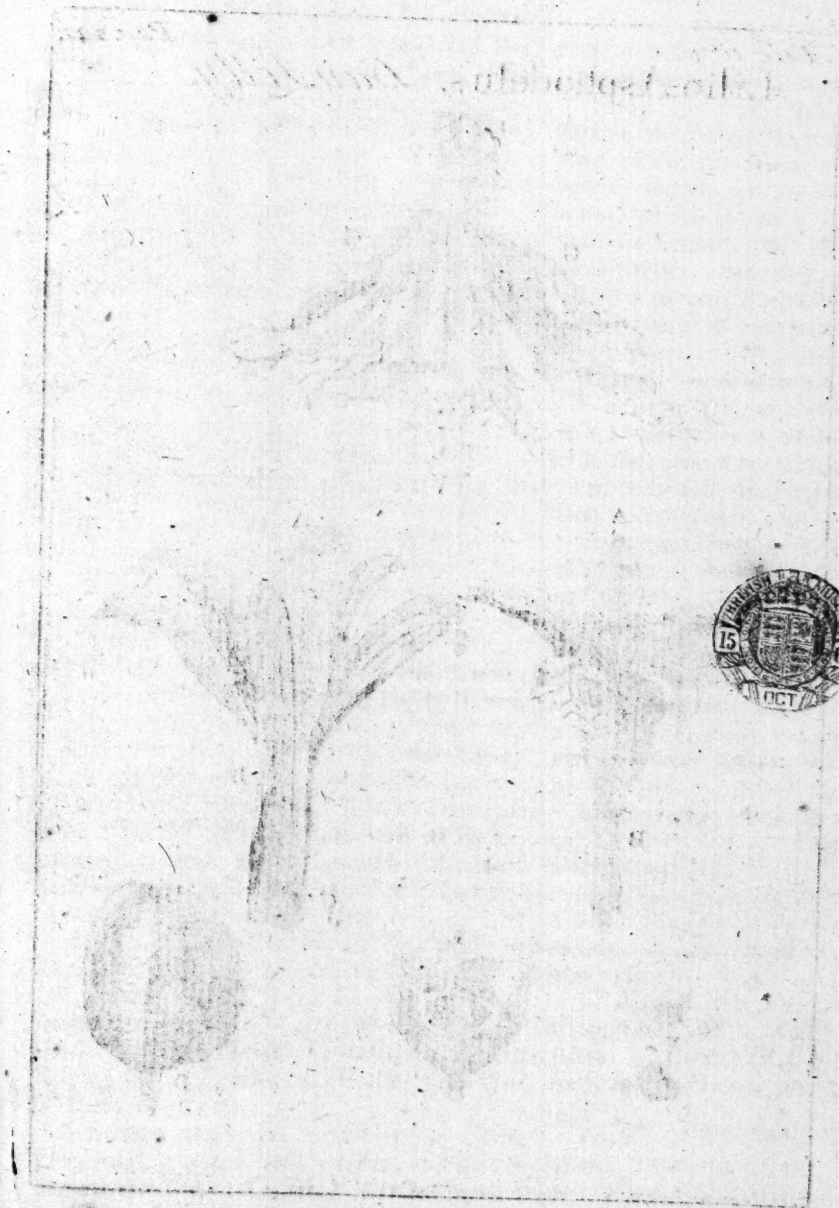
9. Aſphodelus albus, minimus, *C. B. Pin.* 29. *The ſmalleſt white Aſphodel.* Aſphodelus minimus, albus, *J. B.* 2. 632. Aſphodelus minimus, *Cluſ. Hiſt. App.* 1. 258. It is ſmaller than the *Phalangium Cretæ Salonenſis*, and differs very much from it, for it has glandulous Roots like the third Species, tho' ſmaller; from whoſe Head come forth five or ſix very narrow and longiſh Leaves, among which riſes a round Stalk, which is ſingle, nine Inches or a Foot high, and not furniſhed with any Branches, on which grow many white Flowers ſpike-faſhion, all the Leaves being marked with a certain Vein lengthwiſe both on the inſide and outſide.

10. Aſphodelus foliis fiſtuloſis, *C. B. Pin.* 29. *Aſphodel with fiſtulous Leaves.* Aſphodelus minor, flore fiſtuloſo, *J. B.* 2. 631. Aſphodelus minor, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 197.

11. Aſphodelus Creticus, luteus, ſerotinus, patulus, folio aſpero. *Late, yellow ſpread Aſphodel of* Candy *with a rough Leaf.*

The firſt and ſecond Species contain abundance of eſſential Salt and Oil. Their Roots are deterſive, cutting, opening, proper for provoking Urine and Womens Terms, reſiſting Poiſon, cleanſing old Ulcers, and reſolving. *Lemery.*

The Antients ſeem to have known no other uſe of this Plant than ſowing it on the Graves of the dead, in order to furniſh them with Foods, as *Porphyry* has expreſſed it in an *Epigram*, where he brings in the Grave ſpeaking to this effect: *Within I incloſe the Dead, but without I have Mallow and Aſphodel.*



Lilio-Asphodelus, *Day Lilly.*

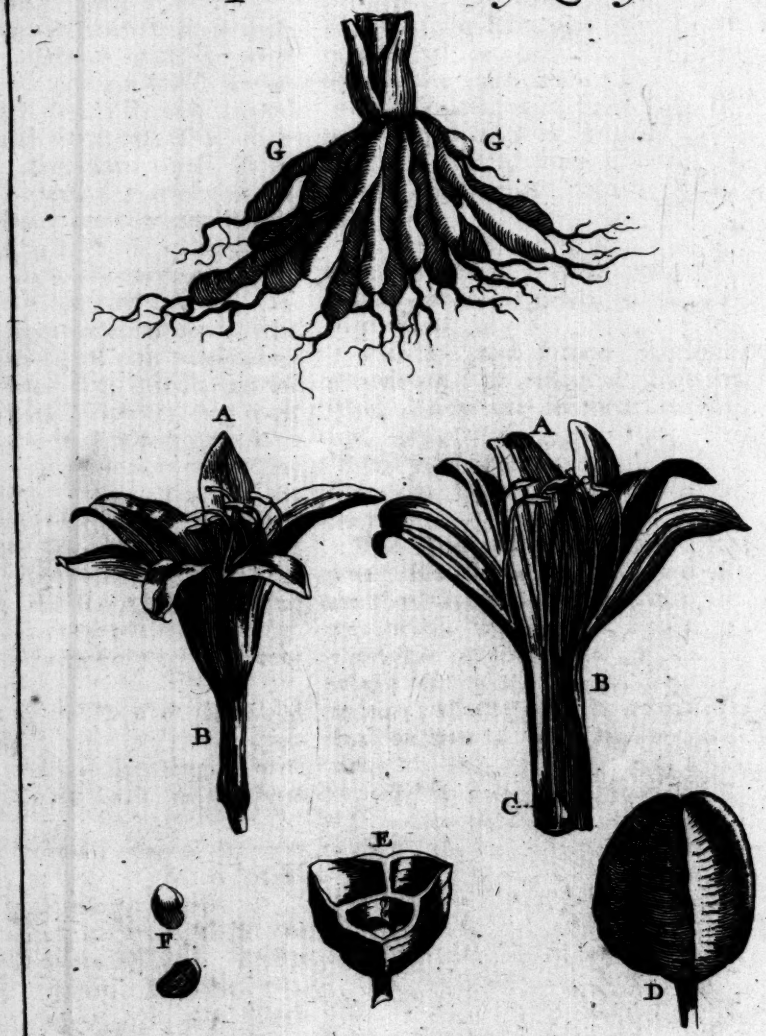


TABLE CLXXXIII.

GENUS II.

Lilio-Aſphodelus. DAY-LILLY.

DAY-Lilly is a Plant with a monopetalous Lilly-Flower A, hollow underneath B, cut into ſix ſegments above, and widen'd, out of whoſe bottom riſes the Pointal C, which afterwards turns to an almoſt oval and three-corner'd Fruit D, divided into three Cells E, and full of roundiſh Seed F. To theſe Marks may be added, an Aſphodel-Root G.

The Species of *Day-Lilly* are,

1. Lilio Aſphodelus luteus, *Park. Par.* 148. *Yellow Day--Lilly.* Lilium luteum, Aſphodeli radice, *C. B. Pin.* 80. Lilium Aſphodeli radice, luteum, ſive Lilio-Aſphodelus quorundam, flore luteo, *J. B.* 2. 700.

This is the *Lilium non bulboſum Ger.*

It riſes one or two Cubits high, with a ſlender, but ſtiff, round, hollow, ſmooth Stalk, without Leaves, and divided at top into ſeveral Branches. The Root is furniſhed with many Fibres, at which hang Knobs or Bulbs reſembling *Aſphodel* Roots. of a *Box*-colour on the outſide, white within, and of a ſweetiſh Taſte. At the joining of the Bulbs, creep out ſome thick Fibres, by which the Plant multiplies and propagates it ſelf. The Leaves are many in number, reſembling the Leaves of Leek or Aſphodel, being long, keeled, and furniſhed with Stripes running lengthwiſe. The Flowers reſemble that of a *Lilly*, both in Smell and Shape; but are altogether of a yellow colour. After the Flower, ſays *Dodonæus*, come thick triangular Husks or Seed-veſſels, in which is contained black ſhining Seed, ſomewhat ſmaller than that of *Peony*.

It flowers at the ſame time withe Great Purple Lilly, and a little earlier, and comes before the White Lillies. *Cluſius* found it growing wild in great abundance in *Hungary*, in many wet and Marſhy Meadows, not far from that ſtrong Fortreſs called *Nemethwywar*.

2. Lilio-Aſphodelus luteus, minor. *Smaller yellow Day-Lilly.* Lilium luteum, Aſphodeli radice, minus, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part 2. 412.

3. Lilio-Aſphodelus Phœniceus, *Park. Par.* 148. *Scarlet Day-Aſphodel.* Lilium rubrum Aſphodeli radice, C. B. *Pin.* 80. Lilium radice Aſphodeli, Phœniceum ſive Lilio-Aſphodelus quibuſdam, J.B. 2. 701.

This is not much unlike the former Species, but is larger in every part: For the Root is in like manner white and full of oblong Bulbs hanging at Strings, and very inſipid to the Taſte. The Stalk is as thick as one's Finger, two Cubits high and better, fiſtulous, without Joints, and divided at top into ſeveral Branches: The Leaves are larger, keeled and broader than thoſe of the firſt ſort. The Flowers on the Branches are twice as large, equal to thoſe of *Lilly*, of a duller red colour within, a yellow ſtripe running along the middle to the bottoms, which are altogether yellow. The Leaves on the outſide incline more to yellow.

As to the Place where it grows wild, I find nothing among the Botaniſts who have written of it: But as many of them as have raiſed and cultivated it, do all agree, that it did not produce any Seed; tho' I do not queſtion but it bears Seed in its native Soil where it grows wild. It propagates and multiplies it ſelf ſo mightily by its Roots, that for that reaſon Gardiners have an averſion to it.

It may very properly be called *Hemerocallis*, by reaſon its Flowers continue not above one Day.

4. Lilio-Aſphodelus Phœniceus minor. *Small red or Scarlet Day-Lilly.* Lilium rubrum, Aſphodeli radice, minus, H. L. *Bat.*

5. Lilio-Aſphodelus Americanus, flore umbellato, albo, coſtâ purpureâ notato, *Plum.* American *Day-Lilly, with a white umbellated Flower, mark'd with a purple Rib.*

6. Lilio-Aſphodelus Americanus, foliis Aloes, flore umbellato, maxime odoratiſſimo, *Plum.* American *Day-Lilly, with Aloes-leaves, with a very large and very ſweet-ſmelling umbellated Flower.*

7. Lilio-Aſphodelus Americaaus, foliis Scillæ, flore umbellato, maximo, purpureo, *Plum.* American *Day-Lilly, with Squills, or Sea-Onion leaves, and a very large, purple umbellated Flower.*

8. Lilio-Aſphodelus Americanus, bifolius, flore ſingulari, purpureo, *Pluk.* *Two-leaved* American *Day-Lilly, with a ſingle purple Flower.*

This Genus is called *Lilio-Aſphodelus*, becauſe it has a Lilly-flower, and an Aſphodel Root.

The firſt and third Species contain abundance of Oil and eſſential Salt. Their Flowers are emollient, anodyne, reſolving, cleanſing and opening. But thoſe of the firſt Species have more virtue than thoſe of the third. *Lemery.*

TABLE CLXXXIV. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS III.

Hyacinthus, HYACINTH.

Hyacynth is a Plant with a monopetalous Lilly-flower A, B, C, cut into ſix ſegments, and as it were ſhaped like a Bell, and fiſtulous; from whoſe bottom riſes the Pointal D E. which afterwards turns to a roundiſh and almoſt triangular Fruit F I, divided into three Cells G, and full of Seeds, which are ſometimes roundiſh H, and ſometimes flat K.

The Species of *Hyacinth* are,

1. Hyacinthus oblongo flore, cœruleus, major, C. B. *Pin.* 43. Hyacinthus Anglicus, ſive Belgicus, J. B. 3. 585. Hyacinthus non ſcriptus, *Dod. Pempt.* 216. Engliſh *Hyacinth, or Hare-Bells.*

This Species has a bulbous, oblong white coated Root, which puts forth a great many Fibres at the bottom all around; from which Root come forth ſmaller ones that ſoon grow thicker. The Leaves are generally ſix in number, ſometimes more, and oblong; but thoſe on the Stalk are commonly ſhorter, half an inch broad, keeled, of a freſh green colour, ſmooth and ſhining, and ending in a ſharp Point. From the Bulb riſes one Stalk, naked of Leaves, half a foot or nine inches long and better, round, pretty thick, ſmaller than the Stalk of *Oriental Hyacinth*, whoſe Buſh of Flowers, when they firſt begin to blow, bend down under their own weight. The Flowers are ſweet ſmelled, blue or Violet-colour'd, ſeldom bluſh or red-colour'd, oblong, pendulous, eight or ten in number, and ſometimes more. [*Cluſius* ſays, he remembers to have gathered of this kind in the Meadows near *London*, that bore three hundred Flowers,] not blowing all at the ſame time, nor intire, as in the *Oriental Hyacinth* (tho' you may meet with ſome ſuch by chance,) but compoſed of ſix Leaves that lye over one another like Scales, with their Edges bending much backwards, to each of which adheres a ſingle *Stamen* of the ſame colour, tipt and with whitiſh Chives. In the middle of the Flower ſits a ſmall Pointal upon the Seed-Veſſel, which, when ripe, is thick and triangular, and divided into three Cells. The Seeds are ſmall, round and black. The Footſtalks of the Flowers are half an inch long. At the bottom of every one of them are placed two Violet-colour'd Tenons, one larger than the other, and both longer than the Footſtalk.

This is a very common Plant both in Woods and Thickets. It flowers in the Spring.

2. Hyacinthus oblongo flore Amethyſtino major, *C. B.* 43. *Great Hyacinth, with an oblong Violet purple-coloured Flower.*

3. Hyacinthus oblongo flore Violæ nigræ, major, *C. B. Pin.* 43, *Great Hyacinth with an oblong black Violet-Flower.* Hyacinthus Hiſpanicus, flore violaceo. *Eyſt.*

4. Hyacinthus Anglicus, flore incarnato, *Eyſt. Engliſh Hyacinth, with a Carnation Flower.*

5. Hyacinthus Anglicus, cineritius, *Eyſt. Aſh coloured* Engliſh *Hyacinth.*

6. Hyacinthus non ſcriptus, flore candido, *Dod. Pempt.* 215. *A new Hyacinth with a white Flower.*

7. Hyacinthus oblongo flore ex cœruleo & albo mixto, *H. L. Bat. Hyacinth with an oblong Flower mixt with blue and white.*

8. Hyacinthus oblongo flore fuceo, *C. B. Pin.* 44. *Hyacinth with an oblong brown Flower.* Hyacinthus Mauritanicus, *Cluſ. Hiſt. App.* 1. 257. *J. B.* 2. 588.

This Species is not much unlike that which immediately follows, either in the

are

Tab. 184.

Pag. 222.

Fig. 1.

Hyacinthus. *Hyacinth.*

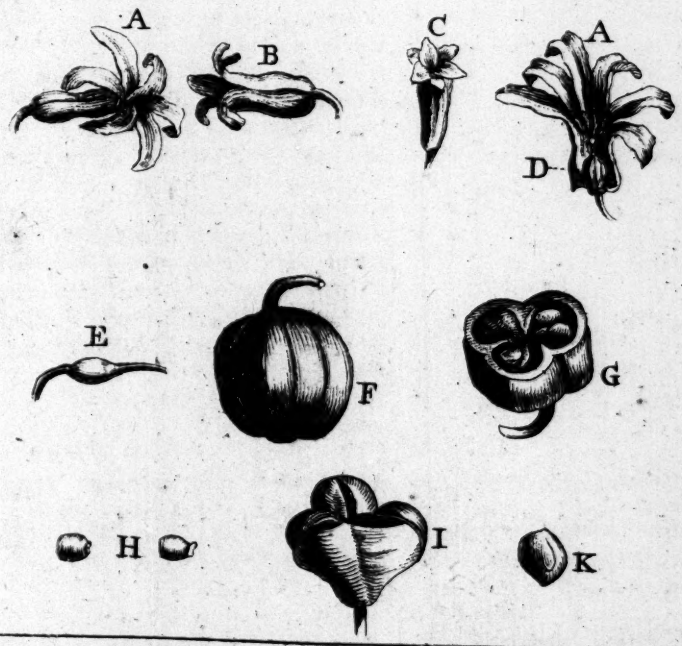
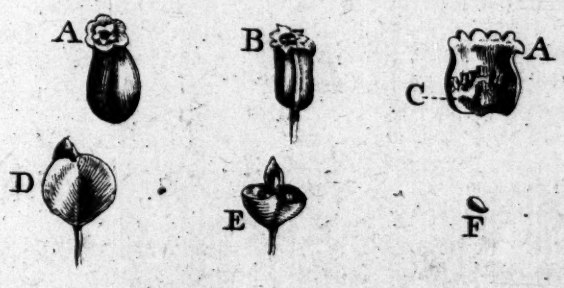


Fig. 2.

Pag. 228.



Muscari.


15
OCT

Leaves or Flowers, tho' it is ſomewhat larger in all its Parts. The Leaves and Root are very much like thoſe of *Ornithogalum Arabicum legitimum.* The Stalk is thicker than in the next following Species, very green, bearing twenty, and ſometimes more Flowers, of a more obſolete and brown colour.

This Species was brought from that part of *Mauritania* where the Cities of *Fez* and *Morocco* ſtand.

9. Hyacinthus obſoleto flore, C. B. *Pin.* 44. *Hyacinth with an obſolete or faded Flower.* Hyacinthus obſoletior, Hiſpanicus, Anglico ſimilis, J. B. 2. 587. Hyacinthus obſoleti coloris, Hiſpanicus, Serotinus, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 177.

It has five or ſix oblong, keel'd Leaves full of Juice, and of a greeniſh Aſh-colour, much like the Leaves of *Muſcari*, but narrower, pliant, having an almoſt round Point, with a white Vein running lengthwiſe on the fore part, and of a diſagreeable Taſte. From the middle of the Leaves riſes a Stalk a Foot long, or even longer, which is ſlender, but firm, bearing ten, twelve, and ſometimes twenty Flowers at diſtances, that bend downwards, not much unlike the *Engliſh Hyacinth*, conſiſting of ſix Leaves, whoſe three outer ones bend back very much, but the inner ones not quite ſo much, but repreſent a little Pipe. The colour of theſe is very obſolete, as ſeeming to be mix'd of purple, pale and greeniſh; but they have no ſmell. It bears in triangular Heads, flat, black and cartilaginous Seed, exactly round, almoſt as large as the Seed of *Squill.* The Root is globular and round, conſiſting of many white Coats, and furniſh'd at bottom with many Fibres.

It ſprings up late, and keeps the Leaves till Autumn; but it flowers with the Lillies in *July.*

10. Hyacinthus obſoletus Cluſii, flore obſoleto viridi, *Swert. The obſolete Hyacinth of* Cluſius, *with an obſolete green Flower.*

11. Hyacinthus obſoleto flore alter, C. B. *Pin.* 44. *Another Hyacinth with an obſolete Flower.* Hyacinthus Serotinus, obſoleto colore, *Eyſt.*

12. Hyacinthus Serotinus, albicans, C. B. *Pin.* 44. *Whitiſh late Hyacinth.* Hyacinthus ſerotinus, facie Orientalis, *Eyſt.*

13. Hyacinthus oblongo flore flavo-viridi C. B. *Pin.* 44. *Hyacinth with an oblong greeniſh yellow Flower.* Hyacinthus obſoletus Æthiopicus, *Cluſ. Cur. poſt. in Fol.* 19.

The Stalk of this Species, ſays *Cluſius*, was pretty thick and firm, bearing ten or more green Flowers, bending down a little whilſt it was yet loaded with the Buds of the Flowers, but ſtanding upright as the Flowers opened gradually. The Flowers adher'd to Footſtalks an inch long, the three inner Leaves being white and dented on the edges, otherwiſe wholly yellow, but green on the inſide. There are five or ſix very green Leaves, firmer than the obſolete *Spaniſh Hyacinth*, otherwiſe very much alike.

This Species was brought from the outmoſt Point of *Æthiopia* by the *Dutch*, viz. from the *Cape of Good Hope.*

14. Hyacinthus oblongo cœruleo flore, minor, C. B. *Pin.* 44. *Small Hyacinth with an oblong blue Flower.* Hyacinthus minor Hiſpanicus, anguſtifolius, cœruleus, J. B. 2. 587. Hyacinthus minor, Hiſpanicus, Orientalis facie, flore cæruleo, *Cluſ. Cur. poſt. in Fol.* 18.

From a bulbous Root about the bigneſs of a ſmall Olive, covered with a brown Skin, and furniſhed with many Fibres, come forth five or ſix Leaves, longer and narrower than thoſe of *Engliſh Hyacinth*, channelled and keeled, green, and generally ſpread on the Ground. The Stalk is ſlender, nine inches long, round, ſmooth, and covered with grey Duſt, bearing ſix or ſeven, and ſometimes twelve or more Flowers, ſitting on Footſtalks half an inch long, bending downwards, monopetalous, concave, and cut on the edges into ſix ſmall ſharp Jaggs, of a pleaſant blue Colour, that is ſhining, but pale (ſix deeper Lines running along to the channelled Tops or Points of the Jaggs) ſmaller than the Flowers of *Engliſh Hyacinth*, without ſmell, and containing within them ſix very ſhort Stamina from the Navel, tipt with yellow Chives, with a ſmall Pointal in the middle. To the Flowers ſucceed triangular pointed Heads. There are ſeveral varieties in the colours of the Flowers.

It flowers in the Month of May, and leaves ripe Seed in July, if we may beleve *Cluſius.*

15. Hyacinthus minor, Hiſpanicus Orientalis facie, flore mixto, *Cluſ. Cur. poſt. in fol.* 18. *Small* Spaniſh *Hyacinth, reſembling the Oriental kind, with a mixt Flower.*

16. Hyacinthus oblongo flore ſuaviter rubente, minor, *C. B. Pin.* 44. *Small Hyacinth with an oblong Flower of a charming red colour.* Hyacinthus flore rubro, *Lob. Adv.* Part 2. 487.

17. Hyacinthus floribus campanulæ, utrinque diſpoſitis, C. B. *Pin.* 44. *Hyacinth with Bell-flower Flowers ranged on both ſides.* Hyacinthus Neapolitanus, *Swert.*

18. Hyacinthus floribus campanulæ, uno verſu diſpoſitis, C.B. *Pin.* 44. *Hyacinth with Bell-flower Flowers, ranged all on one ſide.* Hyacinthus totus albus, Campanila, *Lob. Adv.* Part 2. 586.

This Species is very like the common *Engliſh* kind, but larger in every part. On the top of the Stalk are many Flowers bending downwards, larger and broader, with larger Mouths like Bells, of a dark blue colour, and having no ſmell.

19. Hyacinthus Orientalis, caule maculato, C.B. *Pin.* 44. *Oriental Hyacinth with a ſpotted Stalk.* Hyacinthus Orientalis quibuſdam Conſtantinopolitanus, J. B. 2. 575. Hyacinthus Orientalis Græcus, *Lob. Icon.* 104.

It has a large bulbous Root compoſed of many Coats, of a clammy ſweetiſh taſte; at which hang long, round and pretty thick Fibres; from whence riſes a ſmooth, naked Stalk, nine inches high, of a pale green colour underneath, and brown above; from the middle of which, to almoſt the top of the Shaft, come forth (on black green Footſtalks half an inch long, and bending downwards) from three, four or five, to eleven, twelve or more Flowers of a ſweet ſmell, and of a freſh blue, mixt, or ſeldom white, and perfectly beautiful colour; which are an inch long, round, hollow, divided from a long Pipe into ſix ſomewhat bending Jaggs, and containing ſhort Stamina covered with yellow duſt, that are quite hid. Immediately riſe from the Bulb ſix, ſeven, or more pretty broad keel'd leaves of an herby colour underneath, and of a deeper green near the top. Next ſucceeds a Head compoſed of three Cells, each of which contains two Rows of black round Seeds.

There are a vaſt many varieties of this *Oriental Hyacinth*, the moſt remarkable of which are recited by our Author, and are as follows:

20. Hyacinthus Orientalis, caule maculato, flore violaceo, *H. R. Par. Oriental Hyacinth with a ſpotted ſtalk, and a Violet-colour'd Flower.*

21. Hyacinthus Orientalis, purpureus, C.B. *Pin.* 44. *Purple Oriental Hyacinth.* Hyacinthus Orientalis, purpuro-rubeus, *Lob. Icon.* 104. J.B. 2. 576.

22 Hyacinthus Orientalis, flore cœruleo, calyce brevi, polyanthos, *H. R. Par. Oriental, many-flower'd Hyacinth with blue Flowers and ſhort Empalements.*

23. Hyacinthus flore purpureo, albo, *Eyſt. Hyacinth with a white or purple Flower.*

24. Hyacinthus Orientalis, exalbidus, C. B. *Pin.* 44. *Whitiſh Oriental Hyacinth.*

25. Hyacinthus Orientalis, albus, primus, C. B. *Pin.* 44. *The firſt white Oriental Hyacinth.* Hyacinthus brumalis, albus, J. B. 2. 577. Hyacinthus Orientalis, albus, *Lob. Icon.* 105.

It agrees with moſt of the other Species of this kind, in the Form of the Leaves and Flowers; but has this peculiar to it ſelf, that it peeps above ground immediately after the Winter-Solſtice, and ſometimes puſhes up a Stalk in the middle of the Snow. A moſt beautiful Flower blows about the beginning of *January*. It does not agree with a wet Soil; but periſhes ſooner with Moiſture than with Cold; and therefore the beſt way is to keep it in an Earthen Pot. Its Leaves are not lax and ſoft as in the others; bnt ſucculent, thick, and generally erect, as in the *Aizoa*. There are no diſcernible Nerves on them, but only ſtreight ſtripes, and, as it were, ſmall Fibres. They preſerve their Verdure entire till the latter end of *July*; and this Species continues much longer than any of the reſt. At a ſmooth Stalk, which is ſomewhat hollow about the top at every Footſtalk, hangs a white Flower, but having ſomething of blue at the bottom and the edges, which vaniſhing gradually, it becomes altogether white in the Month of *February*, of a moſt fragrant ſmell, and then continuing in its Beauty above a full Month. The Root, which

which is bulbous, white within, and reddish without, discovers some spots, such as are to be seen on the Stalk of *Serpentaria Major*, with a mixture of dark Purple. But this happens chiefly in the Spring-season, after the Stalk is wither'd.

It differs from the other Species in the time of its budding or peeping up out of the ground, and in the time of flowering, as well as in the Colour of its Flower. *Parkinson* adds, in the narrowness of the Leaves and smallness of the Flowers. The other Marks are common to most of the other Oriental *Hyacinths*.

26. Hyacinthus Orientalis, albo flore splendido, *H.R.Par. Oriental Hyacinth of a shining or glistering Whiteness.* Hyacinthus Orientalis argenteo colore, *Eyst.*

27. Hyacinthus Orientalis, brumalis, flore cœruleo, foliis inferna parte maculis purpureis notatis, H. L. *Bat. Oriental Winter-Hyacinth, with a blue Flower, and Leaves marked underneath with purple spots.*

28. Hyacinthus Orientalis, albus, alter, *C.B. Pin.* 44. *Another white Oriental Hyacinth.* Hyacinthus brumalis, orientalis, alter, *Lob. Icon.* 106.

29. Hyacinthus Orientalis, maximus, C. B. *Pin.* 44. *The greatest Oriental Hyacinth.* Hyacinthus Orientalis, major, *Dod. Pempt.* 216.

30. Hyacinthus Orientalis, maximus flore albo, *H. R. Par, The greatest Oriental Hyacinth with a white Flower.*

31. Hyacinthus Orientalis, maximus, calyculis, suaverubentibus, H. R. *Par. The greatest Oriental Hyacinth with fine red Empalements.*

32. Hyacinthus Orientalis, polyanthos, flore cinerei coloris, *H. R. Par. Many-flower'd Oriental Hyacinth with an Ash coloured Flower.*

33. Hyacinthus Orientalis, polyanthus, flore argenteo, *H. R. Par. Many-flower'd Oriental Hyacinth, with a silver-coloured Flower.*

34. Hyacinthus Orientalis, flore Violaceo, odoratissimo, *H.R. Par. Oriental Hyacinth with a very sweet-smelled Violet-colour'd Flower.*

35. Hyacinthus Orientalis, maximus, flore incarnato, H.L. *Bat, The greatest Oriental Hyacinth with a Carnation-Flower.*

36. Hyacinthus Amethystinus, pleno flore campanulato magni Ducis Hetruriæ, *H.R. Par. Purple Violet coloured Hyacinth of the Great Duke of* Tuscany, *with a double Bell flower.*

37. Hyacinthus præcox, albus, C. B. *Pin.* 45. *White early Hyacinth.* Hyacinthus præcox, flore albo Caccini, *Clus. Cur. post. in Fol.* 16.

38. Hyacinthus Orientalis, latifolius, C.B. *Pin.* 45. *Broad-leaved Oriental Hyacinth.* Hyacinthus Orientalis Polyanthos, alter, *Clus. Hist.* 175.

39. Hyacinthus Orientalis, variegatus; Phœniceis calyculis, subrus rubentibus, vel floribus anterius albescentibus, aversa parte purpurascentibus, C. B. *Pin.* 45. *Variegated Oriental Hyacinth, with purple Empalements, reddish underneath, or Flowers whitish on the fore part, and purplish on the hind part.* Hyacinthus Orientalis, variegatus, & Hyacinthus Orientalis, mixtus, *Eyst.*

40. Hyacinthus maximus, polyanthos, C.B. *Pin.* 49. *The greatest many-flowered Hyacinth.* Hyacinthus Jacobæus, albus, multis floribus, Italicis, *Swert.*

41. Hyacinthus Orientalis, maximus, flore amœnè cœruleo, polyanthos, *H.R. Par. The greatest Oriental Hyacinth with many fine blue Flowers.*

42. Hyacinthus Orientalis, ramosus, C B. *Pin.* 45. *Branched Oriental Hyacinth.* Hycinthus Orientalis, polyclades, *Clus. Hist.* 114.

43. Hyacinthus Orientalis, florum foliis reflexis & variegatis, C.B. *Pin.* 45. *Oriental Hyacinth, with Flowers whose leaves are variegated and bend back.* Hyacinthus Orientalis, foliis reflexis, colore violaceo, *Eyst.*

44. Hyacinthus Orientalis, violaceo colore, albis lineis, *Eyst. Oriental Hyacinth, with a Violet-coloured Flower, striped with white lines.*

45. Hyacinthus Orientalis, caule folioso, C.B. *Pin.* 45. *Oriental Hyacinth with a leafy Stalk.* Hyacinthus Asiaticus, phyllophoro caule, *Clus. Cur. post, in fol.* 16.

46. Hyacinthus Orientalis, serotinus, C. B. *Pin.* 45. *Late Oriental Hyacinth.* Hyacinthus Orientalis, serotinus, mixtus, *Eyst.*

47. Hya-

47. Hyacinthus Orientalis, ſerotinus, floribus erectis, candidis, *C. B. Pin.* 45. *Late Oriental Hyacinth with upright white Flowers.* Hyacinthus Orientalis ſerotinus, erectis candidis floribus, *Eyſt.*

48. Hyacintus Orientalis ſerotinus, floribus erectis cœruleis, *C. B. Pin.* 45. *Late Oriental Hyacinth, with upright blue Flowers.* Hyacinthus Orientalis, ſerotinus, erectis floribus cœruleis, *Eyſt.*

49. Hyacinthus Orientalis, ſerotinus, ſtriatus, C.B. *Pin.* 45. *Late, ſtriped, Oriental Hyacinth.* Hyacinthus minimus, ſerotinus, elegans, floſculis Hyacinthi Orientalis, *Adv.* Part 2. App. 510.

50. Hyacinthus Orientalis, flore duplici, C.B. *Pin.* 45. *Eyſt. Oriental Hyacinth with a double Flower.*

51. Hyacinthus Orientalis, flore duplici, cœruleo, *C. B. Pin.* 45. *Oriental Hyacinth, with a double blue Flower.*

52. Hyacinthus Orientalis, flore duplici, cœruleo, Romanus dictus, H.L. *Bat. Oriental Hyacinth, with a double blue Flower, called the* Roman *Hyacinth.*

53. Hyacinthus Orientalis, flore pleno, purpureo, H. L. *Bat. Oriental Hyacinth with a double purple flower.*

54. Hyacinthus Orientalis, flore cœruleo pleno, C. B. *Pin.* 45. *Oriental Hyacinth with a full blue flower.*

55. Hyacinthus Orientalis, flore ſubcœruleo pleno, maximus Belgarum, H.R. *Par. Oriental Hyacinth, with a double bluiſh flower, called the* Dutch Hyacinth.

56. Hyacinthus Orientalis, flore purpuro-violaceo, calyculis turgidis, H. L. *Bat. Oriental Hyacinth with a purple Violet-flower, and turgid Empalements.*

57. Hyacinthus Orientalis, albus, multiplici flore, C. B. *Pin.* 45. *White oriental Hyacinth with a manifold flower.* Hyacinthus candidiſſimus, pleno flore, *Eyſt.*

58. Hyacinthus Orientalis, pallidè incarnatus, multiplici flore, H. L. *Bat. Pale Carnation oriental Hyacinth, with a double Flower.*

59. Hyacinthus Orientalis, roſeus, Italicus dictus, multiplici flore candidiſſimo, H.L. *Bat. Oriental Roſe-Hyacinth, called* Italian Hyacinth, *with a very white double Flower.*

60. Hyacinthus orientalis, flore duplici, Capucinus dictus, H. L. *Bat. Oriental Hyacinth, with a double Flower, called* Capucine Hyacinth.

61. Hyacinthus orientalis, Capucinus dictus, flore elegantiori, H. L. *Bat. Oriental. Hyacinth, called* Capucine, *with a beautiful Flower.*

62. Hyacinthus Indicus, tuberoſus, flore Hyacinthi orientalis, C.B. *Pin.* 47. Indian *tuberous Hyacinth, with an oriental Hyacinth-flower.* Hyacinthus Indicus, tuberoſa radice, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 176. *J.B.* 2. 588.

63. Hyacinthus Creticus, bifolius, flore ſurſum ſpectante. *Two-leaved Hyacinth of* Candy, *with a flower that looks upwards.*

64. Hyacinthus orientalis, brumalis, flore profundè cœruleo, *Boer. Ind.* 2, 111. *Winter, oriental Hyacinth, with a deep purple flower.*

65. Hyacinthus orientalis, præcociſſimus, flore albo, *Boer. Ind.* 2, 111. *The moſt early Winter oriental Hyacinth, with a white flower.*

66. Hyacinthus orientalis, brumalis, flore purpureo, *Boer. Ind.* 2, 111. *Winter oriental Hyacinth, with a purple flower.*

67. Hyacinthus orientalis, maximus, flore extus amœnè cœruleo, intus cœruleo rubello, *Boer. Ind.* 2, 112. *The greateſt oriental Hyacinth, with a flower of a fine blue without, and blue and red within.*

68. Hyacinthus orientalis, caule purpureo, flore purpureo rubello pleno, *Boer. Ind.* 2, 112. *Oriental Hyacinth, with a purple ſtalk and red double flower.*

69. Hyacinthus orientalis, caule viridi, flore amœnè cœruleo, toto, clavo longo, gracili, *Boer. Ind.* 2, 112. *Oriental Hyacinth with a green ſtalk, and a flower of a fine blue colour.*

70. Hyacinthus orientalis, flore pleno, cœruleo-purpureo, clavo, longo, petalis modice reflexis, *Boer. Ind.* 2, 112. *Oriental Hyacinth, with a blue, purple double flower and Petals a little reflex'd.*

71 Hyacinthus orientalis, flore pleniſſimo, albo, intus eleganter roſeo, clavo conico, obtuſo, petalis valde reflexis, *Boer. Ind.* 2, 112. *Oriental Hyacinth, with a very double white flower, of a fine Roſe-colour within, and Petals very much reflext.*

72. Hya-

72. Hyacinthus orientalis, flore pleniſſimo, candidiſſimo toto & intus, clavo conico, obtuſo, petalis valde reflexis, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 113. *Oriental Hyacinth, with a very double Flower, very white all over and Petals very much reflext.*

73. Hyacinthus orientalis, flore pleno, lacteo, lituris carneis, clavis longis, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 113. *Oriental Hyacinth, with a double milk-white flower with fleſh-colour'd ſpots.*

74. Hyacinthus candidiſſimus, pleno flore ad baſin ſciſſo, extus carneo, intus roſeo, petalis anguſtiſſimis, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 113. *Hyacinth with a moſt white, double flower, cut to the baſe, Fleſh-colour'd without, Roſe-colour'd within, and very narrow Petals.*

75. Hyacinthus orientalis, flore pleniſſimo, ultramarino extus, inter ex cœruleo & purpuraſcente vario, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 114. *Oriental Hyacinth with a very double flower, ultramarine without, and blue and purple within.*

Pliny tells us, Lib. 21. Cap. 11. That there go two different Fables of this *Hyacinthus*, either repreſenting the Grief of *Apollo* for the loſs of a Youth of that Name, whom *Apollo* loved to diſtraction, and whom the Earth in compaſſion to *Apollo*'s ſorrow turned to a Flower of that Name; or repreſenting one growing from the Blood of *Ajax*, the veins ſo running through this Flower, that they ſeem to form the *Greek* Letter A *i*. We have an account of both Fables in *Ovid. Metamorph. lib.* 10. where he ſings of *Apollo* in theſe Words:

Ipſe ſuos gemitus foliis inſcribit, & Ai Ai
Flos habet inſcriptum, funeſtaque litera ducta eſt.

and again in *Lib.* 13. which concludes in theſe Words:

--------rubefactaque ſanguine tellus
Purpureum viridi genuit de ceſpite florem,
Qui prius Oebalio fuerat de vulnere natus.
Litera communis mediis pueroque viroque
Inſcripta eſt foliis, hæc nominis, illa querelæ.

For Ai are the firſt Letters of the word Ai'as, and are an Interjection of Lamentation or Sorrow.

Among the Ancients *Hyacinth* is twofold, Phyſical and Poetical. Many of the Learned fancy the Poetical to be the *Conſolida regalis*, becauſe of the veins upon the Flower repreſenting the Letters *A I.*

The Root of the firſt Species is bulbous and white, and the whole Plant is full of a viſcous clammy juice. It grows in the Fields, by the ſides of the Highways, in Gardens, and is very common in *England.* It contains abundance of Oil and a little eſſential Salt. The Root is deterſive, aſtringent, and agglutinating; and the Seed is opening, being taken in Powder to the weight of half a Dram or a whole Dram.

The Leaves of the 25*th* Species formed with Wine into a Cataplaſm, and laid upon the hair of the Privities, or on the Beard, prevents the exceſſive growth of the Hair; and the Seeds taken with *Theriac* are very good for a Lask or Flux.

The 62*d.* Species came from the *Indies*, but it become very common all over *Europe*, and particularly at *Paris.* The Flower contains abundance of exalted or ſpirituous Oil, from whence comes that excellent and ſweet ſmell which it breaths all around. The Perfumers uſe it very much; but it is of no uſe in Phyſick. It often raiſes Vapours in Women. The Root and Leaves contain abundance of Phlegm, Oil, and eſſential Salt. The Root is deterſive, aſtringent, drying and reſolving. *Lemery.*

The Leaves are acid and ſtiptick.

TAB.

TABLE CLXXXIV. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS. IV.

MUSCARI.

MUSCARI is a Plant with a monopetalous *Lilly* Flower A B, as it were Bell-ſhaped, globular, and cut in ſix Segments, from the bottom of which riſes the Pointal C, which afterwards turns into a triangular Fruit D, divided into three Cells E, and full of Seeds that are generally roundiſh F.

The Species of *Muſcari* are,

1. Muſcari arvenſe, latifolium, purpuraſcens. *Broad-leav'd, field, purpliſh Muſcari.* Hyacinthus comoſus, major, purpureus, C. B. *Pin.* 42. Hyacinthus maximus, botryoides, comâ cæruleâ, *J. B.* 2. 574. Hyacinthus comoſus, ſpurius, tertius, *Dod. Pempt.* 218.

From a bulbous *Leek* Root riſe blueiſh Leaves longer than the Shaft and above an Inch, broad, ſpreading upon the Ground: Among which riſes a ſingle Stalk two ſpans long, ending in a Pyramidal Thyrſe before the Flowers blow, but when they are blown, they are farther aſunder, of a faded colour, and hollow, gradually widening from a narrow bottom, where they hang at a Footſtalk half an Inch long, gaping but very little, the edges being divided into ſix Segments that are diſcernible, ſo that the aſh-colour'd Chives lurking within are hardly to be ſeen. The top of the Thyrſe ſpreads into a blueiſh purple buſhy Mane with long Footſtalks of the ſame colour, having no remarkable ſmell. Generally the Flowers abound with a ſooty Duſt. This Plant is bitter.

Mr. *Ray* obſerved it growing in great plenty about *Geneva* and *Leghorn*. It likewiſe grows in other parts of *Italy*, and the Southern parts of *France*,

2. Muſcari latifolium flore albo. *Broad-leav'd Muſcari with a white Flower.* Hyacinthus comoſus major, albus, C. B. *Pin.* 42.

3. Muſcari cæruleum majus. *Great blue Muſcari.* Hyacinthus racemoſus, cæruleus major, *C. B. Pin.* 42. Hyacinthus botryoides, cæruleus, amœnus, *Lob. Icon.* 108.

This Plant is a Palm and half high, with a bulbous and fibrous Root, and of a clammy and bitter Taſte. It bears two or three Leaves, which are channelled and heeled, and ſometimes, eſpecially when it firſt ſprings up, not much broader than the Leaves of the leſſer *Grape-Hyacinth*, but much ſhorter, and often broader, eſpecially when cultivated and full grown, which do not uſually ſpread upon the Ground, nor are crooked or bending as the other, but upright, and not near ſo high as the Stalk. The Stalk it ſelf is ſingle, ſlender, a Palm and half high, bearing Flowers in Cluſters like Grapes, but not ſweet ſmelled as in the other, both thinner ſet, ſhorter and leſſer, and more bulging in the middle, and have notched borders in like manner.

It grows wild about *Montbelyard*, and flowers ſooner than the ſmall ſort but does not keep the Leaves ſo long.

4. Muſcari latifolium, ſpecioſius. *Mo beautiful Muſcari.* Hyacinthus racemoſus latifolius, ſpecioſior, *C. B. Pin.* 42. Hyacinthus botryoides, incarnatus, *Tabern. Ico* 628.

5. Muſcari flore albo. *Muſcari with white Flower.* Hyacinthus racemoſus, alb *C. B. Pin.* 42. Hyacinthus botryoides, a bus, J. B. 2. 573. Hyacinthus botryoide albo flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 182.

6. Muſcari floribus è cæruleo vir centibus. *Muſcari with flowers of blueiſh green colour.* Hyacinthus ra moſus, floribus ex cæruleo vireſcentib C. B. *Pin.* 42.

7. M

7. *Muſcari* Byzantinum, flore candicante. Conſtantinopolitan Muſcari *with a whitiſh Flower.* Hyainthus comoſus albus, Byzantinus, *C. B. Pin.* 42. Hyacinthus comoſus, Byzantinus, candicans, cum ſtaminibus purpureis, J. B. 2. 583.

It has four, five, and ſometimes ſix Leaves, which are generally ſpread upon the ground, but ſometimes only leaning, oblong, very much like the Leaves of the firſt Species, but furniſhed with a broader Point, and covered on the edges with a fine Down, eſpecially on the lower part, about their bottom, of a diſagreeable Taſte, that will ſoon provoke a Nauſea. In the midſt of theſe riſes a Stalk a foot high and ſometimes higher, which is taper and round, naked and fungous within, but green and ſmooth without; which from the middle to the top is ſurrounded by ſixty or more longiſh Flowers, the borders being cut into ſix little Jaggs, and furniſhed with purple *Stamina*, void of ſmell, whitiſh at firſt, and afterwards when they begin to fade of a dark and unſightly colour. The Footſtalks that ſupport the Flowers, are very ſhort at firſt, but then lengthening by degrees as the Flowers decay, they ſtretch out till they become four Inches long and better, ſo that the whole Stalk thus loaded with blown Flowers, ſeems to reſemble the Plant called *Horſe-tail.* The upper part of the Stalk, as well as the Footſtalks of the Flowers, is of a purple colour. It begins to flower underneath. Then it bears triangular Heads, that are ſmall for the ſize of the Plant, in which there are contained but few Seeds, and ſometimes only one in each, which is round, black, ſmaller than the Seed of the firſt Species, and ſometimes none at all; for commonly the Heads are empty. The round bulbous Root conſiſts of many whitiſh coats, the outer one being browniſh, and the bottom furniſhed with many white Fibres.

It was firſt brought from *Conſtantinople* about the Year 1578.

8. Muſcari uvâ ramoſâ, majus. *Great* Muſcari *with a branched Berry.* Hyacinthus uvâ ramoſâ, major, *C.B. Pin.* 42. Hyacinthus ramoſus, botryoides, cœruleus Caſpari Bauhini, *Bry.*

9. Muſcari uvâ ramoſâ, minus. *Small* Muſcari *with a branched Berry.* Hyacinthus uvâ ramoſâ, minor, *C.B. Pin.* 42. Hyacinthus botryoides 3, uvâ ramoſâ, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 181.

10. Muſcari cœruleum minus, latifolium. *Small, broad leav'd, blue* Muſcari. Hyacinthus, racemoſus, cœruleus, minor latifolius, C. B. *Pin.* 43. Hyacinthus botryoides, vernus, minor, latifolius, cœruleus, inodorus, *J. B.* 2. 572. Hyacinthus botryoides, 1 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 181.

11. Muſcari arvenſe, juncifolium, cœruleum, minus. *Small, blue, Ruſh-leav'd, field-* Muſcari. Hyacinthus racemoſus, cœruleus, minor, juncifolius, *C. B. Pin.* 43. Hyacinthus vernus, botryoides, minor, cœruleus, anguſtioribus foliis, odoratus, *J. B.* 2. 571. Hyacinthus racemoſus, *Dod. Pempt.* 217.

This Species has a Bulb like the common Star-Hyacinth, which is furuiſhed with many fibres, and compoſed of Coats, black, without, and of a viſcid bitter Taſte. The Leaves are ſix, nine, or ten in Number, ruſhy, keeled, channelled and green purpliſh next to the ground, ſpread on the ground, and ſometimes above a Palm long. There is commonly but one Stalk, and ſometimes two, which are nine Inches long, ſlender and ſmooth, reddiſh towards the Root like the Leaves, the reſt being of a Herby colour, except the Shaft that bears the Flowers, which is of a deep blue colour. The Flowers themſelves are gathered into a bunch two Inches long, and are ſweet-ſmelled, hollow like a Pitcher, bending downwards, of a purple violet-colour, with white notched borders, of which thoſe at the end of the Bunch, are ſmaller than the reſt, and of a fainter purple colour, having nothing of white on the borders, and not bending ſo much, but either ſtanding upright, or ſtretching ſtraight out, do ſhade the Flowers underneath by their ſpreading buſh. This flowers later than the Species immediately preceding.

It is common in *Spain* and the South of *France*, and is to be met with every where on the Borders of Fields, and on the ſide of Highways. Mr. *Ray* obſerved it in great plenty in *Piedmont* on the Roads, as he was travelling in that Country, where it flowered in the beginning of *April*.

12. Muſcari arvenſe, juncifolium, carneum, minus. *Small bluſh-coloured, Ruſh-leav'd, Field* Muſcari. Hyacinthus racemoſus, minor, juncifolius, carneo flore, *H. R. Par.*

13. Muſcari arvenſe, juncifolium, exalbidum, minus. *Small whitiſh, Ruſh leav'd, Field* Muſcari. Hyacinthus racemoſus, cœruleus, minor, juncifolius, flore dilute exalbido, *C. B. Pin.* 43.

14. Muſcari Moſchatum, griſeo obſoleto flore. *Muſk* Muſcari, *with a faded grey colour*. Hyacinthus racemoſus, moſchatus, griſeo flore obſoleto, *H. R. Par.*

15. Muſcari obſoletiore, flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 178. Muſcari *of a faded colour*. Hyacinthus racemoſus moſchatus, *C B. Pin.* 42. Hyacinthus odoratiſſimus, dictus Tibcadi & Muſcari, *J. B.* 2. 578.

It produces five or ſix oblong Leaves, which ſpread on the ground and bend obliquely, are channelled, pretty thick and ſucculent, very much like the Leaves of *Hyacinthus comoſus major*, and preſenting ſmall *Stamina* if they be broken, but not ſo many as the Leaves of *Eriphorus* which when they firſt ſhoot out, are either purple or white, or ſometimes of a moſt beautiful ſhining red colour. In the midſt of theſe riſes, in the Spring, a pretty thick, round and naked Stalk, which is very feeble for its thickneſs: This is encompaſſed from the middle to the top by Flowers gathered into Cluſters, much like Pitchers, ſometimes purpliſh or green, at firſt afterwards of a greeniſh purple colour, or white mixed with Green, ſometimes blueiſh, and ſometimes blackiſh at firſt, or of a deep purple colour, then pale or yellowiſh, or pale at firſt and yellow afterwards; laſtly, when they begin to fade, blackiſh or dark brown; having ſometimes a thicker and blunter Point than the others, which beginning to decay, they breath a moſt agreable ſmell like *Muſk* or Spice, tho' thoſe of a yellow colour have a heavier ſmell ſomewhat like that of *Daffodil*. To the Flowers ſucceed very large triangular or finny Heads, in which is contained black, round Seed like that of *Orobus*. The Root is large and whitiſh, and covered with many Coats like Onions, and furniſhed with many thick Fibres coming from the lower part of it, which are perenrial, and do not decay and periſh every year, like the Fibres of *Hyacinth, Daffodil, Tulip, Lilly* and many other bulbous Plants. The Flowers begin to blow underneath, as in other bulbous Plants, and are gathered into Spikes or Cluſters like Grapes.

Cluſius ſays, this Plant was firſt brought into Europe from the Gardens in the neighbourhood of *Conſtantinople*; beyond the *Boſphorus* in *Aſia*.

The ſame Author acquaints us, that he has been informed of varities of this Plant, with a ſnowy Flower, and even with a moſt beautiful red Flower, which he never had the good luck to ſee.

16. Muſcari flore obſolete nigro, *Eyſt.* Muſcari *with a tarniſhed black Flower*.

17. Muſcari flavo flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 179. *Yellow flowered* Muſcari. Hyacinthus racemoſus, moſchatus, luteus, *C. B.* 43. Hyacinthus odoratiſſimus Tibcadi luteus, *J. B.* 2. 579.

Cluſius gives no particular Deſcription of this, tho' he gives us the figure of it, but comprehends it in the Deſcription of the 15*th* Species.

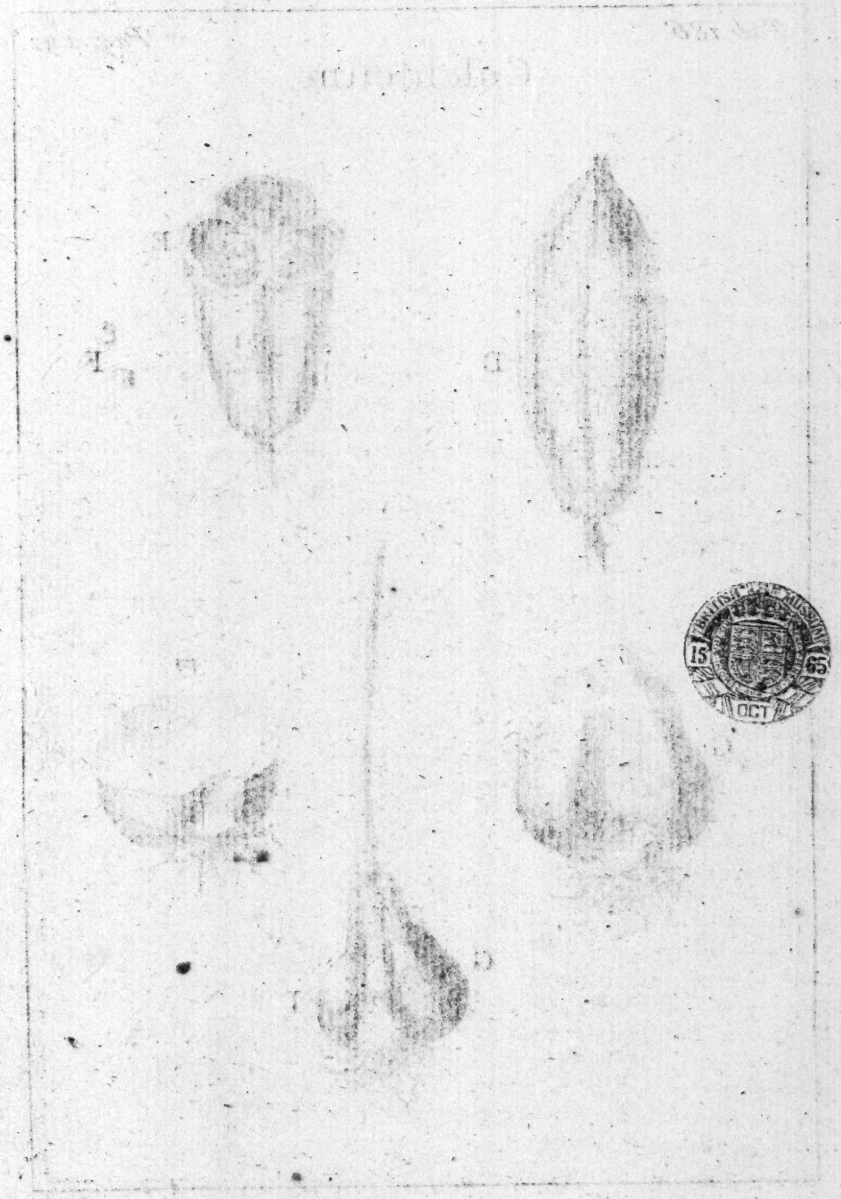
18. Muſcari præcox, flore luteo. *Early* Muſcari, *with a yellow Flower*. Hyacinthus racemoſus, luteus, præcox, *C. B. Pin.* 43. Hyacinthi Tibcadi lutei varietas, five Muſcari luteo-præcox, *J. B.* 2. 579. Tibcadi lutei varietas, five Muſcari luteum, præcox, *Lob. Adv.* Part 2. 487.

The Flowers of this Plant are blueiſh at firſt, but afterwards yellow.

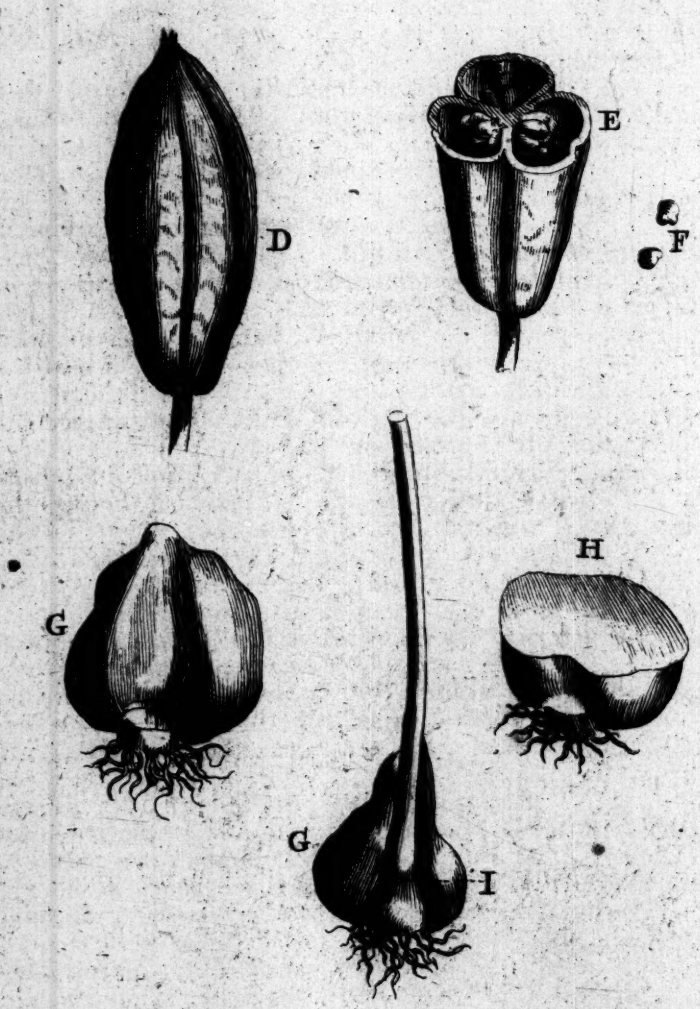
19. Muſcari Orientale, odoratiſſimum, ampliſſimo folio, flore maximo, flavo-vario. *Very ſweet ſmelled Oriental* Muſcari, *with a very large Leaf, and a very big changeable yellow coloured Flower*.

This Genus is called *Muſcari*, becauſe of its Flower, which ſmells like *Muſk*.

The Root of the 13*th* Species taken inwardly is vomitive and applied externally it

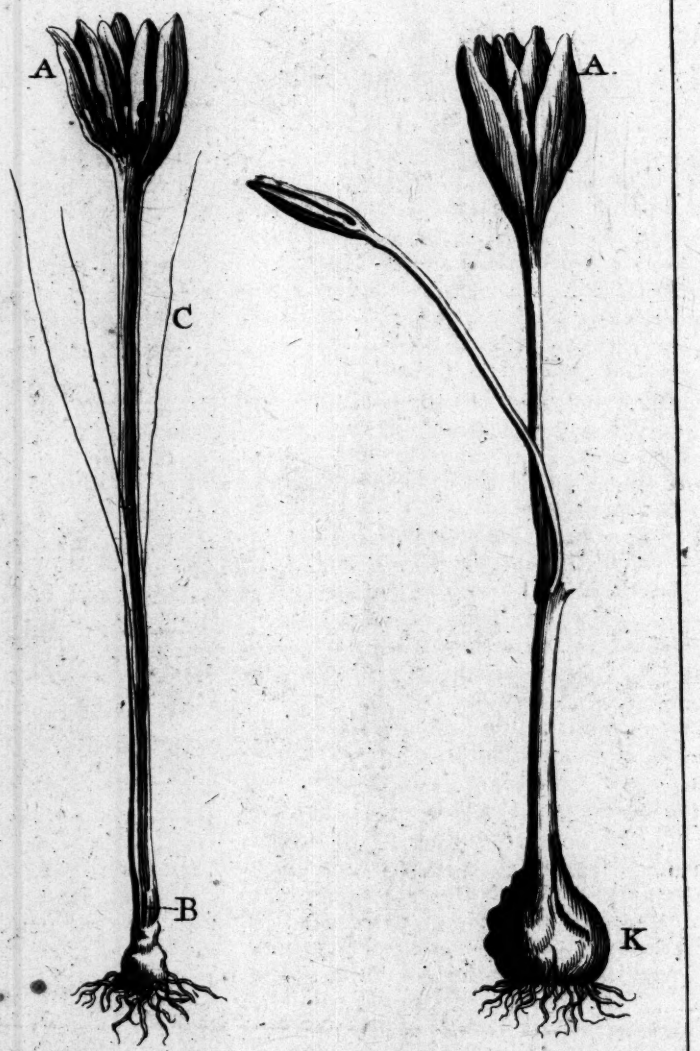


Colchicum.




15
65
OCT

Colchicum.



it is proper for digesting, attenuating, and resolving. The other Species are cultivated in Gardens more for Pleasure and Ornament, than for use; and are never used in Physick, as far as I can learn.

TABLE CLXXXV, & CLXXXVI.

GENUS V.

Colchicum, MEADOW-SAFFRON.

Meadow-Saffron is a Plant with a monopetalous *Lilly* Flower A, rising from the Root in form of a very small Tube, and widened gradually into six Segments. The Pointal B rises from the bottom of the Flower, ending in very small Capillaments C, and turns to an oblong triangular Fruit D, divided into three Cells, and full of roundish Seeds E. To these Marks must be added a double tuberous Root, one of which is fleshy G, H, and the other fibrous I, and covered with the same membranous Skin K.

The Species of *Meadow Saffron* are,

1. Colchicum commune, *C. B. Pin.* 67. *Common-Meadow-Saffron.* Colchicum, *J. B.* 2. 649. Colchicum, *Dod. Pempt.* 460.

This is the *Colchicum Anglicum purpureum, & Anglicum album.* Park. & Ger.

In Autumn it produces a slender, smooth, whitish, and very tender Stalk, five Inches long, and sometimes even nine Inches long; on the top of which stands a Flower not unlike a *Lilly*, consisting of six Leaves that do not spread or bend downwards, about an Inch and half or two Inches long, but not quite an Inch broad, narrow at both ends, smooth, shining and fat, glutinous when bruised, at first shut and folded together, but afterwards opening, of a reddish purple white colour, in the middle of which are yellow *Stamina*, not exceeding the Leaves of the Flower in number, which wither after they have endured one or two Days. Then it bears Leaves a little after the beginning of the next Spring, which are about nine Inches long, and not above an Inch or Inch and half broad, sharp pointed and thick, resembling the Leaves of *Lilly*, both in shape and the consistence of their substance, but longer, meeting under Ground, and forming a taper, tender, and whitish Footstalk; in the middle of which at the Root sticks out a pointed three-corner'd Bag, which is generally an Inch and half long, and commonly not above an Inch broad, and full of round Seed, larger than *Millet*, which at first is white, but then coming to ripen after the Solstice, it turns of a black red colour, which coming to shed, the Leaves wither. There are sometimes found two or three Bags joined together, and rising from one and the same Root, when the same Root has produced so many Flowers; but only one of these is considerable for its size, the rest being as it were abortive. The Root is an Inch and half long, somewhat flat or broad, one fourth part of it exceeding an Inch in breadth, turbinated above, but ending as it were in a small Nail underneath, and shooting white fibres down into the Earth, and propagating it self by small Bulbs that grow about its sides, cloathed with many blackish red Coats, from the number of which you may know its Age; for every Year it puts on a new Coat, which being pull'd off, the rest of it is fleshy and all white, full of milky juice, having as it were a hole on one part, through which the Footstalk of the Flower has past; for it does not put forth this in the Autumn at the upper and pointed part of the great Root, but from the under and broad part of the decaying Root, contrary to what happens to other bulbous Plants. Now this Root from whose Point the Flower and Leaves come forth, wants a furrow till the Autumn, till another small Root arising furrows the former by putting forth a Flower. Hence it is that the Roots, on which the Leaves rest have not that furrowed Channel. The same Root that germinates the Year before perishes the next, and in

the Autumn there ſucceeds another ſmall one, growing underneath, from whoſe upper part comes forth a Flower in the Autumn. This ſmall Root grows to perfection together with the Flower; but in the next Spring and Summer, it arrives at its juſt ſize with the Seed, at which time the former periſhes quite. The dried Root is brown both without and within; it has a ſweet Taſte, and is at the ſame time bitter, making the Mouth water a little, and is ſomewhat nauſeous. But all the parts of this Herb have a diſagreeable and nauſeous ſmell.

It grows both in low and riſing Meadows, in a fat Soil, both in the Weſt and North of *England*, as well as in foreign Countries.

Colchicum Anglicum album Park. & Colchicum candido flore Anglicum Lob. differ no otherwiſe from that juſt now deſcribed than in the colour of the Flower, let *Lobel* ſay what he will. Now this difference is merely accidental, and does not vary the Species: For I never either ſaw or heard from any one, that any other *Meadow-Saffron* grew wild in *England* except that already deſcribed. I am ſure no ſuch thing is to be met with on the Hills and riſing Grounds about *Briſtol*. *Ray*.

2. Colchicum album cum purpuraſcentibus lineis, J. B. 2. 651. *White Meadow-Saffron with purpliſh ſtripes.*

This differs from the former in its white Flowers beautifully beſtrew'd with purpliſh ſtripes and ſpots; but in all reſpects it agrees with it.

J. Bauhinus found this Plant in the Valleys at the foot of the Mountain *Waſſerfal* in *Switzerland*, flowering in the Month of *September*.

It is found ſometimes with a double Flower.

3. Colchicum commune folio lineis albis puro, *H. R. Par.* *Common Meadow-Saffron, with Leaves adorned with white ſtripes.*

4. Colchicum commune, folio lineis interſecto luteis, *H R. Par.* *Common Meadow-Saffron with Leaves interſected with yellow ſtripes.*

5. Colchicum vulgare, atro-purpureum Pariſienſium, flore ſimplici, H. R. *Par.* *Common, black-purple Meadow-Saffron of* Paris *with a ſingle Flower.*

6. Colchicum vere & autumno florens, *C. B. Pin.* 68. *Meadow-Saffron that flowers both in Spring and Autumn.* Colchicum biflorum, *J. B.* 2. 652. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 202.

7. Colchicum Anglicum, candidum, anguſtis foliis, *C. B. Pin.* 68. *White* Engliſh *Meadow-Saffron, with narrow Leaves* Colchicum candido flore, Anglicum, *Lob Icon.* 143. J. B. 2. 654.

8. Colchicum florum foliis albis & rubris alternatim diſpoſitis, C. B. *Pin.* 68. *Meadow-Saffron, whoſe Flowers have white and red leaves ranged alternately.* Colchicum album & rubrum. *Eyſt.*

9 Colchicum multiflorum, *C. B. Pin.* 68. *Meadow-Saffron with many Flowers.* Colchicum exoticum, foliis ternis purpureis, & aliis ternis albicantibus varians. *Eyſt.*

10. Colchicum album, ſtriis variegatum, *C. B. Pin.* 68. *White Meadow-Saffron variegated with ſtripes.* Colchicum mixtum, autumnale. *Eyſt.*

11. Colchicum polyflorum, variegatum, *C. B. Pin.* 68. *Many-flowered, variegated Meadow-Saffron.* Colchicum verſicolor, polyanthos, refloreſcens. *Eyſt.*

12. Colchicum latifolium, variegatum, C.B. *Pin.* 68. *Broad-leav'd, variegated Meadow-Saffron.* Colchicum Byzanticum, polyanthos, Fritillariæ facie, autumnale, *Eyſt.*

13. Colchicum purpuro-lacteum, variegatum, C. B. *Pin.* 68. *White, purple, variegated Meadow-Saffron.* Colchicum poikilanthes, ſive verſicolore flore, *J. B.* 2. 655. Colchicum, 111. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 200.

The Bulb of this Species is as thick, or even thicker than that of the *Pannonicum polyanthos*. In the Month of *October* it puts forth two, three or four Flowers, ſhorter than the common ſort, and reſting on ſhort Footſtalks; ſo that they ſcarce riſe above the Ground; the three inner Leaves of which are of a purple red colour, or commonly of the ſame colour with the Flowers of the *Hiſpanicum montanum*; but

but the three outer Leaves are either perfectly Milk-white, or purple within on one half, or marked with thick purple veins like Rays, or beſtrewed with purple ſpots; but all of them have a rounder and blunter point than in the common ſort. When the Leaves bud in the beginning of Spring they are of a green purple colour; but afterwards when they ſpread, they are of a deeper green than the Leaves of the common ſort.

14. Colchicum ex albo & purpuraſcente varium, C. B. *Pin.* 68. *Meadow-Saffron variegated of white and purple.* Colchicum poikilanthes, alterum, *Cluſ. Hiſt. App.* 258. J. B. 2. 656.

15. Colchicum flore Fritillariæ inſtar teſſellato, C. B. *Pin.* 68. *Meadow-Saffron with Flowers chequered like thoſe of Fritillary.* Colchicum Fritillariæ facie, pallidum. *Swert.*

16. Colchicum purpureum, magnis foliis viridibus & criſpis Coum dictum, *H. R. Par. Purple Meadow-Saffron, commonly called Meadow-Saffron of* Coos, *with large, green, broad and curled Leaves.* Colchicum variegatum, *Corn.* 136.

In the beginning of Autumn the Flower peeps above Ground, variegated with a thouſand ſpots, of a pale purpliſh colour, ſquare, and ranged in the Figure of V. as in the *Meleagris Dod.* In every one of its Leaves there is a whitiſh Vein, which runs through the middle from the bottom to the top. From the Cavity of the Flower riſe ſix long Filaments or *Stamina*, tipt with blue Chives. The Root of this Plant is a Bulb, that has ſeveral Coats of a blackiſh red colour, and is fortified within with much Cotton, which is diſcernable enough if you examine it carefully. After the Flower it bears dark-green, narrow and ſhort Leaves. About Midſummer it bears reddiſh Seeds, contained in Cells within coriaceous Husks.

17. Colchicum Luſitanicum, floré carneo, multiplici, & purpureo vivaci mixtum, *H. R. Par.* Portugueze *Meadow-Saffron, with a manifold or double Flower, of a bluſh colour mixed with a lively purple.*

18. Colchicum florum foliis anguſtis & variegatis, C. B. *Pin.* 68. *Meadow-Saffron with Flowers, whoſe Leaves are narrow and variegated.* Colchicum montanum, minus, verſicolore flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 201. *J. B.* 2. 696.

19. Colchicum pleno flore, variegatum, *C. B. Pin.* 68. *Variegated Meadow-Saffron, with a double Flower.* Colchicum flore pleno, maculatum, autumnale. *Eyſt.*

20. Colchicum latifolium, multiflorum, variegatum, C. B. *Pin.* 68. *Broad-leav'd, many-flower'd, variegated Meadow-Saffron.* Colchicum polyanthos, candidum, eleganti rubore varium. D. J. *Tranqueville, Adv.* Part 2. 500. *J. B.* 2. 653.

21. Colchicum candidum, multiflorum, C. B. *Pin.* 68. *Many-flower'd, white Meadow-Saffron.* Colchicum polyanthos, album, *J. B.* 2. 653. Colchicum Pannonicum, polyanthos, albo flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 199.

It differs from the common ſort in its larger Bulb, brighter green Leaves, and Milk-white Flowers, of which ſeveral riſe from the ſame Bulb, to the number of ſeven, ten, or twelve, *&c.*

Cluſius dug it up in Autumn, in ſome Meadows in the Neighbourhood of *Vienna* in *Auſtria*, not far from the *Danube.*

22. Colchicum polyanthes, lato Hellebori albi folio, C. B. *Pin.* 68. *Many-flower'd Meadow-Saffron with a broad white Hellebore Leaf.* Colchicum Byzantinum, latifolium, polyanthes, *J. B.* 2. 655. Colchicum Byzantinum, latifolium, polyanthes, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 199.

It ſprings up in the Spring, and produces three or four very very large Leaves, not much unlike the Leaves of *white Hellebore* either in ſhape or ſize; nor leſs nervous than they, and embracing one another. In Autumn it bears many Flowers with the common ſort; ſometimes there riſe twenty from the ſame Bulb, which reſemble the Flowers of the common kind both in colour and ſhape, but are larger, and reſt upon a thicker Footſtalk, of a light purpliſh colour without, but deeper within, and marked as it were with ſome Veins along the Leaves, in which are *Stamina*

as in the common kind. It bears Seed three times thicker than in the common ſort, in triangular, lax and ſhort Heads or Bags. The Root is very thick, being as big or bigger than one's Fiſt.

23. Colchicum polyanthos, multiplex, C. B. *Pin.* 68. *Many-flower'd and manifold Meadow-Saffron.* Colchicum polyanthos, flore multiplici, autumnale. *Eyſt.*

24. Colchicum polyanthos, foliis latis, convolutis, C. B. *Pin.* 69. *Many-flower'd, Meadow-Saffron, with broad Leaves folded together.* Colchicum vernum, flore purpureo, plenum. *Eyſt.*

25. Colchicum pleno flore, C. B. *Pin.* 69. *J. B.* 2. 654. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 202. *Meadow-Saffron with a double Flower.*

26. Colchicum polyanthes, multiplex, flore, *H. L. Bat.* *Many-flower'd Meadow-Saffron, with a double white Flower.*

27. Colchicum polyanthes, multiplex, flore teſſellato, *H. L. Bat.* *Many-flower'd Meadow-Saffron, with a double chequered Flower.*

28. Colchicum vernum Hiſpanicum, C. B. *Pin.* 69, *Vernal* Spaniſh *Meadow-dow-Saffron.* Colchicum vernum Cluſii, *J. B.* 2. 652.

It commonly riſes in the beginning of the Spring with *Dogs-Tooth-Violet*, and the *Vernal-Saffron*, and produces one or two Flowers together with the Leaves; and is of a white colour at firſt before it begins to blow and ſpread it ſelf, but ſoon after changes to a bright purple colour, reſts upon a ſhort Footſtalk, and conſiſts of ſix Leaves, which are leſſer and narrower than the common kind, and very like the white Flower of *Vernal-Saffron* in ſhape, every Leaf producing a white Filament at their bottom, tipt with a yellow Chive. The *Stamina* of the three outer Leaves are ſhorter than thoſe of the inner. From the Center of the Flower riſes an oblong, white Pointal, longer than the *Stamina*, and divided at top into three parts. This Flower riſes among three keeled Leaves that embrace each other, and are much narrower than the Leaves of *common Meadow-Saffron*, and ſomewhat broader than the Leaves of the *Spaniſh Mountain-Saffron.* To the Flower ſucceeds a ſmall triangular Head, containing round reddiſh Seed. The Root is like the Root of *common Meadow-Saffron* in make, and covered with a brown Skin, but much ſmaller, ſcattering many white Fibres from its protuberant bottoms.

29. Colchicum montanum, anguſtifolium, *C. B. Pin.* 68. *Narrow-leav'd Mountain-Saffron.* Colchicum montanum, flore purpureo, *J. B.* 2. 656.

This Species has three or four keeled Leaves as long as one's Finger, which are firm, and yet lye on the ground, of a deep and ſhining green colour, ſcarce half an Inch broad, of an acid Taſte, and contracting a reddiſh colour, when they begin to wither. The Flower riſes without Leaves at firſt in *September*, and ſometimes even in *Auguſt* and conſiſts of ſix long, narrow Leaves of a reddiſh purple colour, and as many *Stamina* in the middle. This is immediatly ſucceeded (contrary to what happens to the other Species of *Colchicum*) by Leaves, which endure the whole Winter, and continue till *May* or *June*. The Root is bulbous, not large, cloathed with many blackiſh red Coats, white within, and ſweet with ſome aſtringency, having a longiſh bottom, as in the other Species and propagating it ſelf by appendages at the ſides.

Cluſius dug up this Plant on the nighbouring Hills to *Salamanca*, in very ſtoney ground, together with its firm Stalk nine Inches high, and a triangular Head, in which was contained blackiſh red or brown, ſmall, ſmooth, roundiſh Seed.

This Genus is called *Colchicum* from *Colchis*; becauſe it was formerly common in *Colchis*, a Province of the *Levant*, which is now called *Mingrelia*.

Botaniſts are not agreed whether the Root of *Colchicum* be the *Hermodactylus* of the ſhops, ſome affirming and others denying. The more learned and skilful in theſe matters make them to be different, among whom are *J. Bauhinus*, and *J. Bodæus à Stapel.* That the Root of *Colchicum* is not *Hermodactyle* they prove thus; becauſe dry *Hermodactyle* continues white, is not rugged or ſhrivelled, is moderately hard, may be eaſily powdered, and yields a white Duſt or Powder all which are not common to the Root of *Colchicum*. *J. Bauhinus* adds, that the Root of *Colchicum* is poiſonous, but that *Hermodactyles*, eſpecially ſuch as are old, may be eaten without any hurt. In the mean while, he adviſes thoſe who are concerned, (with whom *Tragus* agrees) to deſcribe their Pills for the Gout, leſt they ſhould chance to mix *Colchicum* or *Hermodactyles* in their Compoſitions, which, he ſays, has been done hitherto, by great miſtake. It is certain however, the *Arabians* have aſſured us in their Writings, that the Root of *Colchicum* is a very good Remedy for the Gout; and *Ray* tells us, he has in part found it ſo, when it is applied outwardly.

It contains abundance of Oil, Phlegm, and eſſential and fixed Salt. The Root is deadly, if taken inwardly, for it ſwells in the Throat and Stomach like a Spunge, inſomuch that it ſuffocates thoſe that eat it. However it is proper for Rheumatiſms and the Gout, if applied outwardly. *Lemery.*

Many found to their great Benefit, that the freſh Root or Bulb of *Colchicum* or Meadow-Saffron tied about the Neck, ſo as to hang down on the Breaſt and touch the Naked Skin, was an effectual and Salutary Remedy againſt the Plague that raged in *Germany* in the year 1680. *Boccon. Obſervat.*

SECT.

SECT. II.

Herbs with a monopetalous Lilly-Flower, cut into ſix Segments, whoſe Empalement turns to a Fruit.

TABLE CLXXXVII. and CLXXXVIII.

GENUS I.

Crocus SAFFRON.

Saffron is a Plant with monopetalous *Lilly* Flower A, fiſtulous underneath, the Pipe widening into ſix Segments, and reſting on the Footſtalk B. The Pointal C riſes out of the bottom of the Flower, and is divided into three headed and creſted Capillaments D: But the Empalement E afterwards turns to an oblong and triangular Fruit F, divided into three Cells G, and full of roundiſh Seeds H. To theſe Marks muſt be added a double Root, which is tuberous, the ſmaller of which K, ſtands upon the greater, carneous and fibrous one J; but both are wrapt up in a membranous Cover M.

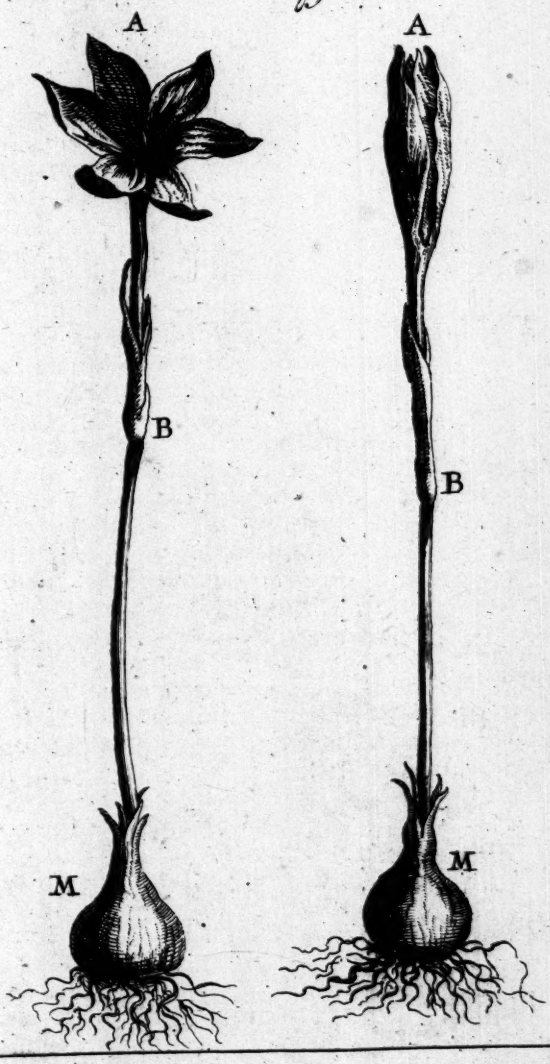
The Species of *Saffron* are,

1. Crocus ſativus. *C.B.Pin.* 65. *Cultivated-Saffron.* Crocus, *Dod. Pempt.* 213. J. B. 2. 637.

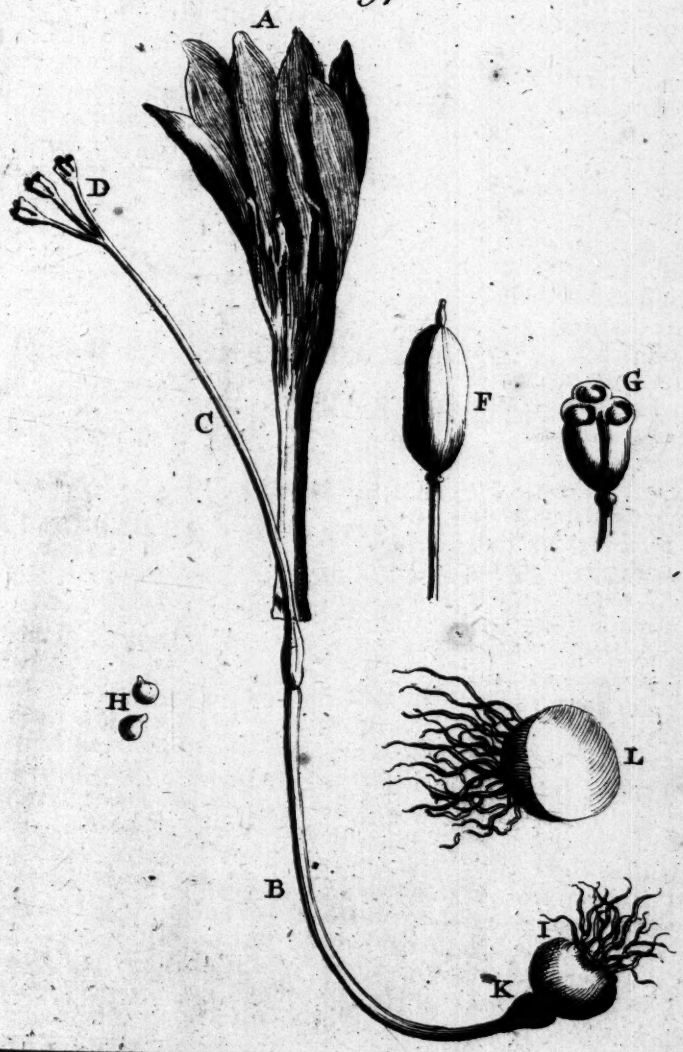
This is the *Crocus Verus Sativus autumnalis* Park. Parad.

It has a ſweet Bulb about the bigneſs of a *Hazel-Nut*, and ſometimes of a *Wall-Nut*, covered with a white or Aſh-coloured Coat, that is ſplit into ſmall oblong Capillaments, and capillated with many Fibres. The Leaves are five or eight in number, a Palm or nine Inches long very narrow and channelled. About the latter end of *Auguſt* or beginning of *September* riſes a ſhort Stalk in the midſt of theſe ſuſtaining one Flower reſembling the Flower of *Colchicum*, conſiſting of ſix blueiſh red purple Leaves, in the middle of which are ſix *Stamina*, three upright tipt with yellow Chives, uſeleſs, ſhort and covered with Duſt; the other three are a little longer than the Leaves of the Flower, and thruſt up their Heads out of the ſhut Flower when it comes out of the Earth: The ſame are narrow underneath, but pretty broad above, and cut in with Notches that almoſt eſcape the Eyes, being of a Scarlet red colour. When they are gathered, they make a noble *Aroma*, which is called *Crocus* or *Crocum* by every body, ſomewhat bitter to the Taſte of a pleaſant, penetrating ſmell that ſpreads far, and twitches the Eyes a little, making the Tears to guſh out, and gently affecting the Head with an agreeable ſweetneſs that procures ſleep. A ſmall Portion of it either bruiſed or whole dyes a great Quantity either of Water or Wine of a clayey or Orange Colour inclining to Scarlet. The Flowers laſt but one or two Days after they blow. After the Flowers are gone, or even while it flowers, the leaves ſpring up, and do not wither in the Winter but continue green even under the Snow. In the Autumn, when the Plant flowers the Root conſiſts of a ſingle Bulb, but in the following Spring and Summer of two Bulbs, the one ſtanding upon the other. For when the Leaves enlarge in the beginning of the Spring the upper part of the Root from whence the Leaves riſe, enlarges likewiſe, till in the Summer

Crocus. *Saffron.*



Crocus. *Saffron.*




OCT

Summer it becomes of an equal ſize with its Parent that lies under it. And therefore where it has acquired a vigorous, ſolid and juicy Conſtitution, the Parent becomes lank and languid, and vaniſhes quite in the Autumn. This, I fancy is common to all the Sorts of *Crocus*.

We have no certain account of its native ſoil; but it is cultivated in ſeveral Countries, as *Sicily*, *Italy*, *Hungary*, *France*, *Germany* and *England*. No Botaniſt that I know of has ſaid any thing of the Seed; but it is propagated by putting the Bulbs into the ground. I never heard that it bore Seed with us, or in any other cold Country; tho' no doubt it produces Seed in hot Countries.

An Account of the Culture and Management of Saffron in England, *by Dr.* Douglaſs, *taken from the* Philoſophical Tranſactions, N°. 405.

AS Saffron grows at preſent moſt plentifully in *Cambridge-ſhire*, and has grown formerly in ſeveral other Counties of *England*, the Method of Culture does not, I believe, vary much in any of them, and therefore I have judged it ſufficient to ſet down here the Obſervations which I employed proper Perſons, in different Seaſons, to make in the Years 1723,24,25, and 28, up and down all that large Tract of Ground that lies between *Saffron-Walden* and *Cambridge*, in a Circle of about ten Miles Diameter. In that Country Saffron has been longeſt cultivated, and therefore it may reaſonably be expected that the Inhabitants thereof are more throughly acquainted with it than they are any where elſe.

I ſhall begin with the Choice and Preparation of the Ground. The greateſt Part of the Tract already mention'd is an open level Country with few Incloſures; and the Cuſtom there is, as in moſt other Places, to crop two Years, and let the Land lie fallow the third. Saffron is always planted upon fallow Ground, and all other Things being alike, they prefer that which has born Barley the Year before.

The Saffron-grounds are ſeldom above three Acres, or leſs than one, and in chooſing them, the principal Thing they have Regard to, is, that they be well expoſed, the Soil not poor, nor a very ſtiff Clay, but a temperate dry Mould, ſuch as commonly lies upon Chalk, and is of a hazel Colour; though if every Thing elſe anſwers, the Colour of the Mould is pretty much neglected.

The Ground being made choice of, about Lady-day, or the Beginning of *April*, it muſt be carefully ploughed, the Furrows being drawn much cloſer together and deeper, if the Soil will allow it, than is done for any Kind of Corn, and accordingly the Charge is greater.

About five Weeks after, during any Time in the Month of *May*, they lay between twenty and thirty Loads of Dung upon each Acre, and having ſpread it with great Care, they plough it in as before. The ſhorteſt rotten Dung is the beſt; and the Farmers who have the Conveniences of making it, ſpare no Pains to make it good, being ſure of a proportionable Price for it. About Midſummer, they plough a third Time, and between every ſixteen Foot and an half, or Pole in Breadth, they leave a broad Furrow or Trench, which ſerves both for a Boundary to the ſeveral parcels when there are ſeveral Proprietors to one Encloſure, and to throw the Weeds in at the proper Seaſon.

To this Head likewiſe belongs the fencing of the Grounds, becauſe moſt commonly, though not always, that is done before they plant. The Fences conſiſt of what they call dead Hedges, or Hurdles to keep out not only Cattle of all Sorts, but eſpecially Hares, which would otherwiſe feed on the Saffron Leaves during the Winter.

About the Weather we need only obſerve, that the horteſt Summers are certainly the beſt, and if therewith there be gentle Showers from time to time, they can hardly miſs of a plentiful rich Crop, if the extream Cold, Snow, or Rain of the foregoing Winter have not prejudiced the Heads.

The next general Part of the Culture of Saffron, is planting or ſetting the Roots; the only Inſtrument uſed for which, is a narrow Spade, commonly termed a *Spit-Shovel.*

The Time of Planting is commonly in the Month of *July*, a little ſooner or later, according as the Weather anſwers. The Method is this: One Man with his Spit-ſhovel raiſes between three and four Inches of Earth, and throws it before him about ſix, or more Inches; two Perſons, generally Women, following him with Heads, place them in the fartheſt Edge of the Trench he makes at three Inches diſtance from one another, or thereabouts. As ſoon as the Digger or Spitter has gone once the Breadth of the Ridge, he begins again at the other Side, and digging as before, covers the Roots laſt ſet, and make the ſame Room for the Setters to place a new Row, at the ſame Diſtance from the firſt, that they are from one another. Thus they go on till a whole Ridge, containing commonly one Rod, is planted, and the only Nicety in digging is to leave ſome Part of the firſt *Stratum* of Earth untouched to lie under the Roots; and in ſetting, to place the Roots directly upon their Bottoms. What Sort of Roots are to be preferred, ſhall be ſhown under the fourth Head; but it muſt be obſerved in this Place, that formerly when Roots were very dear, they did not plant them ſo thick as they do now; and that they have always ſome Regard to the Size of the Roots, placing the largeſt at a greater Diſtance than the ſmall ones.

The Quantity of Roots planted in an Acre is generally about ſixteen Quarters, or 128 Buſhels, which according to the Diſtances left between them, as before aſſigned, and ſuppoſing them all to be an Inch in Diameter one with another, ought to amount to 392040 in Number.

From the Time that the Roots are planted, till about the Beginning of *September*, or ſometimes later, there is no more Labour about them; but as they then begin to ſpire, and are ready to ſhew themſelves above Ground, which is known by digging a few out of the Earth, the Ground muſt be carefully pared with a ſharp Hough, and the Weeds, *&c.* raked into the Furrows, becauſe otherwiſe they would hinder the Growth of the Plants.

In ſome Time after appear the Saffron-Flowers, and this leads us to the third Branch of our preſent Method. The Flowers are gathered as well before, as after they are full blown, and the moſt proper Time for this, is early in the Morning. The Owners of the Saffron get together a ſufficient Number of Hands, who place themſelves in different Parts of the Field, pull off the whole Flowers, and throw them Handful by Handful into a Basket; and ſo continue till all the Flowers are gathered, which happens commonly about ten or eleven o' Clock.

Having then carried home all they have got, they immediately ſpread them upon a large Table, and placing themſelves round it, they fall to picking out the *Filamenta Styli*, or Chives, and together with them, a pretty long Portion of the *Stylus* itſelf, or *String* to which they are joined. The reſt of the Flowers they throw away as uſeleſs. The next Morning they return into the Field again, whether it be wet or dry Weather, and ſo on daily, even on *Sundays*, till the whole Crop be gathered.

The Chives being all picked out of the Flowers, the next Labour about them is to dry them on the Kiln. The Kiln is built upon a thick Plank (that it may be movable from Place to Place) ſupported by four ſhort Legs. The Outſide conſiſts of eight Pieces of Wood, about three Inches thick, joined in Form of a quadrangular Frame, about twelve Inches ſquare at Bottom on the Inſide, and twenty-two Inches at Top, which is likewiſe equal to the perpendicular Height of it. On the Foreſide is left a Hole about eight Inches ſquare, and four Inches above the Plank, through which the Fire is put in. Over all the reſt, Laths are laid

pretty

pretty close to one another, and nailed to the Frame already mentioned, and then are plaistered over on both Sides, as is also the Plank at Bottom very thick, to serve for a Hearth. Over the Mouth, or widest Part, goes a Hair-Cloath fixed to two Sides of the Kiln, and likewise to two Rollers, or moveable Pieces of Wood, which are turned by Wedges or Screws, in order to stretch the Cloth. Instead of the Hair-Cloth many People now use a Net-work of Iron-wire, with which it is observed, that the Saffron dries sooner, and with a less Quantity of Fewel; but the Difficulty of preserving the Saffron from burning, makes the Hair-Cloth be preferred by the nicest Judges in drying.

The Kiln is placed in a light part of the House, and they begin by laying five or six Sheets of white Paper on the Hair-cloth, upon which they spread the wet Saffron, between two and three Inches thick. This they cover with other Sheets of Paper, and over these lay a coarse Blanket five or six times doubled, or instead thereof, a Canvas Pillow fill'd with Straw, and after the Fire has been lighted for some time, the whole is cover'd with a Board, having a large Weight upon it.

At first they give it a pretty strong Heat, to make the Chives sweat, as their expression is; and in this, if they do not use a great deal of care, they are in danger of scorching, and so of spoiling all that is on the Kiln.

When it has been thus dry'd for about an Hour, they take off the Board, Blanket, and upper Papers, and take the *Saffron* off from that that lies next it, raising at the same time the edges of the Cake with a Knife. Then laying on the Papers again, they slide in another Board between the Hair-Cloth and under Papers, and turn both Papers and *Saffron* upside down, afterwards covering them them as above.

This same Heat is continued for an Hour longer; then they look to the Cake again, free it from the Papers and turn it; then they cover it, and lay on the Weight as before. If nothing happens amiss, during these first two Hours, they reckon the Danger to be over; for they have nothing more to do, but to keep a gentle Fire, and to turn their Cake every half Hour, 'till it be thoroughly dry; for doing which as it ought, there are required full twenty-four Hours.

In drying the large plump Chives they use nothing; but towards the latter end of the Crop, when these come to be smaller, they sprinkle the Cake with a little small Beer, to make it sweat as it ought; and they begin now to think, that using two Linnen Cloths next the Cake, instead of the two innermost Papers, may be of some advantage in drying; but this Practice is followed as yet but by few.

Their Fire may be made of any kind of Fewel; but that which smoaks the least is best, and Charcoal for that Reason is preferred to any other.

What quantity of *Saffron* a first Crop will produce is very uncertain. Sometimes five or six pounds of wet Chives are got from one Rood; sometimes not above one or two, and sometimes not enough to make it worth while to gather and dry it. But this is always to be observed, that about five pounds of wet *Saffron* go to make one pound of dry, for the first three Weeks of the Crop, and six pounds during the last Week; and now the Heads are planted very thick, two pound of dry'd *Saffron* may, at a Medium, be allow'd to an Acre for a first Crop, and four and twenty pounds for the two remaining, the third being considerably larger than the second.

In order to obtain these, there is only a Repetition to be made every Year of the Labour of houghing, gathering, picking and drying in the same manner as before set down, without the Addition of any thing new; except that they let Cattle into the Fields, after the Leaves are decay'd, to feed upon the Weeds; or perhaps mow them for the same use.

Abont the Midſummer after the third Crop is gathered, the Roots muſt be all taken up and tranſplanted: The management requiſite for which is the fourth thing to be treated of. To take up the *Saffron* Heads, or break up the Ground, as their Term is, they ſometimes Plough it, ſometimes uſe a forked kind of Hough called a *Pattock*, and then the Ground is Harrowed once or twice over; during all which time of Ploughing, or Digging, and Harrowing, fifteen or more People will find work enough to follow and gather the Heads as they are turned up.

They are next to be carried to the Houſe in Sacks, and there to clean'd and raſed. This Labour conſiſts in clearing the Roots throroughly from Earth, and from the remains of old Roots, old Involucra, and Excreſcencies; and thus they become fit to be planted in new Ground immediately, or to be kept for ſome time without danger of ſpoiling.

The Quantity of Roots taken up, in proportion to thoſe that were planted, is uncertain; but at a Medium it may be ſaid, that allowing for all the Accidents that happened to them in the Ground, and in breaking up, from each Acre may be had twenty-four Quarters of clean Roots, all fit to be re-planted.

The Owners are ſure to chooſe for their own uſe the largeſt, plumpeſt, and fatteſt Roots, but above all, they reject the longeſt pointed ones, which they call *Spickets* or *Spickards*; for very ſmall, round or flat Roots are ſometimes obſerved to Flower.

This is the whole Culture of *Saffron* in the Country above mentioned; and we have only now to conſider the Charges and Profits which may be ſuppoſed, one year with another, to attend that Branch of Agriculture; and of theſe I have drawn up the following Computation for one Acre of Ground, according to the price of Labour in this Country.

	L.	*S.*	*D.*
Rent for three Years	3	00	00
Ploughing three times	0	18	00
Dunging	3	12	00
Hedging	1	16	00
Spitting and ſetting the Heads	1	12	00
Weeding, or paring the Ground	1	4	00
Gathering and picking the Flowers	6	10	00
Drying the Flowers	1	6	00
Inſtruments of Labour for three Years with the Kiln, about	0	10	00
Ploughing the Ground once and harrowing twice	0	12	00
Gathering the *Saffron* Heads	1	00	00
Raſing the Heads	1	12	00
Total Charge	23	12	00

This Calculation is made upon the ſuppoſition, that an Acre of Ground yields twenty ſix pounds of neat *Saffron* in three Years, which I ſtated only as a mean quantity between the greateſt and the leaſt; and therefore the price of *Saffron* muſt be adjuſted accordingly, which I think cannot be done better than by fixing it at thirty Shillings *per* Pound; ſince in very plentiful Years it is ſold for twenty, and is ſometimes worth between three and four Pounds. At this this Rate, twenty-ſix pounds of *Saffron* are worth thirty-nine Pounds, and the neat profits of an Acre of Ground producing *Saffron*, will in three Years amount to fifteen Pounds thirteen Shillings, or to about five Pounds four Shillings Yearly. This, I ſay, may be reckon'd the neat profit of an Acre of *Saffron*, ſuppoſing that all the Labour were to be hired for ready Money; but as the Planter and Family do a conſiderable part of the work themſelves ſome of this expence is ſaved. That is, by planting *Saffron*, he not only may reaſonably expect to clear about five Pounds Yearly *per* Acre, but alſo to maintain himſelf

ſelf and Family for ſome part of each Year; and it is upon this ſuppoſition only, that the Reſult of other Computations which have been made of the profits of *Saffron*, can be ſaid to have any tolerable Degree of exactneſs; but the Calculations themſelves are undoubtedly very unaccurate.

I have ſaid nothing here concerning the charge in buying, or profits in ſelling the *Saffron* Heads, becauſe in any large Tract of Ground theſe muſt at length always Ballance one another, while the quantity of Ground planted Yearly continues the ſame, which has been pretty much the Caſe for ſeveral Years paſt.

2. Crocus autumnalis florem ſine foliis promens, odorus, C. B. *Pin.* 65. *Sweet-ſmelling autumnal Saffron bearing a Flower without Leaves.* Crocus montanus, 2, flore purpureo, foliis orbiculato mucrone, *J. B.* 2. 646. Crocum montanum, 2. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 208.

It much reſembles that immediately following, produces a Flower, without Leaves in the Month of *September*, ſtanding upon a Footſtalk an Inch long and better, pretty ſweet ſmelled, and conſiſting of ſix equal Leaves with a blunt Point, and of a deep purple or almoſt *Violet* colour, three yellow *Stamina* riſing from the Navil or Center, and the Pointal having a pretty thick and multifidous Point. The Root is very like that of the next following, wrapt up in a cover compoſed of many Hairs, and ſometimes ſpreading oblong Knobs at a pretty diſtance from the Mother.

3. Crocus Alpinus, autumnalis, *C. B. Pin.* 65. *Autumnal Mountain-Saffron.* Crocus montanus, autumnalis, J. B. 2. 646. Crocum montanum, 1 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 209.

The Flower is like that of the Garden-kind, but ſmaller and of a fainter colour, with three yellow *Stamina* within, and of a yellow Pointal divided at firſt into ſome ſmall Threads. The Leaves are four in number, like thoſe of *common Saffron*, but ſhorter, having on the inſide a whitiſh Line running lengthwiſe, and on the outſide as it were two Canals or Furrows running along on both ſides of the Nerve. The Root is ſmaller than in the Garden ſort, and is white, plump, and as it were made up of ſeveral Knobs, covered and wrapt up in a Skin or Cover compoſed of many Hairs, and furniſhed at bottom with ſmall Fibres that come forth from the Skin. Beſides it is ſweetiſh at firſt and afterwards of a diſagreeable Taſte.

Cluſius obſerved it in *November*, and then pull'd it up with its Flower, on ſome Rocks in *Portugal*, eſpecially thoſe near the Sea.

4. Crocus autumnalis, ſubcœruleus multiflorus, *C. B. Pin.* 65. *Many flowered, bluiſh, autumnal Saffron.* Crocus montanus, tertius *J. B.* 2. 646. Crocum montanum, tertium, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 209.

The Flower has no ſmell at all, or a very weak or faint ſmell, with the inner Leaves a little ſhorter than the former, but all of them furniſhed with a blunt Point, at firſt of a whitiſh colour, but which in time becomes of a ſort of pale blue colour. From the Center come forth three yellow *Stamina*, and in the middle a Pointal divided into three or more little Threads, of a yellow colour. When the Flower fades, or is already withered five, or ſix, ſeldom more, Leaves come forth in a Circle out of a ſmall Membrane which at firſt covered the Flower, much like the Leaves of broad-leav'd vernal Saffron, a little broader than the Leaves of the Garden kind, each of them being marked on the upper ſide with a white ſtripe that runs lengthwiſe, and on the under ſide with two ſtripes. The Root is as thick as one's Finger or Thumb, almoſt quite round, white and ſolid, covered with a Coat of a Bay colour, and furniſhed with many Fibres underneath, which is pretty fruitful of Flowers; for it produces three, four, and ſometimes five Flowers.

This Species was brought from *Conſtantinople*, and is doubtleſs the ſame with *Crocus Sylveſtris, Byzantinus, Serotinus Lob. Adv.* Part 2. tho' *Parkinſon* diſtinguiſhes them; who ſays, it generally bears one, but ſeldom two Flowers.

It flowers in the Month of *October*.

5. Crocus

5. Crocus autumnalis, montanus, anguſtifolius, flore argenteo, *H. R. Par. Narrow-leav'd, mountain, autumnal Saffron, with a Silver Flower.*

6. Crocus montanus, autumnalis, violaceus, amplo flore Belgarum, *H. R. Par. Dutch, violet, autumnal, mountain Saffron with a large Flower.*

7. Crocus autumnalis, flore minore, *C. B. Pin.* 65. *Autumnal Saffron with a ſmaller Flower.* Crocum montanum, Pyrenæum, autumnale, J. B. 2. 647. Crocum Pyrenæum, autumnale, *Cluſ. App. alt.*

It bears a larger Flower than that of the firſt *Mountain-Saffron*, of a deeper colour, and as it were betwixt that and the 2*d* Mountain ſort, whoſe Pointal is divided into many parts at top, as that other, but of a paler colour, and all over yellow. The Leaves of this do not riſe immediately upon the withering of the Flower, as in the firſt.

It grows on the *Pyrenean* Mountains.

8. Crocus anguſtifolius, nunquam florens, *H. R. Par. Never-flowering, narrow-leav'd Saffron.*

9. Crocus vernus, latifolius, purpureus, variegatus, *C. B. Pin.* 65. *Broad-leav'd, purple, variegated, Vernal or Spring Saffron.* Crocus vernus, latifolius, purpureus, verſicolore flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 205. *J. B.* 3. 643.

The Leaves, which are four or five in number, are ſhort, *viz.* four or five Fingers long or a little more, as broad as a Blade of Corn, and keeled, having a white ſtripe running through the middle. The Flower riſes out of a double membranous cover conſiſting of two Leaves, and is compoſed of ſix Leaves that are almoſt equal, of which the three outer Leaves are of a very pale purpliſh colour on the outſide, (three remarkable deep purple ſtripes running the whole length of the Leaf from the bottom to the Point) and put forth little Rods at the ſides; but the three inner ones are a little ſhorter and broader than the outer ones, of a deeper colour on the outſide, and marked with three larger purple Lines, that ſend forth long ſtripes or Rays to the ſides of the Leaves. Theſe Lines are conſpicuous on both ſides, that is, both on the inſide and outſide of the Leaves. The outer Leaves are of a more deep purple colour on the inſide than the inner Leaves; but both are oblong, concave, pointed and keeled. Around the yellow or reddiſh Pointal, which is parted into three, and not very long, ſtand three *Stamina*, tipt with long, pointed, upright Chives, which are yellow, and much paler than the Pointal, but ſomewhat longer than them. The Root is pretty large, like the former, and fruitful with a numerous Off-ſpring.

Alphonſus Panſius ſent the Bulb of this Species to *Cluſius*, from *Ferrara* in *Italy*.

10. Crocus vernus, latifolius, flore purpureo, magno, *C. B. Pin.* 65. *Broad-leav'd vernal Saffron, with a large purple Flower.* Crocus vernus, latifolius, purpureus, flore majore, J. B. 2. 642. Crocus vernus, latifolius, purpureo flore majore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 204.

The Flower of this Species is like that of ſmall, purple, vernal Saffron, but has much larger Leaves, tho' the colour of them is much the ſame, and the Smell not diſagreeable; of which the three outer ones are a little longer than the three inner ones and embrace them. The *Stamina* are white and tipt with large yellow Chives; among which riſes a Pointal a little longer than they, divided at top into three ſmall lax Tubes, of a Golden colour. With the Flower come forth three or four Leaves not unlike thoſe of the other, but a little longer. The Root is larger than that of the other already mention'd.

11. Crocus vernus, latifolius albus, variegatus, C. B. *Pin.* 65. *Vernal, broad-leav'd, white variegated Saffron.* Crocus vernus, latifolius, albo flore, interdum purpuraſcentibus venis vario, *J. B.* 2. 640. Crocus vernus, latifolius, albo flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 203.

It has generally four broad ſhort Leaves, that are furniſhed with one white Line on the upper ſide, and two running lengthwiſe underneath; among which riſes one or two Flowers out of a Membrane; ſtanding on a ſhort ſhining Footſtalk, and conſiſting of ſix white Leaves, which are purpliſh at bottom, as is the Footſtalk (which in this Species is ſhorter than in the others) containing three *Stamina* with oblong yellow Chives, that ſurround a ſhort Pointal, which is divided into three fringed *Saffron* Leaves. The Flower in this Species is more hollow and bulging than in the changeable yellow kind, has broader, blunter and concave Leaves, ſo that they are hardly ever open, and ſtriped with purpliſh Lines, and ſometimes the three inner Leaves are channelled or ſtriped with three purple Lines running lengthwiſe. The Root is white, covered with a thin Skin, and furniſh'd at bottom with many white Fibres.

12. Crocus vernus, Ianthinus, latiore folio, linea media alba & margine flaveſcente, *H. R. Par.* *Vernal, Violet-coloured Saffron, with a broad Leaf, having a white ſtripe in the middle, and yellowiſh edges.*

13. Crocus vernus, latifolius, flore interiùs ſuave-rubentibus lineis picto, exterius albidis, *H. R. Par.* *Broad-leav'd, vernal-Saffron, with a Flower garniſhed with charming red ſtripes on the inſide, and whitiſh ones on the outſide.*

14. Crocus vernus, latifolius, tribus foliis ſuave-rubentibus, aliis variegatis alternatim diſpoſitis, *H. R. Par.* *Broad-leav'd, Vernal-Saffron, with three charming red Leaves, and the reſt variegated and ranged alternately.*

15. Crocus vernus, albus, verſicolor, alter, *C. B. Pin.* 66. *Another white, variegated Vernal-Saffron.* Crocus vernus, latifolius, albus, verſicolore flore, 1 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 204.

The Leaves of this Species do very much reſemble the Leaves of the true *Garden-Saffron*, except that they are ſhorter; among which riſe two or three Flowers, larger than thoſe of *white Saffron*, with pointed Leaves, of which the three outer ones, (which are a little pale on the outſide) are ſtriped with three blackiſh purple Lines running from the bottom to the top of the Leaf, and white on the inſide, as are alſo the three inner Leaves, and have *Stamina* in the middle that reſemble thoſe of *Mountain-Saffron*, but a paler Pointal. This Species yields abundance of round and whitiſh brown Seed in triangular Heads. The Root is like that of the other Species, covered with a brown Skin, furniſhed at bottom with Fibres and white within.

16. Crocus vernus, latifolius, purpuro violaceus, C. B. *Pin.* 66. *Broad-leav'd, vernal, purple, violet-colour'd Saffron.* Crocus vernus, latifolius, alter, flore purpureo, minore, *J. B.* 2. 640. Crocus vernus, latifolius, flore purpureo, minore. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 203. Crocus ſylveſtris, vernalis, prior, *Dod. Pempt.* 214.

The Leaves are like thoſe of *white Saffron*, but a little narrower; and the Flower of the ſame bigneſs, ſtanding on a ſhort Footſtalk, of a purple-violet colour inclining to blue; both the bottom of the Flower and the top of the Footſtalk ſhining with a deep purple. The Root is like that of the former, and is ſometimes pretty fruitful in Off-ſpring; and ſometimes, but very rarely, it bears whitiſh round Seed in a triangular Head.

Mr. *Ray* found it flowering in the beginning of *February* in the Fields and Paſtures about *Rome*; as alſo on the mountainous Paſtures in *Tirol*, and on the top of Mount *Jura*, but flowering much later, and elſewhere.

17. Crocus vernus, flore albo, purpuro-violaceo baſi, C. B. *Pin.* *Vernal Saffron, with a white Flower and a purple Violet bottom.* Crocus ſylveſtris, vernus, tertius, flore albo, purpuro-violacea baſi, *Lob. Icon.* 140.

18. Crocus

18. Crocus vernus, latifolius, flore ſupernè purpureo, inferius flaveſcente, *C. B. Pin.* 66. *Broad leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a Flower of a purple colour above, and yellowiſh underneath.* Crocus ſylveſtris, 1. Dalechampii, *Ludg.* 1533.

19. Crocus vernus, latifolius, flore violaceo vel cœruleo diſtincto, *C. B. Pin* 66. *Broad-leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a Violet or blue Flower.* Crocus violaceus & cœruleus diſtinctus, *Suvert.*

20. Crocus vernus, flore pleno, C. B. *Pin.* 66. *Vernal Saffron with a double Flower.* Crocus vernus, latifolius, duplici flore *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 205.

21. Crocus vernus, latifolius, flore cœruleo, lineis violaceis variegato, C.B. *Pin.* 66. *Broad-leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a blue Flower, variegated with Violet-colour'd Lines.* Crocus cœruleus, lineis violaceis diſtinctus. *Suvert.*

22. Crocus vernus, latifolius, multiflorus, purpuro-violaceus, lineis candidis, *C.B. Pin.* 66. *Broad-leav'd, many-flower'd, vernal Saffron, of a violet purple colour, and ſtriped with white Lines.* Crocus vernus, polyanthos, purpuro-violaceus, lineis candidis. *Eyſt.*

23. Crocus vernus latifolius, multiflorus, floribus candidis, lineis purpuro-cœruleis, *C. B. Pin.* 66. *Broad-leav'd, many-flower'd, vernal Saffron, with white Flowers, and Purple-blue ſtripes.* Crocus vernus, polyanthos, floribus candidis, lineis purpuro-cœruleis.

24. Crocus vernus, minor, albicans, *C. B. Pin.* 66. *Small, whitiſh, vernal Saffron.* Crocus vernus, latifolius, albo verſicolore flore, 2, ſimplici & duplici, *J. B.* 2. 642. Crocus vernus, latifolius, albus, verſicolore flore, 2 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 204.

25. Crocus minor, vernus, purpuraſcens, *C. B. Pin.* 66. *Small, vernal, purpliſh Saffron.* Crocus vernus, albus, cœruleis oris in latere folii Lobelio, & Crocus vernus, latifolius, verſicolore flore primus Cluſio, *J. B.* 2. 642. Crocus vernus, latifolius, albus verſicolore flore, 1 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 204.

26. Crocus vernus, latifolius, albus vel cinericeus, *C. B. Pin.* 66. *Broad-leav'd, white or aſh-colour'd, vernal Saffron.* Crocus cinericeus, duplex. *Suvert.*

27. Crocus vernus, latifolius, flavus, flore majore, C. B. *Pin.* 66. *Broad-leav'd, yellow, vernal Saffron, with a large Flower.* Croci verni Species flava, *J. B.* 2. 643. Crocus vernus, latifolius, flavo flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 205.

28. Crocus vernus, latifolius, flavus, flore minore & pallidiore, C. B. *Pin.* 66. *Broad-leav'd, yellow Saffron, with a ſmaller and paler Flower.*

29. Crocus vernus, latifolius, flavo flore, virente baſi, *H. R. Par.* *Broad-leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a yellow Flower, and a green bottom.*

30. Crocus vernus, latifolius, flavus, coronâ phœniceâ, *C. B. Pin.* 66. *Broad-leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a purple Crown.* Crocus vernus, flore luteo, coronâ phœniceâ, *Lob. Adv. part* 2. 497.

31. Crocus vernus, latifolius aureus, *C. B. Pin.* 66. *Broad-leav'd, vernal, golden Saffron.* Croci verni Species aurea, J. B. 2. 643. Crocus vernus, latifolius, aureo flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 206.

The Flowers of this Species generally come before the Leaves, and are ſhorter and more bulging than thoſe of the 33*d* Species following, and are of a fine golden colour. The Leaves of ſome of the Flowers are parted in the middle on the backſide by a green ſtripe running lengthwiſe, to which are oppoſite two Parellel lines at the bottom, and therefore the Footſtalk of the Flower is marked with ſix green ſtripes. In the middle ſtands a ſhort Pointal divided into three parts, which is ſurrounded by three *Stamina* furniſhed with Chives much longer than the Pointal, which run up from a broad bottom to a ſharp Point, and are ranged after the manner of a Flower. Both the Pointal and the *Stamina* are of the ſame colour with the Leaves of the Flower.

32. Crocus vernus, latifolius, pallidus, *C. B. Pin.* 66. *Broad-leav'd, pale, vernal Saffron.* Croci verni Species pallida, *J. B.* 2. 643. Crocus vernus, latifolius, pallido flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 206.

The Leaves of the Flowers are more pointed than thoſe of the next following, of a perfectly pale colour, with green veins diſtinguiſhing the bottoms of the three outer Leaves.

Steph. Van Hauſen of *Norimberg* dug up up this Species flowering in the Month of *March*, in *Servia* or the upper *Mœſia*, under *Belgrade*.

33. Crocus vernus, latifolius, flavo-varius, *C. B. Pin.* 66. *Broad leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a changeable yellow Flower.* Croci verni, latifolii, flavi vario flore ſimplici, prima Species, *J. B.* 2. 644. Crocus vernus, latifolius, flavo-vario flore, 1 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 206.

It has five or ſix ſmall Leaves like thoſe of the common ſort of *Crocus*, of a purple black colour on the lower part, from the midſt of which ariſes one or two Flowers of an almoſt golden colour, ſomewhat reſembling the Flower of true *Saffron* in ſmell, the outer Leaves being a little narrower and more pointed, having three pretty large ſtripes of a black purple colour running lengthwiſe from the bottom to the top of the Leaf, and ſometimes ſpreading many veins to the ſides; the three inner Leaves being broader, and having dark purpliſh bottoms. The Footſtalk that ſupports the Flower is marked with as many ſtripes of a deep purple colour as there are Leaves in the Flower. The Navel is poſſeſſed of three yellow *Stamina*, among which riſes a pointal of a golden colour, which is divided into three parts at top. To the Flowers ſucceed pretty thick triangular Heads, dyed of ſo deep a purple colour, that they look black and ſhining, which gaping when they are ripe, diſcover reddiſh Seed. The Root, (contrary to what happens in the other Species) is covered with a manifold netted Skin, and furniſhed with many ſmall Fibres on the lower part, which puſh themſelves through the ſpots of that Skin or Bark, having ſeldom Bulbs growing to it.

34. Crocus vernus, latifolius, flavo-varius, alter, *C. B Pin.* 66. *Another broad-leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a variegated yellow Flower.* Croci verni, latifolii flavi, vario flore ſimplici, 2 Species, J. B. 2. 644. Crocus vernus, latifolius, flavo-vario flore, 2 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 206.

This differs from the former only in the ſtripes of the Flowers, which ſpread ſo wide, that, beſides the borders, they dye the whole back of the three outer Leaves; and the Footſtalk that ſuſtains the Flower, is all over of a black purple colour.

35. Crocus vernus, latifolius, flavo-vario flore duplici, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 206. *Broad-leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a double variegated Flower.* Croci verni, latifolii, flavi, vario flore duplici, 1 Species, J. B. 2. 644.

36. Crocus vernus, anguſtifolius, magno flore, *C. B. Pin.* 67. *Narrow-leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a large Flower.* Crocus vernus, anguſtifolius, 1 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 206.

It has three, four, or more, long, green Leaves which are much narrower and ſlenderer than ordinary *Saffron*-Leaves, round, and almoſt capillaceous; among which riſe two or three Footſtalks, which are commonly an Inch long, and cornered, ſuſtaining Flowers that are yellowiſh on the lower part, ſomewhat whitiſh on the inſide, all the reſt inclining to the blue or *Violet*-colour, tho' ſometimes they are all over white, and ſweet-ſmelled. To them ſucceed little Husks or triangular Heads, containing ſmall browniſh Seed. The Root is as big as a ſmall *Hazel-Nut*, and covered with a hard bag, bark, or ſhell; and is white within, firm, and of a ſomewhat aſtringent Taſte.

It is often found near *Cadiz*, and betwixt *Medina Sidonia* and *Gibralter*, in rugged and open places.

37. Crocus vernus, anguſtifolius, magno flore candido, *C. B. Pin.* 67. *Narrow-leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a large white Flower.* Crocus vernus, anguſtifolius, floribus interdum candidis, Hiſpanicus, J. B. 2. 645.

This ſeems to be nothing but a variety of the former, differing from it accidentally in the colour of its Flowers.

38. Crocus vernus, anguſtifolius, gemino bulbo, *C. B. Pin.* 66, *Narrow-leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a double Bulb.* Crocus vernus, minor, alter, flore minore, ex albo purpureo, J. B. 2. 645. Crocus Sylveſtris, vernalis alter, *Dod. Pempt.* 214.

It is exactly like the 45*th* Species both in the Leaves and in the Bark of the Root; but the Flower is a little ſmaller, of a whitiſh purple colour, and hardly peeps above the Surface of the Earth. The Root is double, and white, one of them lying upon the other, of which the upper one is firm, ſweet and eatable; but the under one is flaccid.

Cluſius obſerved it on the Hills of *Eſtramadura* bordering upon *Portugal.*

39. Crocus vernus, anguſtifolius, parvo flore, *C. B. Pin.* 67. *Narrow-leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a ſmall Flower.* Crocus vernus, anguſtifolius, tertius Cluſio, flore multo minore, cœruleo, J. B. 2. 645. Crocus vernus, anguſtifolius, tertius, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 207.

This Species has more numerous and thicker Leaves, which are ſometimes upright. The Flower is much ſmaller than the former, and all over blue, except the three outer Leaves, which have a ſort of green caſt on the outſide. The Root is ſhaped exactly like the former, but is ſomewhat larger; and the Seed is pretty thick.

Cluſius found it at *Cadiz*, growing with the former Species in the beginning of *February.*

40. Crocus vernus, junifolius, purpureus, *C. B Pin.* 67. *Ruſh-leav'd, purple vernal Saffron.* Crocus anguſtifolius, 4, flore purpureo, Saturati coloris, J. B. 2. 646. Crocum vernum, anguſtifolium, violaceo flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 708.

It has three or four *Ruſh*-Leaves, like thoſe of the 40*th* Species; among which riſes a ſmall Footſtalk an Inch long, ſuſtaining a membranous Bag, out of which riſes a little Flower of a deep purple colour, the bottoms of the Leaves being marked with white Veins; and the Pointal riſes from the Center of the Flower. This Flower quickly paſſes, remaining open but one Day. The Root is like that of the 45*th* Species, and is covered with many Coats or Skins.

41. Crocus vernus, capillari folio, *Cluſ. App.* 1. J. B. 2. 647. *Vernal Saffron, with a capillaceous Leaf.*

This Species has a ſmall bulbous Root covered with a *Bay*-coloured Bark; from which riſe two or three very narrow and as it were capillary, green, upright Leaves; among which comes up a Footſtalk rather than a Stalk, an Inch long and better, flat on one ſide, and ſuſtaining a Flower half an Inch long, of which the three outer Leaves are a little longer and of a deep purple colour, marked on the outſide with three deeper Veins running lengthwiſe; but the three inner ones ſhorter, and of a paler colour, and all of them of a faint purple colour on inſide, having pale bottoms marked with three Veins, with three ſhort *Stamina* riſing from the Center, furniſhed with long yellow Chives, and a Pointal in the middle divided at top.

It bears a Flower in the middle of *May*, which opens when the Sun ſhines, and ſhuts at Night, continues a few Days, and has little or no Smell.

42. Crocus vernus, anguſtifolius, variegatus, *C. B. Pin.* 67. *Narrow-leav'd, variegated, vernal Saffron.* Crocus vernus, aureus, variegatis. *Eyſt.*

43. Crocus autumnalis, ſativo ſimilis, florum capillamentis tenuiſſimis, minus odoris. *Autumnal Saffron, reſembling the Garden kind, with Flowers having very ſmall Capillaments, but not ſo ſweet-ſmelled.*

44. Crocus autumnalis, ſativo ſimilis, florum capillamentis tenuiſſimis, minus odoris flore candidiſſimo. *Autumnal Crocus, reſembling the Garden kind, and very white Flowers having very fine Capillaments, and not ſo ſweet-ſmelled.*

45. Crocus Autumnalis, Orientalis, flore magno, albo, capillamentis albidis, inodoris. *Autumnal Oriental Saffron, with a large white Flower, and white Capillaments, without ſmell.*

46. Crocus Orientalis, anguſtifolius, flore odoratiſſimo, leucophæo. *Narrow-leav'd, Oriental Saffron, with a moſt ſweee-ſmelling pale Flower.*

47. Crocus Orientalis, vernus, flore flavo, externè Spadiceo, obſcure purpuraſcente. *Orientalis vernal Saffron, with a yellow Flower, of a dark-purpliſh Bay colour on the outſide.*

48. Crocus orientalis, vernus, flore ſubcœruleo, externè Spadiceo-rubente. *Oriental vernal Saffron, with a blueiſh Flower, of a reddiſh-Bay colour on the outſide.*

49. Crocus orientalis, vernus, flore violaceo, externè Spadiceo-rubente. *Oriental vernal Saffron, with a Violet-colour'd Flower, of a reddiſh Bay-colour on the outſide.*

50. Crocus vernus, latifolius, flore parvo, extus candido intus alternatim candido & cœruleo, *Boer. Ind.* 2.119. *Vernal, broad-leav'd Saffron, with a ſmall Flower, white within, and white and blue without.*

51. Crocus vernus, latifolius, flore extus alternatim pallido & cœruleo, intus albo cum litura lata, cœrulea, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 119. *Broad-leav'd, vernal Saffron, with a Flower pale and blue without, and white within, with a broad, blue ſpot.*

52. Crocus vernus, latifolius, flore fere albo, intus anguſtis, cœruleſcentibus lituris variegato, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 119. *Broad-leav'd Spring Saffron, with a Flower almoſt white, and variegated with narrow bluiſh ſtripes.*

53. Crocus vernus, latifolius flore magno, petalis longis, anguſtis, pallidis, cum lituris dilute violaceis, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 119. *Broad-leav'd Spring Saffron, with a large Flower, and pale Petals, with pale-Violet ſpots.*

54. Crocus vernus, latifolius, flore purpureo-cœruleo externe ſtriato uſque ad bulbum, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 119. *Broad-leav'd Spring Saffron with a blue purple Flower, ſtrip'd on the outſide to the very bulb.*

55. Crocus vernus, latifolius, flore cœruleo, ſtriis albis, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 119. *Broad-leav'd Spring Saffron, with a blue Flower, with white ſtreaks.*

56. Crocus vernus, latifolius, flore cœruleo pallido, ſtriis extus purpureis, *Boer Ind.* 2.59. *Broad-leav'd Spring Saffron, with a pale blue Flower ſtreak'd with purple on the outſide.*

57. Crocus vernus, latifolius, flore pallide albicante, lituris externe virideſcentibus, *Boer. Ind.* 120. *Broad-leav'd Spring Saffron, with a whitiſh Flower with greeniſh Lines on the outſide.*

58. Crocus autumnalis, anguſtifolius, flore magno, pallide purpuraſcens, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 120. *Narrow-leav'd autumnal Saffron with a large Flower of a pale purple colour.*

The Poets feign that this Herb had its Name from the Youth *Crocus*, who was ſo exceedingly in Love with a fair Maid called *Smilax*, and pined and waſted away to ſuch a Degree, that he was transform'd into a Plant or Flower of his own Name. *Ovid. Metamorph. Lib. IV.* Others will have it that *Crocus* was killed accidentally by *Mercury*, as they were playing at *Quoits*, the *Quoit* having faln upon his Head; and that the *Crocus* or Flower called *Saffron* ſprung from his Blood.

Others think that it is rather called *Crocus* from the *Greek* word κρόκις *vel* κρόκη, which ſignifies Yarn or Thread, ſuch as are the *Stamina*, Chives or Threads of *Saffron*, which are called κρόκιδες, and which poſſeſs the middle of the Flower, and ſince theſe alone ſerve for uſe, they are called *Croci* by way of Excellence. Nor is it the *Stamina* of *Saffron* alone that are called *Crokides*, but alſo thoſe of *Nymphæa*, *Lilly*, and other Flowers, as you may ſee both in *Dioſcorides* and *Pliny*.

The *Engliſh* name of *Saffron* comes from the *Arabick Zapheran*, which ſignifies the ſame thing; and the *Turks* call it *Safran* as the *French* do.

As to the choice of *Saffron*, it muſt be freſh and well dried, but ſoft and ſmooth to the touch, in long ſtrings, of a fine red colour, the leaſt charged with yellow parts that may be, very odorous, and of a balſamick and agreeable Taſte. The beſt way of preſerving it is in cloſe earthen or leaden Boxes;

Caſpar Hoffman ſays, that *Saffron* commonly expoſed to Sale, is generally adulterated with *Cartamus* or *Baſtard-Saffron*, which they call *Crocus Saracenicus*, and the Dyers *Safarolo*. The ſame Author tells us, that it conſiſts of very ſubtle Parts; and that it is doubted, whether it is not preferable to all other Simples whatſoever. And therefore it is uſed for a weakneſs and languiſhing at the Heart (for which reaſon all Authors call it *Cordial*) from what ever cauſe it proceeds, and is uſed in *Epithemes* that are applied to the Breaſt, and in Bolſters laid on the Pulſe.

Thus is it preſcribed for ſuffocating *Catarrhs*, dangerous Aſthma's, deſperate Conſumptions or Inflammations of the Lungs, and for ſuch who are troubled with a difficulty of Breathing occaſioned by an external Cold. It has been found ſo wonderfully to dilate the Lungs, and the Thorax, that it has for ſome Days prolonged the Life of ſuch as were juſt expiring, and reſtored to Life thoſe who were deſpaired of, and ready to drop into the Grave.

But with all theſe advantages it has, (which you will think very ſtrange) this diſadvantage, that it is in number of thoſe things, which, by reaſon of certain crude and indigeſted Humidity, that is raiſed by much Heat, and flies up into the Head, not only procure Sleep, but even cauſe Death. If you ſhould ask me, what can be the Cauſe of this terrible Difference? The Anſwer is, the Doſe.

But then you will enquire, what Doſe is ſafe, and what pernicious? To which I anſwer, That I have read in the well experienced Authors, that a Scruple and half of *Saffron* very finely powdered, and taken in ſweet Wine warmed, or at moſt one Scruple, as *Dodonæus* has it, tho' *Camerarius* riſes to a Scruple and half; any one of theſe, I ſay is a ſafe Doſe. Hence it wonderfully provokes Urine and the menſtrual Diſcharge, being only anointed outwardly, and drains the water of Hydropſical Perſons.

Hence alſo it has been found to operate ſo powerfully in hard Labour in Childbed, that the Infant has appeared as it were beſmeared all over with *Saffron*; which cannot be done any other way than by penetrating. This Experiement owes its Being to *Rhaſis*, whom *Serapio* mentions with Honour. A certain Woman, ſays he, was in hard Labour ſeveral Days, to whom I gave two Drams of *Saffron*, and ſhe was brought to bed preſently. The ſame ſucceſs I found often afterwards, nor did it ever fail me on any one Inſtance. What! in ſo large a Doſe. I muſt confeſs I always ſuſpected a miſtake in the Tranſcribers, who muſt certainly have miſtaken one Dram for one Scruple; for who but a Madman whold preſcribe two Drams, that knows three Drams are mortal. I am therefore of opinion that *Rhaſis* ſet down two Scruples at moſt, and that this was the Standard afterwards in the ſame caſe; or that the Doſe was one Scruple or a Scruple and half, eſpecially if to that be added two Scruples and a half of *Dictamnus Creticus* in Odoriferous Wine. For then, (which Effect is chiefly aſcribed to *Saffron*,) it will ſtrengthen all the Members, *i. e.* it will dilate all the Paſſages that are near upon being ſhut up through weakneſs, ſo as to make way for the natural Heat, and clear from the fuliginous matter that retards or ſtops Reſpiration and Tranſpiration. C. *Hoffm.*

I can agree with *Camerarius*, that this is better effected by the Extract, even in a ſmall Doſe, than by the *Saffron* in ſubſtance. So that it will apear from hence, that the Strength which Women in Labour acquire by taking of *Saffron*, is not owing to its Aſtringency, but to the ſubtile parts of it, that dilate and open the Spiracles of Life, which are chiefly the Arteries. *Id.*

Hence alſo it comes to paſs (for every Exceſs is an Enemy to Nature) that if you take too great a quantity of *Saffron*, it will prove fatal; and this is the miſchief of it *Amatus Luſitanus* on *Dioſcorides* gives us the following

following account of this: I ſaw, ſays he, in *Medina de Campo* the moſt famous Mart of all *Spain*, a Merchant, who havnig bought ſeveral Bags of *Saffron*, in order to carry to *Portugal*, and having thrown a a great quantity of it into a Pot, in which there was Broth and boild Meat for his Supper, who eating of it fell into ſuch a violent and ſtrong fit of laughing, that he was very near Death, with that loud and immoderate Laughter. Such an other Inſtance we have in *Julius Alexandrinus in Salubr.* I ſaw a Lady at *Trent*, ſays he, almoſt ſhaken to pieces with laughing immoderately for the ſpace of three Hours; which was occaſioned by her taking too much *Saffron*, to provoke the menſtrual Diſcharges. Without all Doubt if either that Merchant or this Lady had taken a greater Quantity of *Saffron*, or had been of a more tender or weakly Conſtitution, they had both paid for it with their Lives.

But what Doſe that is, which is ſo pernicious is very uncertain; becauſe various Authors preſcibe various Doſes. *Dioſcorides*, *Serapio*, *Avicenna*, and all the *Africans*, write after others, that three Drams are mortal. But *Julius Alexandrinus*, already mentioned, has three Ounces. His words are theſe *Quandrantis pondere potum, nimis effuſum parit gaudium*, &c. which becauſe it depends upon late Experience, we muſt leave undecided. This one thing we may add, that *Saffron* operates not only by dilating, but likewiſe by obſtructing and ſtrangling. For *Galen* ſays, that only the ſmell of *Saffron* will give one a Head-ach; which is confirmed by Experience. The ſame famous Author alſo reckons *Saffron* among thoſe things that not only affect the Head but likewiſe diſturb the Mind; nay, among thoſe things, which being taking to exceſs, either produce Madneſs, or Death. *Pliny* ſays, it produces ſleep, and diſturbs the Head a little; which we muſt underſtand of the moderate uſe of it; for as *Amatus Luſitanus* informs us, a certain Waggoner of *Piſaro* falling a ſleep on two Baggs of *Saffron*, died that very Night; who if he be the ſame *Coſtæus* mentions, died of an exceſſive pain in his Head, and an invincible Heavineſs: For, ſays that Author, all the Paſſages being poſſeſſed and ſtopt up by an abundance of Vapours, Suffocation muſt follow of courſe. Some ſays he was ſiezed with a canine Convulſion before he died. *Pena in Adv.* ſays, it was *Vertigo tenebricoſa.*

Theſe things being ſo, how can *Saffron* be good againſt Surfeits? Which *Dioſcorides* affirms, and *Pliny* confirms. But *Rhaſis* and *Avicenna* teach the direct contrary. The *Scholiaſt* upon *Sophocles* informs us, That the Women of *Sicily* wore Crowns of venereal Herbs, and among the reſt *Saffron*, at the Feaſts inſtituted in honour of *Venus*. And *Homer* deſcribing the conjugal Embraces of *Jupiter* and *Juno*, feigns that the Earth produced mony venereal Flowers, and among theſe, *Saffron*. For as *Pena* rightly obſerves, whatever Herbs are ſaid to have received their Original from *Paramours*, do certainly excite to Venery. And that *Saffron* has this effect, both *Dioſcoroides* and *Pliny* do affirm. Whoever therefore wore Crowns at the Feaſts of *Venus*, compoſed of ſuch Herbs, were ſuppoſed to do ſo for the ſame purpoſe and with the ſame view, that they had who wore *Ivy* at the Feaſts of *Bacchus*, *viz.* to perform thoſe acts that were patronized by theſe Deities. Nor is this unlikely to be the Effect of *Saffron* or any thing elſe that moderately exhilarates the Spirits, Stimulates the Parts, moves the Sluggiſh Particles, and gives Life to the otherwiſe unactive Member.

It is by ſome called *Philoſophorum Aroma*, by others *Rex vegetabilium*, and even *Panacea vegetabilis*, by reaſon of its noble virtues in curing almoſt all Diſeaſes. It comforts the Heart, is good for the Diſeaſes of the Thorax, and is therefore called *Anima pulmonum*, the Life and Soul of the Lungs, and is alſo Cephalick; for which reaſon it's of notable virtue and efficacy in Melancholy, Giddineſs of the Head, Phrenſy, Catarrhs &c. It is Hyſterick, Stomachick &c. and is an excellent Anodyne, if there be any ſuch thing in Nature. Hence it is ſo frequently uſed in fainting Fits, Hyſterick Paſſions, weakneſs of the Stomach, Jaundice

Plague,

Plague, and Asthma, with one or two Grains of *Musk* in Wine, *Fr. Hoffm.*

But using it immoderately is pernicious, as blunting the edge of the sight, causing paleness, producing a Nausea, and killing People with laughing. It is plain from daily Experience, that using and smelling it oo much, has thrown some into Sicknesses, and made them appear as if they had been drunk. *Id.*

The best way of using it is either in substance, or making a Compound of it with other things; from whence we have the Spices *Diacuruma* or rather *Diacroca*, and then the Tincture of Essence of *Saffron*. Where you must observe, of the Flowers of *Saffron*, either with or without *Stamina*, a Water is distilled which is very proper to procure sleep after long watching, of which the Dose is three or four Ounces; whatever *Zwelfer* is pleased to allege to the contrary. This has likewise an Anodine quality, and was therefore judiciously made an Ingredient in the *Aqua Dysenterica* of *Quercetanus*. Nor is the distilled Spirit of *Saffron* to be rejected as useless, tho' the same *Zwelfer* condemns it, alleging that none of the virtues of *Saffron* rise in Distillation: But he is contradicted by Experience, which teaches us that Spirit of *Saffron* is of no less efficacy than *Saffron* it self taken in substance, and that it retains both the taste, smell and virtues of *Saffron*. To this end take a sufficient Quantity of the *Stamina* of *Saffron*, pour upon it rectified Spirit of Wine, let them macerate for some time, express them, purify the Expression by Digestion and Subsidence, decant it when pure, and distill it after it is decanted. The more liquid part of that which remains behind is called the Tincture or Essence; and the thicker part is called the Extract. Of this also is prepared the *Aroph* of *Paracelsus*, viz. by putting *Saffron* with Bread sopp'd in Wine in a close vessel, into Horse Dung for some Days, and then distilling it. I extract the Essence of *Saffron* with Vine-water, and use it with admirable success in Melancholy. Others extract it with some cordial water, V. G. with Rose-water, or some such like. *Id.*

There is not a speedier or more effectual Remedy for the Dysentery and other Diseases occasioned by a violent flux of noxious Humours, than the Essence of *Saffron* or its Extract: And therefore *Ja. Bontius* in his Book *de Medicina Indorum*, says, that there could not be found a more exquisite Remedy than this by human skill, against the Dysentery, which rages with more violence in the *Indies* than in other Countries; and that this was the surest Remedy or Antidote, even when there was Poison in the case.

The volatile and fixt Salt of *Saffron* together with the distilled Oil are excellently well described by *Ferdinand Hertodt*, in his learned *Treatise de Croco*, which the Reader may consult.

Saffron is an Ingredient in many Compositions, such as the *Elixir Proprietatis Paracelsi, & Helmontii, Elixir Uterinum Crollii, Elixir Sulphuris Mynsichti, Elixir pectorale D. D. Johannis Michaelis, oleum Croci coct. Mesue, Trochisc. de Croco, Theriac. Mithridat. Elect. de Ovo. Emplastrum Oxycroceum.* &c.

Dioscorides tells us, that *Saffron* given in sweet Wine, will cure Drunkenness. It is commended for Obstructions of the Liver and Gall, as also for the Kings-Evil; and hence *Dioscorides* writes, that it gives a good Colour.

The same Author tells us, that it is put into all Potions which are prescribed for the Viscera; but in our Days it is almost appropriated to such as are designed for provoking the Menstrua, and for bringing away the Fœtus and After-birth. It provokes Urine, excites to Venery, and is an Ingredient in Cataplasms to be applied to the *Vulva* and *Anus*, as also in Emplasters and Cerecloths for discussing old Tumours, and removing pains; and it allays Inflammations, such as St. *Anthony*'s-Fire, *&c.* Being mixed with Milk, Fennel or Rose-water, it takes away auy Sores in the Eyes, if they be therewith anointed, and hinders the Humours from falling down upon them.

Mr.

Mr. *Ray* ſays, he has often found the Efficacy of it in the Jaundice, if drank in time; and that every thing that conſiſts of ſubtle parts, and is fit for dying, is proper for that Diſeaſe.

It is much uſed in this Country to make the ſmall Pox come out; and is hung in little Baggs under the Chin or Throat for diſſipating of putrid and venomous Matter gathered there, to prevent its ſtagnating, producing an Inflammation, which might choak and ſuffocate the Patient.

Saffron is an excellent Remedy for paralitick Members and hardened Nerves; and therefore *Oxycroceum*, which is an Emplaſter made of *Saffron*, is a noble Remedy for ſoftening of hard Nerves. *Tragus.*

One or two Drops of the Tincture of *Saffron* ſprinkled upon the Tongue, is good in an Apoplexy. *Schrod.*

By Diſtillation *Saffron* yields at firſt an acrid Spirit, like that of *Hellebore* or *Helleborine*, and yields a little Oil and ſome volatile Salts which contain abundance of fixt parts, ſo that it is of a middle Nature betwixt volatile and fixt Salt. The ſmall quantity of Oil which it yields, renders it very ſoluble; which is the reaſon that all the Preparations of it are of little uſe; for in Diſtillation it is decompoſed, and its volatile parts loſe the virtues they had by being united with the fixt parts, becauſe they are too Acrid. The Oil ſpoils the Appetite; but the Flower given in Powder to the weight of one Scruple, and repeated ſeveral Days ſucceſſively, either by it ſelf, or mixed with other Remedies, eſpecially in Wine, brings down the obſtructed Menſtrua, is a good Cordial and Stomachick, is admirable for Conſumptions, Aſthma, and a convulſive difficulty of breathing, for the Jaundice, and other obſtructions of the Viſcera. It is likewiſe very proper in Hypocondriack and Hyſterical Caſes, as well by correcting the acids, as by quieting the Spirits; for it is Anodyne and Narcotick; and yet this do's not hinder, but that it may be uſed with ſucceſs in ſleepy Diſtempers. Externally, it is put into Lotions for pains or aking in the Head, and for Madneſs, eſpecially if you add to it Opium. It is likewiſe uſed for the Diſeaſes of the Eyes with ophthalmick waters: The Tincture of it in the Spirit of Wine is good for the Gangrene; but it ought not to be taken internally, becauſe that increaſes the power of producing ſleep which theſe two Remedies have, and the Spirit of Wine by deſtroying the Oil of the *Saffron*, ſets its acrid Salts looſe. There muſt alſo be caution uſed in not giving too large a Doſe, as for example, two Drams; for we have a great many obſervations which convince us, that *Saffron* given either in too large Doſes or continued too long, becomes mortal, by cauſing an incurable loſs of Blood, or violent and exceſſive Laughter, or a lethargick ſleep. *Tauvry.*

Saffron is cultivated in ſeveral parts of *France*, as in *Gatinois*, *Languedoc*, about *Toulouſe* and *Orange*, and at *Angoluême* in *Normandy*; but the beſt *Saffron*, and the moſt generally eſteem'd is that of *Boiſne*, and of *Bois-common* in *Gatinois*, and the worſt is that of *Normandy*. *Lemery.* Without all diſpute the beſt *Saffron* in the world, is that which grows in *England*, whatever the *French* or *Spaniards* may falſly boaſt of theirs.

In moſt Diſpenſatories the *Saffron* of the *Levant* is recommended moſt; but it is needleſs to go ſo far for that Drugg, ſince we have as ſightly and as good both in *England* and *France*, as any other place can furniſh.

Saffron is cordial, pectoral, *ſomniferous*, *Anodyne*, *Hyſterick*, *alexiterick*, and *aperitive*. It is uſed both in Foods and Medicines for fortifying, reſolving and ſoftening, is mixed in *Collyria* for preſerving the Eyes, and is preſcribed for the ſmall Pox. It is likewiſe an Ingredient in Emplaſters, but its chief uſe is internal. *Lemery.*

Saffron blows twice a year and is a nice Culture, and valuable Commodity in ſome parts of *England*, particularly in *Eſſex* and *Cambridgeſhire*, and is the beſt of any in the world that we have yet met with. The *German* writers mention that for the beſt which grows in the Circle of *Auſtria*, but by their Doſe it muſt fall ſhort of ours; for a Scruple was their ordinary quantity; whereas five or ſix Grains of *Engliſh Saffron* that is good, has very ſenſible Effects.

Foreign

Foreign Authors alſo ſpeak much of its *Narcotick* Quality, and pretend that an immoderate Doſe of two or three Drams, will bring on a particular kind of *Delirium* and occaſion Death. *Etmuller* gives a Story of a Perſon, who trading in this Commodity, for the ſake of ſaving ſome Duty, conceal'd a Bag of *Saffron* ſo long under his Clothes, that its ſcent had ſuch an Effect upon him as to kill him. It is certainly one of the greateſt Cordials of any Simple the whole *Materia Medica* ſupplies; and as effectually promotes a *Diaphoreſis*, which makes it hardly ever ommitted in extemporaneous Preſcriptions, for any Species of Fevers. It wonderfully aſſiſts the Eruption of the Meaſles and ſmall-Pox; and at the ſame time that it puts the Conſtitution upon a force to throw off ſomewhat diſagreeable, it enables it to ſuſtain ſuch an Exertion. It is alſo given in almoſt all Diſorders of the Lungs; and for its great Efficacy in promoting Expectoration, and relieving the Breath, it is call by ſome *Anima Pulmonum*, the Soul of the Lungs. There are many Forms which it is made into in the ſhops; but it is much beſt given in ſubſtance, and is conveniently powdered, made into Boles, and Electuaries. The Dearneſs of this Commodity makes ſome drein out its Tincture for a Syrup, or to uſe by it ſelf; and afterwards dry and powder it for uſe. It is therefore worth a Phyſician's care, to examine what he orders to his Patient. That which has not been ſo ſerved is almoſt of a red colour when powdered; and upon but juſt touching it with any Moiſtnre will ſtain extremly yellow. The Colour which it gives a Tincture, tho' deep and fine at firſt, will fade with keeping, and the ſooner, as the *Menſtruum* is Acid: For this reaſon, that which is order'd with Treacle-water, and ſeems beſt fitted to anſwer the Intention of an *Alexipharmick*, is hardly ever made: It generally is done with Canary, and ſuch Wines, which are moſt remote from Acidity; but that is only for the beauty of the Medicine. This Flower parts with a great deal in Infuſion that will riſe in the Still; and therefore what is ſold for Spirit of *Saffron*, if well made, is an admirable Cordial, and in the ſtrict ſenſe of the Term, perhaps a greater, than Medicine any other ways does ſupply. This way likewiſe there is nothing of the *Simple* loſt, becauſe the Reſiduum may conveniently be evaporated into an Extract, in which will be retain'd the moſt deterſive part, and makes it a good Medicine in the Jaundice, Cachexies, and all Diſorders which ariſe from Obſtructions and foul *Viſcera*. There are many who extol this alſo in Hyſterical Affections; and are of Opinion that it cleanſes the Womb, promotes the *Menſtrual* Diſcharges, and aſſiſts in Delivery. *Borellus*, in his Obſervations, ſpeaks of a Perſon, who by carrying a parcel of *Saffron* a long Journey, for the Sale of a Market, was ſo affected by its ſcent only, as to piſs Blood. Some preſcribe it to be wore with *Camphire* in a Bag at the Pit of the Stomach for Melancholy; and others affirm, that ſo uſed, it will cure Agues. *Quincy.*

TABLE CLXXXIX.

GENUS II.

Narciſſus, DAFFODIL.

Daffodil is a Plant with a mono-petalous *Lilly*-Flower A, B, ſhaped like a Bell C, D, and cut into ſix Segments, which in circle its middle like a Crown. But the Empalement E, F, which commonly riſes out of the Membranous *Vagina* G, H, turns to an oblong or roundiſh Fruit I, which is triangular and gaps in three parts K, is divtded into three Cells L, and full of roundiſh Seeds M.

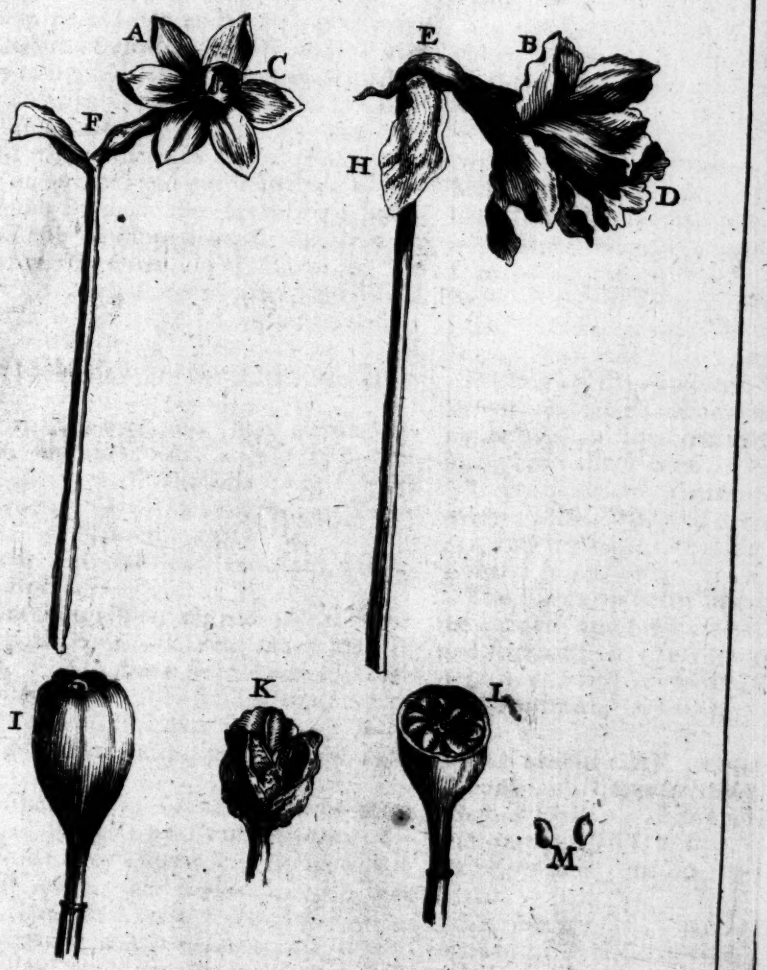
The Species of *Daffodil* are,

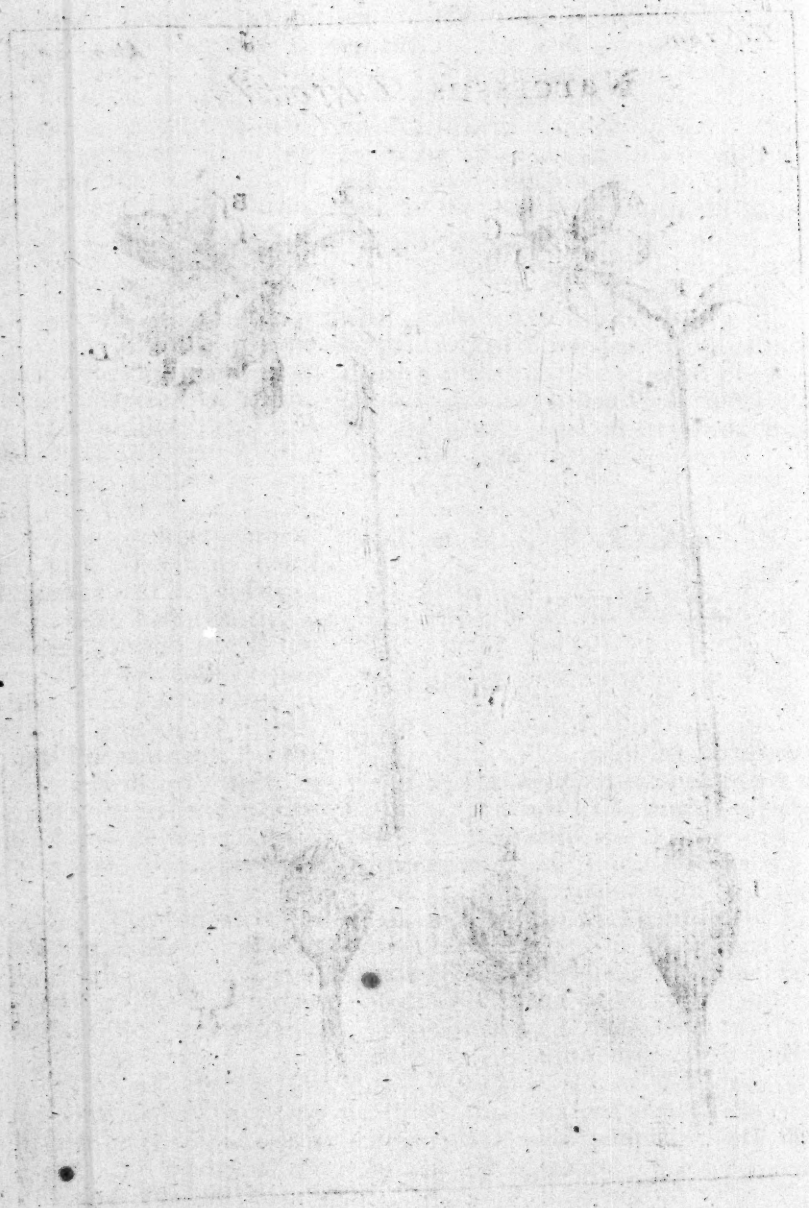
1. Narciſſus maximus, pallidis foliis incanus, *C. B. Pin.* 48. *The greateſt pale Daffodil, with hoary Leaves.* Narciſſus maximus, pallidus, amplo calyce flavo, *Cluſ. Cur. poſt. in fol.* 60.

This

Tab. 189. Pag. 252.

Narcissus. *Daffodil*





BRITISH MUSEUM
15 OCT 65

This is the *Narciſſus latifolius, omnium maximus, amplo calice, flavo, ſive Nompareille,* Park. *The great Nonparel or Noneſuch Daffodil.*

From every Bulb riſe four or five Leaves, a Foot or a Foot and half high, and an Inch broad, grey and keeled, longer and broader than thoſe of the *Bulbocodium vulgare, aut Hiſpanicum.* The Stalk is higher, and bears one Flower at top, which is almoſt twice as large as the Flower of common *Baſtard-Daffodil,* and ſpreads wider and is compoſed of ſix large pale yellow Leaves, with a yellow Tube in the middle. This Tube is ſhorter by one half than that of common *Baſtard Daffodil,* narrower at bottom, and gradually wider towards the Borders, the brim being ſinuated and uneven quite around, but leſs cut in than in the other. The Tube of the Flower is narrow from the Seed-Veſſel to the place where the Leaves riſe, and as long as one's Finger. The *Stamina* in the middle of the Flower recede from the Pointal.

2. Narciſſus maximus, flore cœruleo-albicante, fimbriâ croceâ, aureâ, *C. B. Pin.* 48. *The greateſt Daffodil, with whitiſh blue Flowers, having a Saffron or Golden ſelvedge.* Narciſſus maximus, medio-purpureus aut cœruleus, latifolius, Hiſpanicus, *Eyſt.*

3. Narciſſus albus, magno odore, floris circulo pallido, *C. B. Pin.* 48. *White Daffodil, with a ſtrong ſcent, and a Flower with a pale Circle.* Narciſſus medio-purpureus, magno flore, folio latiore, *J. B.* 2. 601. Narciſſus latifolius, 7 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 157.

This Species has broader Leaves than the reſt, almoſt of a pale ruſhy colour. Among which riſes a pretty long Stalk, which is naked as in other *Daffodils,* a little feebler, channelled on the outſide, hollow within, bearing at top a large, lax, membranous Bag, which coming to gape, there commonly riſes out of it a large ſweet-ſmelling Flower, conſiſting of ſix white Leaves incircling a pale Cup, the border of which is a pale purple Colour. To the Flower ſucceeds a pretty thick triangular Head, containing black Seed. The Root is thicker than that of the 5*th* Species, and is much of the ſame ſize of the *Narciſſus medio-luteus vulgaris,* and is pretty fruitful in Off-ſpring.

It is ſaid to have been firſt brought from *Stiria.* It flowers later than the reſt, *viz.* in the Month of *May.*

4. Narciſſus niveus, odoratus, circulo rubello, *C. B. Pin.* 48. *Sweet-ſmelling ſnowy Daffodil, with a reddiſh Circle.* Narciſſus latiſolius, 6 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 156.

In the Month of *March* riſe four or five oblong, narrow Leaves, and in the midſt of them a naked round Stalk, that is fungous within; at the top of which comes out of a thin Membrane, one, and ſometimes two Flowers of ſix ſnowy Leaves ranged Star-faſhioned, and incircling a little pale Cup, whoſe borders are adorned with a reddiſh ſelvedge, with ſix unequal *Stamina* in the middle. To this ſweet-ſmelling Flower ſucceed pretty thick triangular Heads, containing unequal black Seed. The Root is bulbous like the reſt, conſiſting of many whitiſh Coats, the outermoſt one which encompaſſes the reſt being brown, at the bottom of which hang many browniſh Fibres.

It grows about a large Mile from *Gamingue,* a Monaſtery of the *Carthuſians,* in certain Meadows, adjoining to a very deep Lake.

The Flower is leſſer in every part than the former, and the Leaves both narrower and ſharper: It alſo Flowers later; and Mr. *Ray* takes it to be the ſame with the *Narciſſus medio-purpureus Stellaris,* Park.

5. Narciſſus albus, circulo croceo minor, *C. B. Pin.* 49. *Smaller white Daffodil, with a Saffron Circle.* Narciſſus medio-purpureus, minor, *J. B.* 2. 601. Narciſſus minor, ſerotinus, medio-croceus, *Lob. Icon.* 113.

The Leaves of this are ſmaller and ſhorter than thoſe of the Species next following, and the Stalk is lower: The Leaves of the Flowers are narrow, and ſeparated from one another, leaving an intermediate ſpace betwixt each, ranged Star-faſhion, as white as Snow, and having a Cup with a *Saffron* Circle all around the Brim.

It Flowers in the Month of *May*.

6. Narciſſus albus, circulo purpureo, C. B. *Pin.* 48. *White Daffodil, with a purple Circle.* Narciſſus medio-purpureus, *Dod. Pempt.* 223. *J. B.* 2. 600

The Root is bulbous and fibrous, and of a bitteriſh Taſte, from whence riſe Leaves that enwrap the Stalk for ſome ſpace, being half an Inch broad, and as long as the Stalk. The Stalk is ſingle, a Cubit and half long, ſomewhat flat, ſmall at both ends, and fiſtulous, on the top of which ſtands a beautiful, ſweet-ſmelling, white, bending Flower, the Footſtalk adhering to the Stalk by a joint, and being wrapt up in a membranous *Vagina*, the neck of which ends in a deep green three corner'd Baſis of the Flower. From hence the channelled Tube is tranſplanted, to which adhere thoſe ſix roundiſh Leaves of the white Flower, three of which have a little ſoft Prickle, and as many want it alternately. In the middle ſtands a fringed Crown or Circle with a reddiſh border, under which is a whitiſh Circle, and another yellow one under that. In the fiſtulous Canal are ſix yellow *Stamina*, of which three are pretty high, and the reſt ſcarce ſhow their Heads.

Cluſius obſerved this Plant growing wild in ſome Meadows in the South of *France*; and *J. Bauhinus* ſaw it in *Italy*.

7. Narciſſus albus, circulo croceo vel luteo, C. B. *Pin.* 49. *White Daffodil with a Saffron or yellow Circle.* Narciſſus medio-luteus, *Dod. Pempt.* 223.

8. Narciſſus albus major, odoratus, *C. B. Pin.* 49. *Greater white, ſweet ſmelling Daffodil.* Narciſſus latifolius, major, in latifoliorum claſſe alter, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 156.

9. Narciſſus orientalis, major, albus, C. B. *Pin.* 49. *Greater, white, oriental Daffodil.* Narciſſus orientalis, medius, polyanthes, totus albus. *Eyſt.*

10. Narciſſus orientalis, medius albus, C. B. *Pin.* 49. *White, middle, oriental Daffodil.* Narciſſus orientalis, medius totus albus, polyanthos. *Eyſt.*

11. Narciſſus orientalis, albus, calice ſtellato, C. B. *Pin.* 49. *White oriental Daffodil, with a Star-faſhioned Cup.* Narciſſus orientalis, albus, odoratus, calice ſtellato. *Eyſt.*

12. Narciſſus totus albus, major, C. B. *Pin.* 49. *Greater Daffodil all over white.* Narciſſus cum pluribus floribus, totus albus, major, *J. B.* 2. 606. Narciſſus latifolius, ſimplici flore, prorſus albo, 1 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 155.

This *Daffodil* has three or four Leaves, which are a little greener than thoſe of the *Narciſſus medio-luteus niveus*, as alſo longer and narrower; in the midſt of which riſes a broadiſh Stalk, which is corner'd and concave; on which ſit ſix, ſeven, and ſometimes ten Flowers, like the former, but a little more oblong, and as white as Snow, whoſe Cup is alſo white. The Smell is like that of *Narciſſus Medio-luteus Narbonenſis*; and there is alſo a reſemblance betwixt the Roots. *Cluſius* had not an opportunity of obſerving either the Heads or the Seed, when he ſaw it growing in a rich Soil in ſome parts of *Portugal* and *Andaluſia*, in the latter end of *January*, as alſo in Marſhy places, where much Water had ſtagnated.

13. Narciſſus totus albus, minor, C. B. *Pin.* 49. *Smaller Daffodil, with a Flower all over white.* Narciſſus foliis candicantibus, cum pluribus floribus, totus albus, minor, *J. B.* 2. 606. Narciſſus latifolius niveus, alter, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 155.

This Species is leſſer than the former, has firmer and whiter Leaves, ſuch are thoſe of the *Narciſſus marinus Pancratium dictus*, and a ſhorter Stalk, that bears only three or four Flowers.

It Flowers later than the other *Daffodil*, *i. e.* in the Month of *May*.

14. Narciſſus niveus, C. B. *Pin.* 50. *Snowy Daffodil.* Narciſſus niveus, latifolius, Byzantinus, *J. B.* 2. 607. Narciſſus latifolius, niveus, tertius, *Cluſ. Hiſt.*

It produces Leaves like the 12*th* Species, and a Stalk among the Leaves a Foot long, which bears three or four Flowers, of the ſame bigneſs with that juſt mention'd, of a perfect Snowy colour, with a Cup as white, from which riſe Six *Stamina*, of which three are longer than the reſt, and yellow.

This Species was brought from *Conſtantinople*.

15. Narciſſus albus, flore minore, Jaſmini odore, *C B. Pin.* 50. *White Daffodil, with a ſmaller Flower that ſmells like Jaſmin.* Narciſſus latifolius, niveus, tertius, alter, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 155.

This is in all reſpects like the former, ſo that no one would be able to know any difference, unleſs that was made by the Flowers, which are ſmaller, and more numerous on the top of the Stalk, reſembling *Jaſmin* in their Scent and Fragrancy. The Seed is black and uneven, and is ſhut up in triangular Heads. The Root is a little ſmaller than that of the 13*th* Species, and is covered with black Coats.

It Flowers in the Month of *May*.

16. Narciſſus orientalis, albus, calice luteo, Campanulæ ſimili, maximus, *C. B. Pin.* 50. *The greateſt, white, oriental Daffodil, with a yellow Cup reſembling that of Bell-flower'd.* Narciſſus polyanthos, orientalis, calyce medio-luteo, odoratus, maximus. *Eyſt.*

17. Narciſſus orientalis, albus, calyce luteo, medius, *C. B Pin.* 50. *Middle, white, oriental Daffodil, with a yellow Cup.* Narciſſus polyanthos, medio-luteus, odoratus. *Eyſt.*

18. Narciſſus orientalis, albus, calyce luteo, minor, *C. B. Pin.* 50 *Small, white, oriental Daffodil, with a yellow Cup.* Narciſſus polyanthos, orientalis, medio-luteus, minor, odoratus. *Eyſt.*

19. Narciſſus orientalis, calyce aureo, pluribus foliolis pleno, C. B. *Pin.* 50. *Oriental Daffodil, with a golden Cup, that is full of ſmall Leaves.* Narciſſus orientalis, medio-croceus, calyce pleno, *Eyſt.*

20. Narciſſus orientalis, calyce rotundo auro-luteo, C. B. *Pin.* 50. *Oriental Daffodil, with a round, golden yellow Cup.* Narciſſus orientalis, medio-croceus, major *Eyſt.*

21. Narciſſus pallidus, medio-croceus, *C. B. Pin.* 50. *Pale-Daffodil, with a Saffron Cup.* Narciſſus latifolius, flore prorſus albo, 2 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 155.

22. Narciſſus pallidus, medio-aureus, C. B. *Pin.* 50. *Pale Daffodil, with a golden Cup.* Narciſſus, medio-luteus, Piſanus, plures flores ferens, J. B. 2. 604. Narciſſus ſulphurei coloris, minor, *Cluſ. Cur. poſt. in fol.* 62.

The Leaves are like thoſe of *common pale Daffodil*, being pretty broad and almoſt a Foot long. The Stalk is taller, and out of a Sheath or membranous Bag, bears commonly three, and ſometimes more Flowers, almoſt like that kind that was brought from *Piſa* and *Conſtantinople*, and not larger than the Flowers of *common Ruſh-leav'd Daffodil*, but have a ſhorter Neck, and conſiſt of ſix very pale or Sulphur-coloured Leaves, which incircle a longiſh, but ſpreading Crown, which has neither the ſhape of a Tube or Cup, of a *Saffron* or Gold-colour, with many Chives beſtrewed as it were with Flowers. The Smell is not diſagreeable.

This was dug up on the *Pyrenean* Mountains.

23. Narciſſus albus, circulo croceo, polyanthos, C. B. *Pin.* 50. Narciſſus medio-croceus, ſerotinus, cum aliquot floribus, J. B. 2. 609. Narciſſus medio-croceus, Serotinus, polyanthos, *Lob. Icon.* 112.

The Leaves are of the ſame breadth and length with thoſe of the great yellow *Spaniſh Daffodil*, but are of a darker Green.

In *May* it bears two, three or four large beautiful Flowers on one Footſtalk. *Lob.* This ſhort and obſcure deſcription is not ſatisfactory. *Parkinſon* ſays, that the Leaves are blueiſh or of a green aſh-colour, and as broad as the Leaves of the *Narciſſus Narbonenſis*, and that the Cup is larger, yellow, and furniſhed with a *Saffron* border.

It grows in ſome Meadows on the right ſide of the River at *Montpelier*, in a place call'd *Gramenet*, and is preſently diſtinguiſhed by its moſt beautiful Flower.

24. Narciſſus medio-purpureus, *Eyſt. Daffodil, with a purple Cup.*

25. Narciſſus pallidus, circulo luteo, *C. B. Pin.* 51. *Pale Daffodil, with a yellow Circle.* Narciſſus albidus, medio-luteus, cum aliquot floribus, J. B. 2. 604.

This is the *Narciſſus medio-luteus vulgaris.* Park. *Common pale Daffodil, or Primroſe peerleſs.*

The Bulb is pretty thick, and roundiſh, compoſed of many Coats, with many white Fibres ſhooting forth from the bottom.

The Leaves are nine Inches, and ſometimes a Cubit long and better, ſcarce a Finger broad, with a Point not very ſharp, of a greeniſh grey colour, commonly four in number, and embracing the Stalk for ſome ſpace. The Stalks are naked, channelled, and not exactly round, but ſomewhat flat, of the ſame height with the Leaves, or a little ſhorter, putting forth two or three Flowers in a membranous Bag, large and compoſed of ſix broad, blunt, pale Leaves, having a very ſtrong ſcent, and furniſhed with a low, pale yellow, and fringed Crown or Cup, in which riſe very ſhort *Stamina* tipt with pale Summits.

It Flowers about the latter end of *April*, ſooner or later according to the temperature of the Seaſon. It is thought to grow wild in *England*; and Mr. *Ray* ſays, he has obſerved it ſeveral times in Flower out of Gardens, but ſuſpects that it might owe its original to the Rubbiſh and Stuff that was thrown out; tho' at the ſame time he does not deny but it might grow wild in ſome places.

The Women call it *Primroſe peerleſs*, becauſe of the colour of the Flower, which is not unlike *Primroſe.*

26. Narciſſus pallidus, circulo aureo, alter, *C. B. Pin.* 50. *Another pale Daffodil, with a golden Circle.* Narciſſus pallido flore, medio aureus, v *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 156. Narciſſus pallido flore, medio-aureus, J. B. 2. 607.

The Bulb of this is pretty thick, and covered with a bay-colour'd Bark. *Cluſius* ſays it bore four Leaves in *January*, which were broad and ſomewhat keeled, green, a Cubit long, among which roſe a Stalk a Cubit high and better, and then riſing two Cubits high, (which he never remembers in any other *Daffodil*) being green, channelled, hollow within, and ſuſtaining at top a ſort of membranous Husk, out of which, came forth five, ſix, ſeven, or more Flowers reſting on their own Footſtalks, of a yellow colour ſomewhat pale, but florid, with a Cup in the middle, which was ſweet-ſcented.

It Flower'd in the Month of *March.*

27. Narciſſus albus, foliis reflexis, calyce brevi, aureo, *H. R. Par. White Daffodil, with Leaves turning back, and a ſhort golden Cup.*

28. Narciſſus incomparabilis, flore pleno, partim flavo, partim croceo, *H. R. Par. Noneſuch Daffodil, with a double Flower, partly yellow, and partly Saffron.*

29. Narciſſus medio-luteus, copioſo flore, odore gravi, *C. B. Pin.* 50. *Many-flower'd ſtinking Daffodil, with a yellow Cup.* Narciſſus multos ferens flores, medio-luteus, Narbonenſis, J. B. 2. 603. Narciſſus medio-luteus, Donas Narbonenſium, *Lob. Icon.* 114.

It produces three or four oblong, greeniſh Leaves much like *Leek* Leaves; the Stalk is concave, channelled, naked and without Leaves, a Foot high, and ſomtimes higher; on the top of which ſit ſix, eight or more Flowers, reſting upon triangular Footſtalks, and breaking forth out of a thin membranous Husk, being pretty large, of a heavy and heady ſmell, conſiſting of ſix white, and ſomtimes pale Leaves, with a yellow Cup in the middle that contains ſix ſhort *Stamina* with their Chives. To the Flowers ſucceed triangular Heads, containing black, corner'd Seed. The Root is pretty large and bulbous, covered with ſome blackiſh Coats, and furniſhed with many Fibres, perfectly white within, bitter, and if wounded, dropping a clammy juice like other Bulbs.

It grows in moſt parts of *Spain* adjacent to the Sea, and almoſt in all the Meadows about *Montpelier*, where it Flowers in *March* and ſometimes even in *February*.

30. Narciſſus medio-luteus, majoribus floribus, C. B. *Pin.* 50. *Daffodil with a yellow Cup, with large Flowers.* Narciſſus plures ferens flores, majores, præcocior, medio-luteus, J. B. 2. 603. Narciſſus latifolius, Byzantinus medio-luteus, 2 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 154.

31. Narciſſus niveus, calyce flavo, odoris fragrantiſſimi, C. B. *Pin.* 50. *Snowy Daffodil, with a yellow Cup, and very ſweet-ſcented.* Narciſſus latifolius ſimplex, medio-luteus, 3 *Cluſ Hiſt*, 154.

32. Narciſſus luteus, polyanthos, Luſitanicus, C. B. *Pin.* 50, *Many-flower'd, yellow* Portugueze *Daffodil.* Narciſſus d'Argiers aut Ægyptius vocatus, *Lob. Adv.* part 2. 491.

The Bulb is of the ſame ſize and ſhape with that of the 29*th* Species, but the outer Skins are blacker. The Flowers, Stalk and Leaves, reſemble thoſe of the *Narciſſus Piſanus*, but the Flowers vary; ſome of them being ſmaller, rounder and much ſhorter than others.

33. Narciſſus Conſtantinopolitanus, polyanthos, major, melino pleno flore, *H R. Par. Great, Many flower'd Daffodil, of* Conſtantinople, *with a double yellow Flower.*

34. Narciſſus luteus, Conſtantinopolitanus, C. B. *Pin.* 51. *Yellow Daffodil of* Conſtantinople. Narciſſus totus luteus, foliis anguſtis, Thracicus, *J. B.* 2. 607. Narciſſus latifolius, flore prorſus flavo, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 156.

The Leaves reſemble thoſe of *Narciſſus latifolius, niveus*, 3 Cluſ. The Flower varies; for it is either all yellow, or is pale, except the Cup, which is perfectly golden yellow-colour'd. In triangular Heads as contained black unequal Seed; and the Root is covered with Coats of a Bay-colour.

This Species was brought from *Conſtantinople.*

35. Narciſſus luteus, polyanthus, Africanus, C. B. *Pin.* 50. *Many-flower'd, yellow African Daffodil.* Narciſſus Africanus flavus polyanthos, 3 *Cluſ. Cur. poſt. in fol.* 61.

It has very broad Leaves, two foot long and better, and not very white; among which is hid a ſhorter, thick, round and firm Stalk, producing out of a membranous Huſk twelve or more Flowers, each of which is larger than the other *Daffodils*, which bear ſeveral Flowers together on on one Stalk, and ſomewhat ſmaller than thoſe of the common *Narciſſus medio-luteus* or *medio-purpureus*, of a ſhining yellow colour; out of the Center of which riſes a long Cup, or an open Tube, that is yellower than the Leaves, and ſmaller than the Tube of *Narciſſus juncifolius*, 1 Cluſ. but larger than that Cup which is in the *Narciſſus pallidus, medio-aureus*, of a very agreeable Smell, having no cuts or notches on the edges, but having even and whole Borders; in the middle of which are ſix yellow Chives, which are beſtrewed as it were with Meal, but no diſcernible Pointal in the middle.

It Flowers towards the end of *March* or beginning of *April.*

36. Narciſſus anguſtifolius, totus luteus, C. B. *Pin.* 51. *Narrow-leav'd Daffodil, all over yellow.* Narciſſus totus Luteus, ſemperflorens Caccini, *Cluſ. Cur. poſt. in fol.* 62.

It has narrow Leaves about a Foot long, of an obſcure green colour, and ſomewhat keeled, of a middle ſize betwixt the Leaves of *Spaniſh Baſtard-Daffodil*, and thoſe of the *common Daffodil* with a purple Cup; at leaſt they are too large to be marked among the *Ruſh*-leav'd kind; and therefore it may properly be called *narrow-leav'd Daffodil.* Among theſe Leaves, which riſe in conſiderable Numbers from the ſame Root, come up ſome Stalks, each bearing two or three, nay, according to ſome Authors, to the number of fifteen Flowers, which are ſmall and yellow, with a Crown or ſhort Cup in the middle, that is altogether yellow, and has little or no Smell; and, which is ſtrange, it bears Flowers ſeveral times in a Year, inſomuch that

that it never ceaſes to Flower, and likewiſe produces other Stalks and Flowers that ſame Year from young Bulbs, ſeveral of which it commonly has the ſame Year that it is planted.

This Species was ſent from *Florence.*

37. Narciſſus anguſtifolius, flavus, magno calyce, C. B. *Pin.* 51. *Yellow, narrow-leav'd Daffodil, with a large Cup.* Narciſſus juncifolius, flavus, amplo calyce, J. B. 2. 608. Narciſſus juncifolius, 1, magno calyce, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 158.

This Species has two or three Leaves, a Foot long or better, thick or ſucculent, keeled and green. Amongſt the Leaves riſe a ſlender Stalk like that of *ſmall Ruſh-leav'd Daffodil,* which is firm, a Foot long, putting forth at top two or three Flowers out of a membranous Huſk, which are very beautiful, larger and more lax than in the other *Ruſh-leav'd Daffodil,* and compoſed of ſix yellow Leaves, whoſe Cup is larger than in any other of the *Daffodils,* for it is half an Inch long, and as it were ſinuated around the brims, of a ſomewhat deeper yellow colour, containing ſix yellow *Stamina* tipt with golden Chives, and a yellow Pointal, which is thickeſt at the Point. The Flower is ſweet ſcented, as in the other *Ruſh-leav'd Daffodils*; and the Root is as big as that of the ſmall *Ruſh-leav'd Daffodil.*

It Flowers in the Month of *April.*

38. Narciſſus anguſtifolius, albus major, C. B *Pin.* 51. *Great, white, narrow-leav'd Daffodil.*

39. Narciſſus anguſtifolius, albus minor, C. B. *Pin.* 51. *Prodr.* 27. *Smaller, white, narrow-leav'd Daffodil.*

From a bulbous Root covered with a blackiſh Coat, and furniſhed with a few Fibres, riſe two or three oblong, narrow, *Leek*-Leaves; among which comes up a Stalk a palm long; on the top of which ſit two ſmall white Flowers, furniſhed with an oblong, narrow Empalement.

40. Narciſſus anguſtifolius, pallidus, calyce flavo, C. B. *Pin.* 58, *Pale, yellow-leav'd Daffodil, with a yellow Cup* Narciſſus Sulphurei coloris, majuſculus, *Cluſ. Cur. poſt. in fol.* 62.

It has green Leaves a Foot and half long, not hoary, and narrow for their length: Among which riſes a Stalk ſhorter than the Leaves, however above a Foot long, producing ſeveral Flowers out of one Huſk or Bag, which conſiſt of ſix pale, or more properly Sulphur-colour'd Leaves, with a yellow Cup in the middle, which is ſhort, but ſhaped like a Tube, with a ſmall ſhort Pointal in the middle of that, encompaſſed only by three Chives. The Smell of it is pleaſant.

41. Narciſſus parvus, albus, fimbriâ ſuave-rubente, C. B. *Pin.* 51. *Small, white Daffodil, with a charming red ſelvedge* Narciſſus parvus, ſtellatus albus, medio ſuave-rubente vertice, *Lob. Adv.* Part 2. 491.

42. Narciſſus medio-croceus, Gramineo folio, C. B. *Pin.* 51. *Daffodil with a Saffron Cup, and a Graſs-leaf.* Narciſſus medio-croceus, tenuifolius, *Lob. Adv.* Part 2. 490. J. B. 602.

43. Narciſſus juncifolius, oblongo calyce, luteus, major, C. B. *Pin.* 51. *Great, yellow, Ruſh-leav'd Daffodil, with an oblong Cup.* Narciſſus juncifolius, major, *Dod. Pempt.* 226.

The Root is bulbous and coated, the outer Coat or Membrane being black or brown, and furniſhed with many Fibres ſhooting from the lower part of it. From the ſame Bulb generally riſe two Leaves, which are a Foot long, and as narrow and green as Ruſh-Leaves, but ſomewhat hollow on the upper ſide; among which riſes a round, naked, ſlender Stalk, almoſt of the ſame heighth with the Leaves, putting forth from a membranous Bag, three or four Flowers, which are altogether yellow, and from a long and narrow Tube expanded into ſix Leaves, with a ſmall and ſhort Cup in the middle ſinuated about the Borders, and containing three Stamina within it, tipt with yellow Summits. To theſe, ſays *Cluſius,* ſucceed triangular Heads, with blunt Angles as in the other *Daffodils,* full of black and corner'd Seed, but ſmaller than in the other kinds.

It

It Flowers in the Month of *April*, and grows wild in the riſing Meadows about *Guadalupe*, and not far from *Toledo*.

44. Naciſſus juncifolius, luteus, minor, *C. B. Pin.* 51. Narciſſus juncifolius, minor, *Dod. Pempt.* 226. *Small, yellow, Ruſh-leav'd Daffodil.*

This is leſſer than the Species immediately preceeding, and has ſmaller, rounder and thicker ſet Leaves; among which riſe little ſmall Stalks, ſuſtaining generally but one, and at moſt but two Flowers; which are yellow and ſweet-ſmelled as thoſe of the former, but is compoſed of more firm and ſweeter-ſcented Leaves.

Cluſius dug it up with the Flowers in the Month of *January*, in Marſhy places betwixt *Sevill* and *Cadiz*: But it does not Flower in our Gardens before *April* or *May*.

45. Narciſſus juncifolius, flore luteo, variegato, *C. B. Pin.* 51. *Ruſh-leav'd Daffodil, with a variegated, yellow Flower.* Narciſſus luteus, albicantibus lineis diſtinctus, brevi calyce. *Suvert.*

46. Narciſſus juncifolius, flore pallidiore, calyce flavo, *C. B. Pin.* 51. *Ruſh-leav'd Daffodil, with a paler Flower, and a yellow Cup.* Narciſſus juncifolius, minor, flore pallido, *J. B.* 2. 609. Narciſſus juncifolius, minor, *Cluſ. Hiſt. App.* 257.

This Species has round, green, oblong Leaves reſembling thoſe of *common Ruſh-leav'd Daffodil*; and a Stalk that ſuſtains two or three yellow Flowers; with Leaves roundiſh at the tops, and variegated with a white Line running through the middle of each, with a ſhort Cup like a little Crown, the borders being ſomewhat curled and ſinuated: In other Reſpects it differs nothing from the former.

47. Narciſſus juncifolius, flore rotundo, roſeo, *C. B. Pin.* 51. *Ruſh-leav'd Daffodil, with a round Roſe-Flower.* Narciſſus juncifolius, flore rotundo circinitatis Roſeo, *Lob. Icon.* 121.

48. Narciſſus juncifolius, totus albus, *C. B. Pin.* 51. *Ruſh leav'd Daffodil, all over white.* Narciſſus juncifolius, omnino albus, calyce albo, *J. B.* 2. 598. Narciſſus juncifolius, flore albo, alter, *Cluſ. in Avet. Append Alt.*

The Leaves of this Species are much longer than thoſe of *Ruſh leav'd Daffodil*, with a white bending Flower, and green; The Stalk is alſo longer, bearing at top two or three Flowers, but of a different Form: For they are very like the Flowers of *ſmall Ruſh leav'd Daffodil*; but their colour is white, as well that of the Cup it ſelf as of the Leaves that ſurround it. The Root is not very big, but is longiſh, the Membrane infolding it being quite brown.

It was dug up on the *Pyrenean* Mountains, and Flowers in the Month of *April*.

49. Narciſſus juncifolius, albus calyce magno D. Cor. Coorne, tortilibus folius, *J. B.* 2. 599. *Cornelius Coorne's white Ruſh leav'd Daffodil, with a large Cup, and twiſted Leaves.* Narciſſus juncifolius, albus, calyce magno D. Cor. Coorne, *Lob. Adv.* Part 2. 492.

50. Narciſſus autumnalis, albus, *C. B. Pin.* 51. *White autumnal Daffodil.* Narciſſus juncifolius, albus, autumnalis, medio-oboletus. *Suvert.*

51. Narciſſus albus, autumnalis, minimus, *C. B. Pin.* 51. *The ſmalleſt autumnal Daffodil.* Narciſſus Serotinus five autumnalis, minimus, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 162.

This *Daffodil* has but one ſlender naked Stalk as long as one's Finger, bearing at top a ſweet-ſmelling *Daffodil*-Flower that conſiſts of ſix Leaves, and contains a ſmall yellow Cup. To the Flowers ſucceed a ſlender triangular Head containing ſmall, black, angular Seed. The Root is very like that of *Ruſh leav'd Daffodil*, but ſmaller, conſiſting of many white Coats, that are full of clammy Juice, but covered with a black Membrane. The whole Plant is bitter.

It

It grows in great plenty along the River *Guadiana*, where *Cluſius* dug it up in Flower, and with its Heads juſt beginning to ripen, towards the latter end of *October*; not obſerving in any Leaves, riſing from the Bulb, nor any Veſtiges of them.

52. Narciſſus latifolius, maximus, albus, calyce brevi, luteo, *C. B. Pin.* 51. *The greateſt, white, broad-leav'd Daffodil, with a ſhort yellow Cup.* Narciſſus albus, maximus, calyce luteo, brevi, *Eyſt.*

53. Narciſſus latifolius, pallidus, calyce amplo & aureo, caule ſtriato. *C. B. Pin.* 51. *Pale, broad-leav'd Daffodil, with a large golden Cup, and a channelled Stalk.* Narciſſus latifolius, flavo flore, amplo calyce, *Cluſ. Cur. poſt. in fol.* 11.

The Root is bulbous and oblong, from which riſe three or four pretty broad Leaves, a Foot and half long; The Stalk is a Foot high and channelled; the Leaves of the Flowers are pale, or of a very faint yellow colour; and the Empalement is half an Inch long with borders very much fringed, and of a golden colour. *Parkinſon* ſays, that the Cup is of a pale yellow colour, the ſame with that of the Leaves; and perhaps Nature varies in this. In the middle of the Empalement riſe ſix ſhort *Stamina* tipt with yellow Summits; and in the midſt of theſe a Pointal longer than the *Stamina*. The Flower has has little or no ſmell, and opens or blows in *April* or *May*.

54. Narciſſus latifolius, pallidus, calyce amplo alter, *C. B. Pin.* 52. *Another pale broad-leav'd Daffodil, with a large Cup.* Narciſſus maximus, pallidus, amplo calyce flavo, *Cluſ. Adv. Cur. poſt. in fol.* 62.

55. Narciſſus latifolius, Sulphureus vel albus brevi calyce, *C. B. Pin.* 52. *Sulphur-colour'd or white, broad-leav'd Daffodil, with a ſhort Cup.* Narciſſus Sulphurei coloris, brevi calyce. *Suvert.*

56. Narciſſus albus, medius, calyce luteo, brevi, *C. B. Pin.* 52. *Eyſt. White, middle Daffodil, with a ſhort yellow Cup.*

57. Narciſſus maximus, pallidè luteus, C. B. *Pin.* 52. *The greateſt pale, yellow Daffodil.* Narciſſus maximus, griſeus vel pallidus, amplo calyce flavo, non deſcriptus. *Suvert.*

58. Narciſſus ſubflavus, tubo ſexangulo, C. B. *Pin.* 52. *Yellowiſh Daffodil, with an hexangular Tube.* Narciſſus falſus ſive Pſeudonarciſſus, tuba Sexangulari, dilutior, flavus, non deſcriptus. *Suvert.*

59. Narciſſus flavus, tubo rotundo, C. B. *Pin.* 52. *Yellow Daffodil, with a round Tube.* Narciſſus ſeu Pſeudonarciſſus, oblongâ tubâ rotundâ, non fimbriatâ, quaſi abſciſsâ, flavo flore. *Swert.*

60. Narciſſus albus, tubo luteo, C. B *Pin.* 52. *White Daffodil, with a yellow Tube.* Narciſſus ſeu Pſeudonarciſſus, albus, oblongo calyce luteo. *Swert.*

61. Narciſſus albus, calyce flavo, Muſcari odore, C. B. *Pin.* 52. *White Daffodil with a yellow Cup, ſmelling like Muſcari.* Narciſſus foliis floris albis, oblongo calyce luteo, *J. B.* 2. 597. Narciſſus oblongo calyce, *Cluſ. App. Alt.*

62. Narciſſus albus, calyce flavo, alter, C. B. *Pin.* 52. *Another with a Daffodil, with a yellow Cup.* Narciſſus albus, oblongo, calyce, præcox. *Adv. Cur. poſt. in fol.* 61.

The former of the two laſt is deſcribed thus by *Cluſius*: It has three oblong, pretty narrow, and keeled Leaves, of a ſomewhat bluiſh green colour; among which riſes a Stalk which is a Foot long and and better, ſmooth without joints, pretty ſlender, but firm, ſuſtaining on its top a membranous Bag, out of which comes one longiſh Flower, divided in to ſix white, pretty large Leaves ending in a point; whoſe Center is poſſeſſed by a yellow Cup half an Inch long, with the brims a little cut, and ſomewhat fringed, having a paleiſh Pointal in the middle, of the ſame length with the Cup, ſurrounded by ſix *Stamina*, beſtrewed as it were with yellow Meal, eſpe-

eſpecially their Points. The Root is bulbous and pretty long, a finger thick, and white, conſiſting of many Coats, of which the outer one is browniſh and furniſhed with ſeveral white thick Fibres at the bottom.

The Flower has a very ſweet Smell, having very much of the ſcent of *Muſcari* Flower.

The latter is deſcribed thus: It has three or four broad keeled Leaves, which are not hoary but green; pretty much like thoſe of *Leucoium bulboſum, vulgare*, and a Foot long. The Stalk is green, ſhorter than the Leaves, bearing one Flower at top, of a middle ſize, but leſſer than the former, having white Leaves, of a Cream colour. The middle of the Flower is poſſeſſed by a perfectly yellow Tube, which is above half an Inch long, with a Pointal in the middle, ſurrounded with ſix *Stamina* beſtrewed with yellow Meal, which are ſometimes longer and ſometimes ſhorter than the Pointal it ſelf. The Smell is not diſagreeable, but faint, and ſcarce perceivable.

It Flowers towards the latter end of *March*, and beginning of *April*.

63. Narciſſus ſylveſtris, pallidus, calyce luteo, *C. B. Pin.* 52. *Pale, Wood-Daffodil, with a yellow Cup.* Bulbocodium vulgatius, *J. B.* 2, 593. Narciſſus luteus, ſylveſtris, *Dod. Pempt.* 227.

The Root is bulbous, and compacted of many Coats, of a middle ſize, viſcid to the Touch and Taſte, ſomewhat ſweet, but leaving behind it a certain Acrimony; at whoſe bottom are many capillary Fibres, ſometimes but one, but otherwiſe ſeveral when it propagates it ſelf. The Leaves are long and narrow, of a bluiſh green colour, accompanying the Stalk to the very top, channelled, furniſhed with two Ribs on the back, three, four, or five in number infolded in a Coat together with the Stalk riſing immediately from the Root. The Stalk is a Palm or nine Inches high, flat, channelled and fiſtulous, on which ſits a ſingle Flower that bends downwards, and is two Inches long, conſiſting of ſix pale Star-faſhioned Leaves, having a large, long, yellow, and fringed Cup, ſhaped like a Bell, Gold-colour'd and ſhining, with a buſhy and jagged border, in the middle of which are ſix yellow Chives, twiſting about the Pointal of the ſame colour, having very little Smell. A little below the middle of the Flower are ſtretched ſix pale ſhining Leaves, which are pretty broad and pointed. Then ſucceed the round Heads; containing black Seed, which is ſomewhat broad at firſt, but afterwards round.

It grows wild in many Places, about the borders of Corn-Fields and Fallow Ground, eſpecially in a wet Soil, and in Woods, Thickets, and in places planted with Trees. It Flowers with us in *England*, in the beginning of *March*, ſooner or later according to the Temperature of the Seaſon.

64. Narciſſus major, totus luteus, calyce prælongo, *C. B. Pin.* 52. *Greater Daffodil, all over yellow, with a very long Cup.* Bulbocodium Hiſpanicum, *J. B.* 2. 594. Pſeudo-narciſſus major, Hiſpanicus, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 165.

It is taller and bigger in all its parts, than the *common Bulbocodium*, with a Stalk a Foot high and better, and Leaves a Finger broad, and nine Inches longer, two riſing from each Bulb. The Flower is larger than in the *common baſtard-Daffodil*, all over yellow, and of a golden colour, as well as the Cup, as the Leaves encompaſſing it, otherwiſe very much like it. The Root of this is much thicker than that of the other.

It Flower'd with Mr. *Ray* about the beginning of *March*.

65. Narciſſus luteus, florum petalis reflexis, *C. B. Pin.* 53. *Yellow Daffodil, with the Leaves of its Flowers turning back.* Narciſſus totus luteus, oblongo calyce & reflexis foliis. *Suvert.*

66. Narciſſus parvus, totus luteus, *C. B. Pin.* 53. *Small Daffodil, all over yellow* Bulbocodium minus, *J. B.* 2. 596. Pſeudonarciſſus minor, Hiſpanicus, latifolius, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 165.

It differs from the *greater Spaniſh Baſtard Daffodil* in its Leaves, which are much ſmaller and narrower, and in a ſmaller Flower ſitting upon a ſmall green Stalk. The triangular Head has blunt Angles and is almoſt round; in which is contain'd black Seed, which is large in proportion to the ſize of the Plant. The Root is bulbous, ſmall, and black on the outſide.

67. Narciſſus albus, oblongo calyce, *C. B. Pin.* 53. *White Daffodil, with an oblong Cup.* Pſeudo-narciſſus albo flore, *J. B.* 2. 597. *Cluſ. App. Alt.*

This is very like the *Spaniſh Baſtard Daffodil*, both in the Leaves and Stalk. But from each Bulb come forth three Leaves. The whole Flower, as well the Tube as the Leaves, that encompaſs it, is white or rather pale. It Flowers a little later than the Species juſt mentioned: The Flower is alſo more tender, and decays ſooner.

Cluſius deſcribes this Species more fully in theſe Words: *This very beautiful Plant produced, from an oblong bulbous Root, that was covered with a black Membrane or Bark (from whoſe bottom come forth many ſlender white Fibres) three Leaves, nine Inches long or better, much like the Leaves of* narrow-leav'd Daffodil, *keeled on the upper ſide, among which roſe a pretty ſlender Stalk, not thick, nine Inches high, bearing at top a membranous Bag, out of which hung a Flower all white, ſhaped, much like that of* common Baſtard Daffodil, *but a little ſmaller (nay rather larger) an Inch and half long, conſiſting in like manner of ſix Leaves ſurrounding the Tube, which is a little narrower, and has Borders that are ſomewhat fringed, in which are ſix white* Stamina, *tipt with yellowiſh Summits, and a longer Pointal in the middle.* However, I obſerved no peculiar Smell in that Flower, which blowed in *April*, and then in *June* brought forth black, round, ſhining Seed in a triangular Head or Husk, reſembling the Seed of *Ruſh-leav'd Daffodil*, but larger.

68. Narciſſus albus, fimbria lutea, *C. B. Pin.* 53. *White Daffodil, with a yellow Fringe.* Pſeudo-narciſſus flore albo, tubâ oblongâ, fimbriis luteis. *Swert.*

69. Narciſſus luteus, repens, *C. B. Pin.* 53. *Yellow, creeping Daffodil.* Pſeudo-narciſſus minor, luteus, repens. *Eyſt.*

70. Narciſſus anguſtifolius, albus, calyce oblongo, floreque reflexo, *C. B. Pin.* 53. *White narrow-leav'd Daffodil, with an oblong Cup, and a Flower bending back.* Narciſſus juncifolius, albus, flore reflexo, *Cluſ. App. Alt.*

From a white bulbous Root as big as a *Filberd*, covered with a brown Membrane, whoſe bottom puts forth many ſmall white Fibres, riſe four or five Leaves, which are nine Inches long, narrow and almoſt as ſmall as *Ruſh*-Leaves, a little channelled, green and ſomewhat keeled on the upper ſide. Among which riſes a Stalk nine Inches long, green ſmooth and not very thick, bearing, in a membranous Bag at top, two, three, and ſometimes four oblong Flowers, of a Snowy whiteneſs, but without Smell, hanging and bending downwards, but conſiſting of longiſh, and very narrow Leaves, and turning up like the Flower of *Sow-bread*; from the Navel of which ſtuck up a Cup, half an Inch long, or even longer, with uneven borders, containing three white *Stamina* tipt with yellowiſh Summits, and a long ſlender Pointal, which riſes conſiderably higher than the Brim of the Cup. To theſe ſucceeded triangular Pods or Husks, full of ſmall, round, black and ſhining Seed. *Cluſ.*

It Flowered in the Month of *April*. *Nicolas le Quelt*, brought it from *Spain* or the *Pyrenean* Mountains.

71. Narciſſus montanus, juncifolius, calyce flavo, *C. B. Pin.* 53. *Ruſh-leav'd, Mountain Daffodil with a yellow Cup.* Bulbocodium tenuifolium, flore luteo, *J. B.* 2. 596. Pſeudo-narciſſus junceis foliis, 1 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 165.

The

The Leaves of this Species are very narrow, or rather Rushy; and the Stalk small, naked, and a Palm high, on whose top sits a Flower coming forth from a Husk, which consists of six herby pale and spreading Leaves; in the middle which sits a yellow Cup, which is oblong, and not furnished with sinuated and fringed borders like the other *Daffodils*, but even. The Root is like that of *small Daffodil*, white within and blackish on the outside.

It grows on some Hills in *Portugal* and *Estremadura*, where *Clusius* found it flowering in *January*.

72. Narcissus montanus, alter, flore fimbriato, *C. B. Pin.* 53. *Another Mountain Daffodil, with a fringed Flower.* Bulbocodium tenuifolium, aliud flore luteo, fimbriato, *J. B.* 2. 596. Pseudo-narcissus juncifolius, 2, flavo flore, *Clus. Hist.* 166.

In this the Leaves are a little smaller than in the former Species, tho' they are upright; and it has a yellow Flower, *i. e.* a Cup, which is gently and finely fringed around the borders and those six herby pale Leaves that encompass the Cup. In the Head that succeeds the Flower it produces black roundish Seed. The Root is small, blackish without, bulbous, and furnished with small Fibres shooting from the bottom.

73. Narcissus montanus, albus minimus, *C. B. Pin.* 53. *The smallest, white, Mountain Daffodil.* Bulbocodium, minimum, tenuifolium album, *J. B.* 2. 598. Pseudo-narcissus juncifolius, 3, albo flore, *Clus. Hist.* 166.

It produces four or five very small and capillary green Leaves, lying and spread upon the Ground. Among which rises a slender, naked, feeble Stalk a Palm high, sustaining one Flower at top, which comes out of a membranous Bag, and is tender, altogether white, with a Cup whose borders are fringed. *Clusius*, who is the Author of this Description, had no opportunity of observing the Seed.

The Roots of this and the former were dug up on the Mountains of *Biscay*.

74. Narcissus montanus, juncifolius, calyce aureo, *C. B. Pin.* 53. *Rush-leav'd, Mountain Daffodil, with a golden Cup.* Pseudo-narcissus maximus, juncifolius aureus. *Eyst.*

75. Narcissus montanus, coronatus, C. B. *Pin.* 53. *Crowned, Mountain Daffodil.* Bulbocodium minimum, coronatum, J. B. 2. 596. Narcissus montanus, minimus, coronatus, *Lob. Icon.* 119.

76. Narcissus orientalis, flore multiplici & pleno albo luteo, C. B. *Pin.* 53. *Oriental Daffodil. with a manifold and double Flower, mixed with white and yellow.* Narcissus nobilis, orientalis, polyanthos, mixtus. *Eyst.*

77. Narcissus latifolius, albus, medio luteus, C. B. *Pin.* 53. *White, broad-leav'd Daffodil, with a yellow Cup.* Narcissus cum pluribus floribus plenis, corollâ luteâ, J. B. 2. 605. Narcissus multiplex, *Dod. Pempt.* 224.

78. Narcissus latifolius, albus, medio-aureus, C. B. *Pin.* 53. *Broad-leav'd, white Daffodil, with a golden Cup.* Narcissus amplo flore, coronâ aureâ, plenâ, J. B. 2. 605. Narcissus pleno flore, 2 *Clus. Hist.* 160.

79. Narcissus albus, coronâ multiplici, luteâ, C. B. *Pin.* 53. *White Daffodil, with a manifold yellow Cup.* Narcissus minore flore, coronâ totâ luteâ, J. B. 2. 606. Narcissus pleno flore, 3 *Clus. Hist.* 160.

80. Narcissus multiplex, totus flavus, C. B. *Pin.* 54. *Manifold Daffodil, all over yellow.* Narcissus plenus, 1v, flavo flore, *Clus. Hist.* 161.

81. Narcissus medio-purpureus, multiplex, C. B. *Pin.* 54. *Manifold, Daffodil, with a purple Cup.* Narcissus medio-purpureus, flore pleno, J. B. 2. 602. Narcissus pleno flore, v, *Clus. Hist.* 161.

82. Narciſſus totus, niveus, multiplex, *C. B. Pin.* 64. *Manifold Daffodil, all over of a Snowy colour.* Narciſſus flore ſingulari, albo, pleno, J. B. 2. 602. Narciſſus pleno flore, VI, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 161.

83. Narciſſus albus, multiplex, ex Virginia, *C. B. Pin.* 54. *Manifold white Daffodil, from* Virginia. Narciſſus totus de albus de Virginia, pleno flore, oblongo apice. *Swert.*

84. Narciſſus ſylveſtris, multiplex, calyce carens, *C. B. Pin.* 54. *Manifold wild Daffodil, without a Cup.* Bulbocodium flore pleno, *J. B.* 2. 594. Narciſſus ſylveſtris, multiplex, *Dod. Pempt.* 227.

85. Narciſſus flore pleno, variegato, C. B. *Pin.* 54. *Daffodil with a variegated, double Flower.* Narciſſus Septentrionalis, flore pleno, luteo. *Swert.*

86. Narciſſus luteus, ſylveſtris, duplici & triplici tubo aureo. *C. B. Pin.* 54. *Wild yellow Daffodil, with a double and treble golden Tube.* Bulbocodii pleno flore, Specioſum genus Venerii, J. B. 2. 595. Pſeudo-narciſſus pleno flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt. App. Alt.*

87. Narciſſus luteus, tubo diviſo, C. B. *Pin.* 54. *Yellow Daffodil, with a divided Tube.* Pſeudo-narciſſus duplex, diviſo calyce, odoratus. *Swert.*

88. Narciſſus luteus, ſylveſtris, triplici tubo, alter, C. B. *Pin.* 51. *Another wild yellow Daffodil, with a treble Tube.* Varietas Pſeudo-narciſſi pleno flore, *Cluſ. Cur. poſt. in fol.* 13.

89. Narciſſus latifolius, luteus, multiplex, *C. B. Pin.* 54. *Manifold, yellow, broad-leav'd Daffodil.* Narciſſus Cyprius, luteus, polyanthos, flore pleno, *Lob. Adv.* Part 2. 490.

90. Narciſſus juncifolius, aureus multiplex, Anemones formâ, *C. B. Pin.* 54. *Manifold, yellow, Ruſh-leav'd Daffodil, ſhaped like Anemony.* Narciſſus juncifolius, pleno flore, *Cluſ. Cur. poſt. in fol.* 13.

91. Narciſſus aureus, pleno flore, *Swert. Golden Daffodil, with a double Flower.*

92. Narciſſus maritimus, *C. B. Pin.* 54. *Maritime Daffodil.* Panerarium Monſpeſſulanum multis, Scilla alba, parva, J. B. 2. 611. Narciſſus maximus, *Dod. Pempt.* 229.

It has a bulbous Root, which is ſmaller than that of *common red Squill*; when it is biggeſt, it is as large as the Bulb of a *Lilly*, or as an *Orange* or *Lemon*, oblong, furniſhed with Fibres, covered with a Skin like that of an *Onion*, white within, cloathed with Coats like thoſe of *Onions*, which are pellucid and gently ſtriped, very white after having pulled off ſome, pretty thick in the middle, but not ſo thick as in the ſaid *Squill*, white, viſcid, and full of clammy juice, and bitter without Acrimony. The Leaves are ſeven or eight in number, like the Leaves of *Leek*, a Cubit long, and about an Inch broad, of a grey colour, and ending in a blunt Point. Among theſe riſes a Stalk, which is a little longer than the Leaves, as thick as that of *Aſphodel*, but tenderer, naked, and without joints, which bears at top in a membranous Huſk, five or ſix, and ſometimes more, large Flowers, reſembling thoſe of *common Baſtard-Daffodil*, two or three Inches long, white, except the Nerve and Points of the ſix outer Leaves, which ſeem to be a little tinged with Green. From the Center of the oblong ſticking up Cup, which is jagged round the edges, riſe ſix oblong, white *Stamina* tipt with yellow Summits, and a long Pointal in the middle, almoſt as in white *Lilly*, to which ſucceed ſome very large triangular Seed-Veſſels full of large, broad, flat, fungous, black Seed.

It is very common on the Sea-Coaſts about *Valentia* in *Spain*, as alſo in that whole *Maritime Tract* below *Montpelier*, where *Cluſius* obſerved it in Flower in the Month of *May*, and bearing ripe Seed in *July* and *Auguſt*.

Mr. *Ray*

Mr. *Ray* found it on the Sands near *Naples*, where it flowered in *June* and *July*; as alſo in *Sicily*.

It ſeldom or never bears Flowers out of its native Soil, *viz.* when it is dug up and tranſplanted after the Flower has been already conceived in the Bulb.

93. Narciſſus maritimus, flore rubro, *C. B. Pin.* 54. *Maritime Daffodil, with a red Flower.* Pancratium floribus rubris, *Lob. Icon.* 169.

94. Narciſſus Illyricus, Liliaceus, *C. B. Pin.* 55. *Lilly Daffodil of* Illyricum, *or* Schiavonia Pancratii Monſpeliani, vel Hemerocallidis Valentinæ facie Lilio-narciſſus, vel Narciſſus tertius Matthioli, *J. B.* 2. 613. Lilio-narciſſus Hemerocallidis facie, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 168.

The Root of this *Daffodil*, if it remains in the ſame place for many years, and be not tranſplanted, grows almoſt as big as a moderate Squill, and much exceeds the ſize of all other kinds of *Daffodil*, being covered with ſome blackiſh Coats, and furniſhed with many long, thick fibres ſhooting from its bottom, which are very much branched, ſome of them ſpreading near the Surface of the Earth, and others of them tending downwards, which do not, as in almoſt all other *Daffodils*, wither and periſh every year to make room for new ones, but continue always; and therefore this Plant does not love tranſplanting, but ſhould be left, as we ſaid, in the ſame place, if you would have it to flower and thrive. It puts forth ſix, ſeven, or more Leaves, which are twice as broad as the other *Daffodil* Leaves, but ſhort in propotion to their breadth, as being ſcarce half the length of ſome *Daffodil* Leaves, of a greeniſh blue or whitiſh colour. In the midſt of theſe, and ſometimes at their ſides, riſe ſometimes ſingle, and often more Stalks, a foot high and better, bearing on their top eight, ten, twelve or more Flowers, that come out of a Membranous Bag, conſiſting of ſix ſpreading Leaves, with a ſhort Cup or Crown in the middle, which is divided into ſix parts or Segments, each Segment being again divided into three jaggs, in all eighteen, which lean back on the foreſaid Leaves. From every Angle of the Segments of this Cup comes forth a long white *Stamen* or Thread, which is crooked at top and bears a yellow Summit, and in the middle of the Flower riſes a white Pointal. To the Flower ſuceed triangular Heads, which are full of large, black, round Seed, like that of the other *Daffodil*. The Flower has a gentle ſweet ſmell.

A Plant of this kind which *Parkinſon* raiſed from the Seed, did not bear Flowers till fourteen years after it was Sown.

It is ſaid to grow wild in *Illyricum*, and on the higheſt Mountains of *Sardinia*, as alſo on the Sea-ſhore; ſo that it may be called either *Mountain*, or *maritime Daffodil*.

Mr. *Ray* believes he ſaw this Species on the Sandy ſhore of *Sicily*, as he conjectur'd from the largeneſs of the Bulb; for he did not ſee the Flower.

95. Narciſſus vernus, Americanus, flore albo. American *vernal Daffodil, with a white Flower.* Pancratium alterum, vernum, Indicum, *J. B.* 2. 614. Pancratium Indicum, alterum, vernum, ſive Narciſſus Indicus, alter, facie Pancratii Monſpeliaci, *Lob. Adv.* Part 2. 502.

96. Narciſſus Amercianus, flore multiplici, albo, odore Balſami Peruviani. American *Daffodil, with a manifold white Flower, ſmelling like Balſam of* Peru. Narciſſus totus albus, latifolius, polyanthos, major, odoratus, ſtaminibus ſex è tubi ampli margine extantibus, *Sloane Cat. Plant. Jam.* 115. *White Lilly of* Ligon.

The Root is bulbous and coated, as big as one's fiſt, compaginated of many white, thick Barks or Coats, of which the outer embraces the inner one, and putting forth many white Fibres at bottom. The Leaves are two foot long, and three Inches broad, channelled, or a little concave on the inſide, of a deep green colour, ſucculent and ſmooth: In the midſt of which riſes a flat Stalk, four foot high, not hollow, but full of a fungous ſubſtace, dropping water when it is wounded, about ½ of an Inch thick, with ſharp edges or corners. On the top ſtand ſix, ſeven, or more, white Flowers, each of which ſtands on a Footſtalk ſix Inches long, and conſiſts of a large white

Tube,

Tube, with ſix Ribs, furniſhed with very long *Stamina* tipt with long Summits, and dividing the Flower into ſo many parts, and riſing above the Brim of the Flower, two Inches long, and of a green colour. In the middle ſtands a Pointal with the ſame colours. Betwixt the foreſaid *Stamina* are placed ſix white Leaves five Inches long. The Flowers have a pleaſant and fragant ſmell.

It is to be found every where in the Meadows and Foreſts of *Jamaica*, St. *Chriſtopher*'s and the *Caribbee*-Iſlands.

97. Narciſſus Zeylanicus, flore albo, hexagono, odorato, *H. L. Bat. & H. Amſtel. in fol*, 75. Zeylan-*Daffodil, with a white, ſix corner'd, ſweet-ſmelling Flower.*

The Leaves of this Species are long and narrow, and furniſhed with many Nerves running lengthwiſe.

98. Narciſſus medio-luteus, copioſo flore pleno, odore gravi. *Daffodil with a yellow Cup*, and many double Flowers with a diſagreeable ſmell.

Narciſſus is not ſo called from a youth of that Name that was too much in Love with his own Beauty, as the Poets feign, but from its ſtupifying Quality, which the *Greeks* call νάρκωσις: or, as *Pliny* has it, from *Narce*, (which ſignifies *Stupefaction*) becauſe, *Narciſſus* is allowed to have that Property; and therefore *Plutarch* ſpeaks of it in his *Sympoſium* as if it deadened the Nerves, and produced a ſort of drowzy Heavineſs.

Daffodil is cultivated in Gardens more for the delightful Spectacle and Ornament it affords in Flower-Gardens, than for any uſe it has in Phyſick. It is likewiſe a Flower that is valuable for its pleaſant ſmell. But as the Author of Nature has cloathed it with Beauty, ſo no doubt he has endowed it with virtues proper to encounter and combat with Diſtempers that are incident to our frail Conſtitutions: And agreeably to this ſuppoſition we are told that the 3d Species contains a great deal of Oil, Phlegm, and eſſential Salts: That the Flower is ſomewhat Narcotick; that it lulls one aſleep, being ſmelt to for a conſiderable time, or taken in at the Mouth; and That the Root is deterſive, agglutinating, and emollient. *Lemery*. Several other Species having the ſame Conformation of Parts, and the ſame ſenſible Properties, may well be ſuppoſed to have the ſame Effects.

The ſeveral Species of *Ruſh-leav'd Daffodil* which after the *French*, we call *Jonquills*, are ſaid to contain abundance of Oil and eſſential Salt.

Dioſcorides affirms, that their Roots are vomitive, and good for the Diſeaſes of the Bladder, being either eaten, or taken in Decoction; but by all the Experiments the Moderns have made, they do not find, that they have any ſuch Qualities, or produce any ſuch Effects

TABLE CXC.

GENUS III.

HÆMANTHUS.

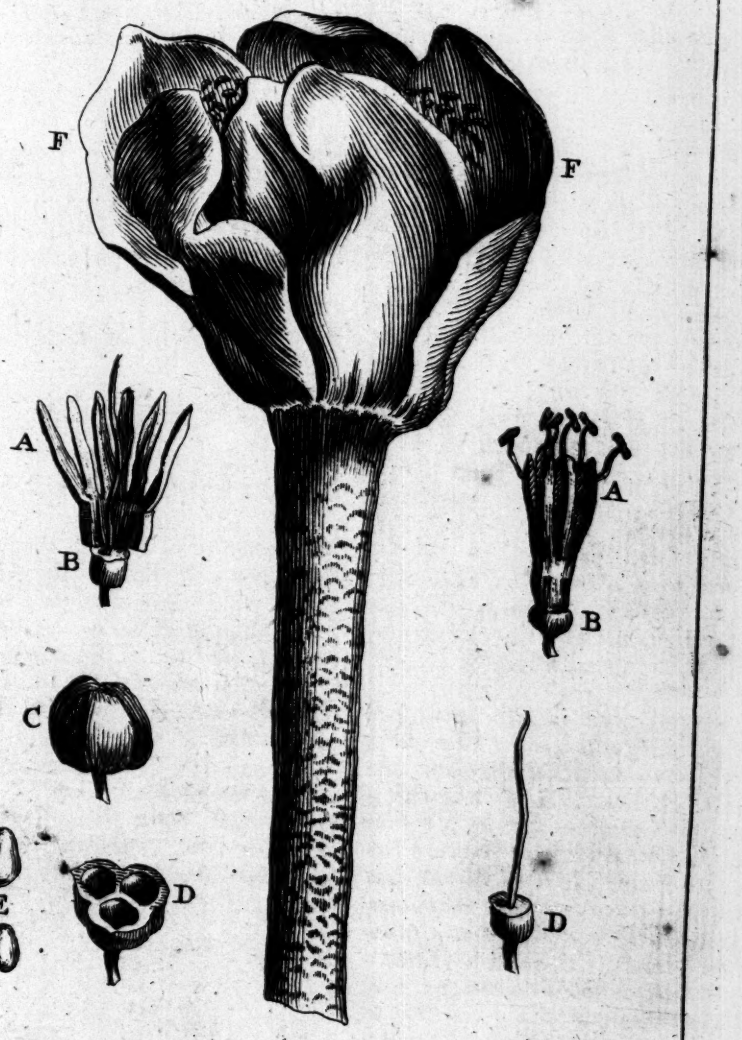
Hæmanthus is a Plant with a monopetalous *Lilly*-flower A, divided into ſix Parts; whoſe Empalement becomes a Capſule C almoſt globoſe, divided into three Cells D, and full of oblong Seeds E. To theſe Notes muſt be added, that Flowers of *Hæmanthus* grow in a Head F compos'd of ſix Leaves.

Hæmanthus Africanus, *H. L. Bat. African Hæmanthus.* Tulipa Capenſis, ſive Promontorii bonæ ſpei, *Stap.* 334. Narciſſus Indicus puniceus, gemino latiori folio, *Ferr. flor.* 137.

BUL-

Tab. 190. Pag. 266.

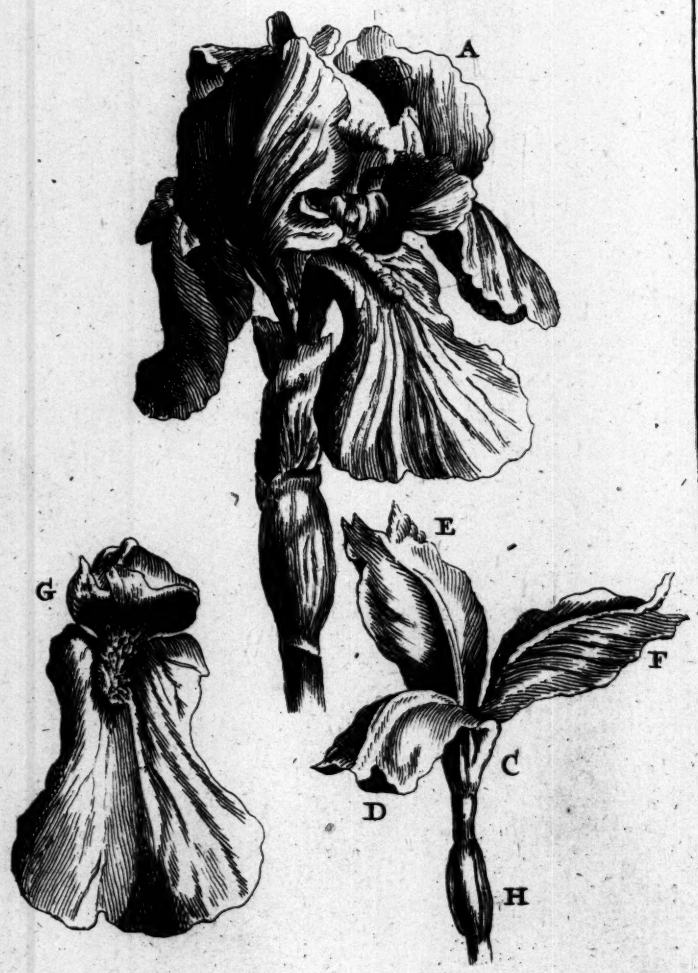
Hæmanthus.




15
OCT

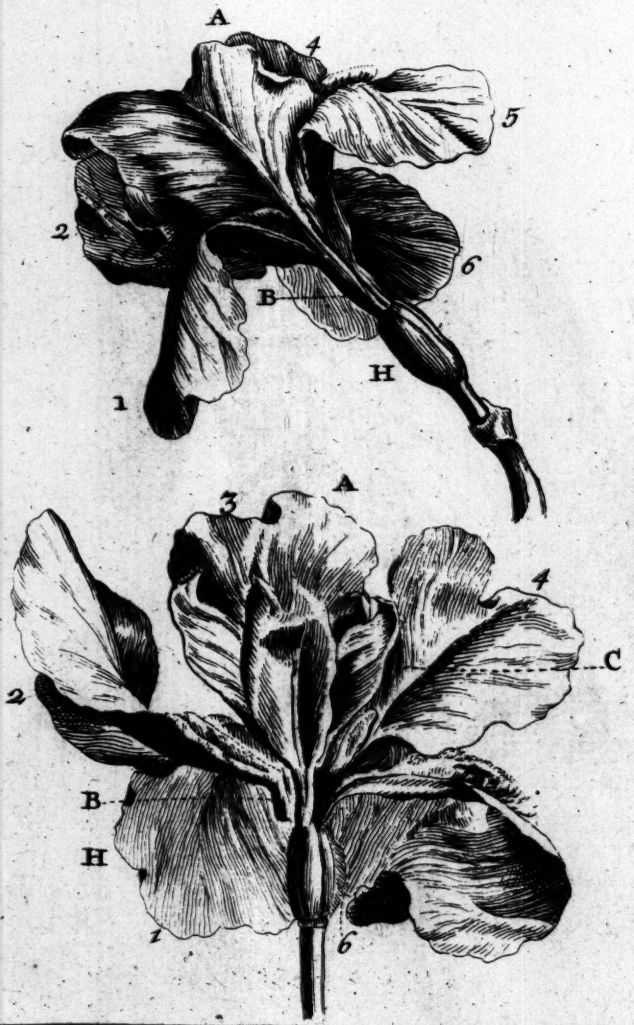

15
65
OCT

Iris. *Flower de luce*



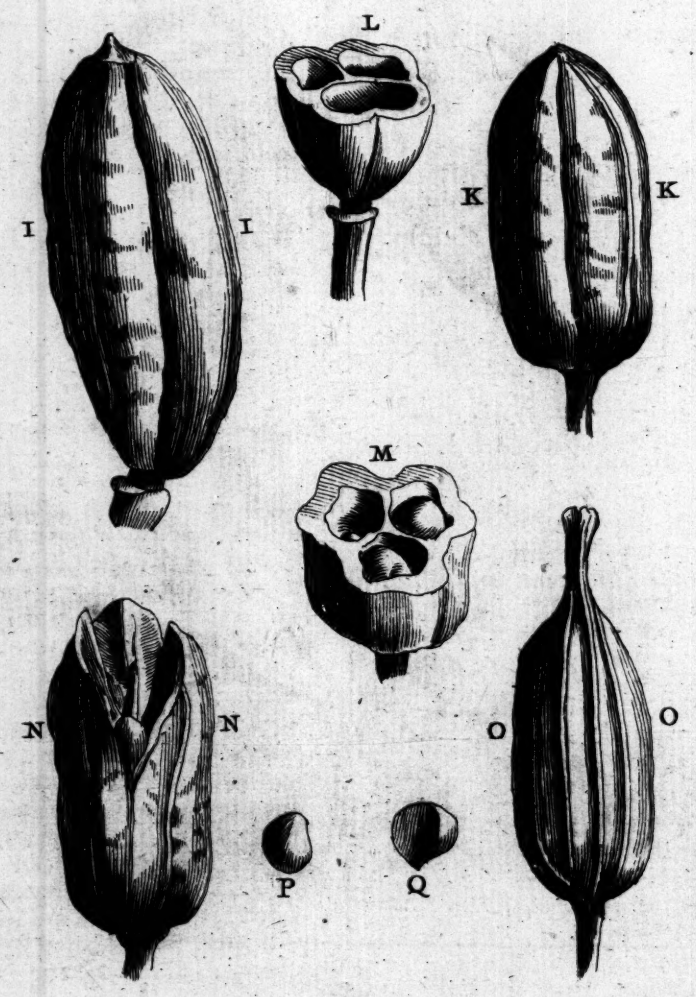


Iris *Flovér de luce*




BRITISH MUSEUM
15
65
OCT

Iris. *Flower de luce.*



BULBOCODIUM.

Bulbocodium is a Plant with a monopetalous *Lilly*-flower, divided into ſix parts; whoſe Pointal becomes and oblong Fruit divided into three Cells, and full of roundiſh Seeds. To theſe Notes muſt be added, a Root compos'd of two Tubercles, running out into a kind of Beak:

The Species of *Bulbocodium* are,

1. Bulbocodium Crocifolium, flore magno, albo, fundo luteo. *Saffron-leav'd Bulbocodium with a large white flower, and a yellow bottom.* Syſirinchium Aſprenſium, *Col.* Part 27. Syſirinchium minus anguſtifolium, flore majore, variegato, *C. B. Pin.* 41.

This riſes with the leaſt warmth of the Air; and *Columna* obſerved it at *Aſpra-Caſtle* near *Rome*, formerly called *Caſperies*. It has a thick Root, and four Leaves, which are channelled, but ſo very ſmall, that unleſs they are ſtrictly examined, they will appear to be ruſhy, and ſhaped like a Rib. The Flower has both the ſhape and ſmell of *common Saffron*, and is large in proportion to the ſize of the Plant, but ſmaller than the other *Saffrons*, of a whitiſh Colour; in ſome of which the upper parts of the flower are of a purple blue colour, and the lower parts like Nails, of a yellow colour. Within the flower are three Chives, furniſhed with a thick and oblong head, and yellow, but the middle Chive is white, oblong, divided at top into ſix ſmall, ſhort Jaggs, and of a whitiſh pale colour. The flower varies; for the three outer Leaves have a reddiſh Back, variegated with ſtripes, which are either of greeniſh yellow colour mixed with purple, or of a faded purple colour.

2. Bulbocodium Crocifolium, flore magno, purpuraſcente, fundo luteo. *Saffron-leav'd Bulbocodium with a large purpliſh flower, and a yellow bottom.*

3. Bulbocodium Crocifolium, flore parvo, violaceo. *Saffron leav'd Bulbocodium with a ſmall Violet-coloured Flower.* Syſirinchium Theophraſti, *Col.* Part 1,328.

4. Bulbocodium Crocifolium, flore parvo, croceo. *Saffron-leav'd Bulbocodium, with a ſmall, Saffron colonred Flower.*

5. Bulbocodium Crocifolium, flore parvo, albo. *Saffron-leav'd Bulbocodium with a ſmall, white Flower.*

6. Bulbocodium minimum Græcum, flore minimo, albo. *The leaſt* Greek *Bulbocodium with a very ſmall, white Flower.*

7. Bulbocodium Græcum Myoſotidis flore. Greek *Bulbocodium with a Mouſe-Ear flower.*

8. Bulbocodium foliis porraceis, fructu rubeſcente. *Leek-leav'd Bulbocodium with a reddiſh fruit.* Syſirinchium alterum, latifolium *Col.* Part 1.329.

TABLE CXCI, CXCII, and CXCIII.

GENUS IV.

Iris, FLOWER-DE-LUCE.

Flower-de-luce is a Plant with a monopetalous *Lilly*-Flower A, as it were Bell-ſhaped at bottom B, and ſpread into ſix parts, of which 2, 3, 4, look upwards, and the other three 1, 5, 6 bend downwards. From the bottom of the Flower riſes the Pointal C, which is furniſhed with three Leaves D, E, F (which are arched,) and with parts of the Flower turning downwards, that lye in ſuch a manner, that they do in ſome manner reſemble a Palate G. But the Empalement turns to an oblong Fruit I, K, O, that gapes at top in three parts N, divided into three Cells L, M, and is full of Seeds which are ſometimes roundiſh P, and ſometimes flat Q. To theſe Marks muſt be added a fleſhy, oblong, and creeping Root without a Coat.

The

The Species of *Flower-de luce* are,

1. Iris vulgaris Germanica, ſive ſylveſtris, *C. B. Pin.* 30. *Common* German *or wild Flower-de-luce.* Iris vulgaris, violacea, ſive purpurea, ſylveſtris, *J. B.* 2. 709. Iris ſylveſtris, *Tabern. Icon.* 648. *The worſt common purple Flower-de-luce.*

From one Turf riſe ſeveral upright Leaves above a Cubit long, two Fingers broad, furniſhed with ſtreight Veins, joined together below at the Heads of the Roots, as if they were all made into one, and inſerted into one another, the open Belly or Keel of each receiving the back of the other, but ſpread into breadth above in the manner of a Wing, and ending in a Point like the Point of a Sword. In the midſt of which riſes a Stalk a Cubit and half high, upright, taper and ſmooth, beſtrewed as it were with an Aſh-coloured Flower, which is eaſily rubbed off, having five or ſix Joints in it, at each of which is ſet a Leaf without a Footſtalk embracing the Stalk, which grow ſo much the ſmaller the nearer they come to the top. This ſame Stalk is divided into three Branches. After the middle of the Spring break forth the Flowers at Diſtances on the top of the Stalk and Branches, which gradually ſpread into nine Leaves from a Membrane wrapped together like a *Pear.* Of theſe the three undermoſt are a Finger long, narrow at bottom, but a good deal above an Inch broad above, bending downwards like a Tongue, of a livid Aſh-colour without, and green at bottom, but purple or Violet-coloured on the inſide, with broad milky Veins near the bottom that take their riſe from a variegated Border. To the inſide of theſe adheres a Down that ſtretches lengthwiſe for one half of the Leaf, with oblong white hairs underneath, and yellow ones above. The Down of each Leaf is covered with another ſmall Leaf, which is cut at top into two parts, of a herby Colour on both ſides, tho' others ſay, of a pale blue or Aſh-colour, with a livid Back or Rib in the middle. The other three Leaves are likewiſe ſhaped like a Tongue or a Spoon, but are broader and a little ſhorter than the three firſt, and turning upwards meet together: The colour of theſe on both ſides is purple, but fainter than in the Leaves that hang down, and where they join alternately to the former, they are ſtriped with purple and white Lines, which run from the middle of the Leaf to both edges. It continues two or three Days according to the Diſpoſition of the Weather, then it contracts and falls, leaving behind it an oblong hexagonal Bag, which is parted within into three Cells, in which is contained round and oblong Seed. It has many Roots that grow by one anothers ſides, two fingers thick, jointed, channelled tranſverſly, ſpreading on the Surface of the ground, of a reddiſh yellow colour on the outſide, and white within, ſhooting down into the ground, from the lower part of it, long and ſmall Fibres. The whole Plant ſmells ſtrong; like *Alder*, if you bruiſe it, but eſpecially the Root, and has an acrid Taſte; but when the ſuperfluous moiſture, is waſted, then it has a ſweet ſmell.

It grows on high and riſing ground among Shrubs.

2. Iris Hortenſis, latifolia, *C. B. Pin.* 31. *Broad leav'd, Garden Flower-de-luce.* Iris vulgaris, violacea ſive purpurea, hortenſis J. B. 2. 709. Iris, *Dod. Pempt.* 243.

This differs in nothing from the former, but in accidents that are owning to Culture.

3. Iris hortenſis pallidè cœrulea, C. B. *Pin.* 31. *Pale, blue, Garden Flower-de-luce.* Iris dilutè cærulea, involucro albo, *Tabern. Icon* 647.

4. Iris hortenſis, pallidè cœrulea, involucro albo, minor, *H. R. Par. Smaller, pale, blue, Garden Flowe-de-luce.*

5. Iris hortenſis, alba, Germanica, *C. B. Pin.* 31. *White, garden,* German *Flower-de-luce,* Iris noſtras, vulgaris, candidis floribus, *Lob. Icon.* 59.

6. Iris albo Florentina, C. B. *Pin.* 31. *White* Florentine *Flower-de-luce.* Iris flore albo, 2. 719.

Whoever knows the firſt Species will eaſily know this; there is no remarkable Difference either in the Roots, or in the ſhape of the Flowers and Leaves; tho' in both the colour is very different. The

Flower

Flower has but little ſmell; but that which it has, is very agreeable, and is of a Milk-white colour, the Ribs of the outer one being green no leſs than thoſe of the firſt.

7. Iris Illyrica, *C.B.Pin.* 31. *Eyſt.* *Flower de luce of* Illyricum.

Caſpar Bauhinus makes this to be a different Species from the former. The difference is in the colour of the Flower, which, notwithſtanding all this, Mr. *Ray* takes 'em to be the ſame Species.

8. Iris Suſiana, flore maximo, ex albo nigricante, *C. B. Pin.* 31. *Flower de luce of* Suſa, *with a very large blackiſh white Flower.* Iris latifolia, major, Suſiana vel Chalcedonica, flore majore, variegato Cluſio prima, J. B. 2. 721. Iris Chalcedonica, variegata, *Lob. Icon.* 67.

This Species has ſix or eight Leaves, which are not unlike the Leaves of *Iris Luſitanica biflora* and embrace one another, as in the other kinds of *Flower-de-luce*, in the midſt of which riſes a Stalk a Cubit high and better, which is round, jointed, a Finger thick, bearing the largeſt Flower, ſays *Cluſius*, that I have ever ſeen in any *Flower-de-luce*, that conſiſts of nine Leaves, as in the others, but of a different colour from them: For the three Leaves that bend down towards the ground are thick, quite black on the inſide, unleſs that ſome whitiſh purple Veins run along them, covered with black hairs from the very bottom to the middle, a black ſpot like black Velvet, poſſeſſing the middle; but on the outſide they are not near ſo black; thoſe three ſmaller Leaves that lean upon them, and which cover the Tenons, are arched and ſplit in two, and are much of the ſame colour, tho' not ſo deep, and incline to an obſcure purple colour: The three upright Leaves are almoſt a Palm large, and as thin as a Membrane, many Lines running from the bottom to the point of the Leaf, which are partly blackiſh, and partly of a whitiſh Aſh-colour; ſo that they almoſt reſemble the ſpread Tail of an American Peacock, and ſomewhat hairy about the bottom on the inſide. *Cluſius* perceived no Smell in this Flower, which, it ſeems, is valuable for nothing, but the variety and rarity of its colour. To that ſucceed (but very ſeldom) thick triangular heads, which are three, four, and ſometimes five inches long, and contain many brown, rugged ſeeds, which are almoſt as large as *Peaſe.*

This Species was brought from *Conſtantinople.* 'Tis not able to bear the Winter-Colds ſo well as the other kinds of *Iris*, it flowers more ſeldom, and commonly bears but one Flower, in the Month of *May.* The Seed is ripe in the beginning of *July.*

9. Iris latifolia, minor, albo, oris cœruleis, *Suvert.* *Small, white, broad-leav'd Flower-de-luce, with blue Borders.*

10. Iris latifolia, minor, alba, oris dilutè purpureis, *H. R. Par.* *Small, white, broad-leav'd Flower de-luce, with white purple borders.*

11. Iris Aſiatica, cœrulea, polyanthos, *C. B Pin.* 31. *Many-flower'd blue Aſiatick Flower-de-luce.* Iris Aſiatica, cœrulea, omnium Iridum ampliſſima, Dalmaticæ affinis, J. B. 2. 716. Iris Dalmatica, major, *Lob. Icon.* 61.

This has ſix, ſeven, or eight Leaves, the largeſt of any of the *Flowers de-luce*, that ſpread very wide, of a green colour, mixed, as it were, with Ruſt, and embrace one another. Among which riſes a ſtalk a Cubit and half high, ſometimes even two Cubits high, and better, firm, thicker than the former, ſmooth, jointed, and divided into many branches, on which ſtand a great many large flowers in huſks, with Leaves bending downwards, of a faint, purpliſh colour inclining to blue, many purpliſh veins running from the bottom lengthwiſe, and to the ſides, and a yellow fringed border. The ſplit Leaves are whitiſh; but their Rib is of a faint purpliſh colour; and the three upright Leaves are ſtriped with ſhort purple veins on the narrower and lower part; but on that part where they are broad, they are of a bluiſh colour, which, however, is not ſo deep as in the bending Leaves; and ſmell ſomewhat like *Alder*-flowers, but ſtronger. To theſe ſucceed Seed-veſſels, or large, thick, triangular heads, that have a blunt point, which gaping when ripe, are found to contain thick, angular, hard, yellowiſh Seed, of the ſame ſize with the former. The Root is thick, big and knotted, and furniſh'd with many long, thick fibres, propagating it ſelf at the ſides like the reſt, and if clean and dry'd, of a ſweet ſmell.

Cluſius had this Species from *Conſtantinople.*

12. Iris Aſiatica, purpurea, *C. B. Pin.* 31. *Purple, Aſiatick Flower-de luce.* Iris Aſiatica, purpurea, major, latifolia, J.B. 2. 717. Iris latifolia, major, v, ſive Aſiatica, purpurea, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 219.

The Leaves are like thoſe of the *blue Aſiatick Flower de-luce*, but a little ſhorter and narrower; among which riſes a ſtalk a Cubit high, and a Finger thick, divided into ſome branches, which put forth Flowers in membranous bags, which are ſmaller than the former, and ſomewhat ſweet-ſmelled, whoſe Lips or Leaves bending downwards, are of a deep purple colour, and marked with ſeveral veins towards the bottom, where that hairy and pale fringe runs. On theſe lean other three pretty broad ſplit Leaves, which cover whitiſh Tenons; then at the ſides riſe three other Leaves, dy'd of a beautiful purple colour, much like the Flower of the *Luſitanica Biflora*, but broader. To theſe ſucceed triangular Pods or Husks with a blunt point, containing uneven ſeed. The Root is tuberous, and like the ſecond of *Cluſius*.

This was alſo ſent from *Conſtantinople.* It flowers in *May.*

13. Iris peregrina, ſubrubens, inodora, *C. B. Pin.* 31. *Reddiſh, foreign Flower de-luce without ſmell.* Iris major, latifolia, flore purpureo, cum aliqua rubedine, J. B. 2. 717. Iris major, latifolia, 6 *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 219.

The Stalk of this is a little bigger than the former; the flowers are all alike, but ſomewhat larger, and without ſmell, of which the three upright Leaves ſeem to have ſome tincture of Red in them.

14. Iris peregrina, odore Oxyacanthæ, *C B. Pin.* 32. *Foreign Flower-de luce ſmelling like Haw thorn.*

15. Iris major, latifolia, Romana, cœrulea Cluſio 24, J.B. 2. 718. *Greater broad-leaved, blue Roman Flower de luce.* Iris major, latifolia, xxiv, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 223.

16. Iris Dalmatica, major, *C. B. Pin.* 31. *Greater Flower-de-luce of* Dalmatia. Iris Dalmatica major, flore vulgari minus violaceo, J B 2. 715. Iris Chalcedonica, 2 *Tabern Icon.* 646.

This Species is remarkable for its beauty and ſize, having a round ſtalk two Cubits high, as thick as one's little finger, and furniſh'd with many fibres; on the top of which ſtand many large flowers, which are all blue, except a few oblique ſtripes of various colours, on the wings of the bottoms, and the *Saffron*-Fringe of every other Leaf, which is narrow indeed, but riſing: But the Leaves are broader than any other, being ſometimes three inches broad, and repreſent the ſpread Wings of an Eagle, the laſt always receiving the next in its boſom, as in the other Species, and are of a grey colour.

17. Iris Byzantina, purpuro-cœrulea, *C.B. Pin.* 31. *Purple blue Flower-de luce of* Conſtantinople. Iris major, latifolia, Byzantina, Dalmatica, à Pancio miſſæ ſimilis, J.B. 2. 716. Iris major, latifolia, xviii, *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 221.

The Leaves are not unlike thoſe of the 12*th* Species; but the Stalk is ſomewhat ſhorter, and divided into ſome branches, which ſuſtain Flowers that riſe out of the husks or bags, and are a little leſſer than in the before mentioned Species, being of a Violet purple colour.

18. Iris Damaſcena, polyanthos, *C. B. Pin.* 31. *Many-flowered Flower-de luce of* Damaſcus. Iris major, latifolia, ſive Damaſcena, cœrulea Cluſio 4, J. B. 2. 717. Iris major, latifolia, 4, ſive Damaſcena, *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 218.

Tis not unlike the 16*th* Species either in the Leaves or Root. The Stalk is a Cubit high or better; and the Flowers are like thoſe of the 12*th* Species both in number, ſize and colour; but the three bending Leaves are of a fainter purpliſh colour, inclining to blue; the three ſplit ones are gibbous, narrower, and of a ſort of Aſh-colour; but the three upright Leaves are blue, ſometimes ſtriped with broad and whitiſh Veins on the outſide, and ſmell like the Flowers of the 12*th* Species.

19. Iris latifolia, Germanica, odore ſuavi, *C.B. Pin.* 31. *Broad leav'd* German *Flower-de-luce with a ſweet ſmell.* Iris latifolia, major, purpurea, quibuſdam Illyrica, J.B. 2. 717. Iris major, latifolia, vii *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 219.

It has long broad Leaves, almoſt as large as thoſe of the *16th* Species, and a Stalk not leſſer, that bears fewer and leſſer flowers, the bending Leaves being of a faint purple or Violet-colour, and not ſtriped with any Veins unleſs towards the bottom, a fringe poſſeſſing the middle rib of the Leaf, which is furniſhed with white *Stamina* tipt with yellow Summits. The upright Leaves are much of the ſame, but fainter colour, as are likewiſe the three ſplit ones which cover the Tenon, and lean upon the Fringe. The ſmell is pretty pleaſant.

Cluſius obſerv'd it in the Gardens at *Francfort*.

20. Iris latifolia, Germanica, odore Sambuci, *C. B. Pin.* *Broad-leaved* German *Flower de-luce ſmelling like Elder.* Iris major, latifolia, cui in flore craſſæ venæ purpureæ, J. B. 2. 717. Iris major, latifolia viii *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 219.

The Leaves of this are much like the former, but purpliſh about the bottom. The Stalk is a Cubit high and better, bearing many flowers in Bags, which are ſtriped with purpliſh Lines; the three crooked Leaves being marked with many thick purple Veins, and having a fringe ſtretch'd out at the bending lip, which is furniſh'd with capillary *Stamina* tipt with yellow Summits; the three upright Leaves being generally ſplit, and having an obſolete colour, in which appears ſome tincture more or leſs of a deep purple; and the narrow winged Leaves that lean upon the Fringe are of the ſame colour with the upright Leaves, except the middle Nerve that runs lengthwiſe, which is of a purple blue colour. The Flowers ſmell like *Elder*. In ſhort, 'tis very like the *Iris obſoleta Belgica*.

21. Iris latifolia, Germanica, ochroleuchos, C.B. *Pin.* 31. *Broad leav'd, pale white* German *Flower de-luce.* Iris major, latifolia; ochroleuchos Cluſio 28, J. B. 2. 721. Iris major, latifolia, xxviii *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 223.

It has many Leaves that embrace one another, as in the other ſorts of *Flower-de-luce*, and are an inch broad: Among which riſes a jointed, round, green Stalk, a foot long, bearing at top two membranous bags, of a pale green colour; out of which comes forth a flower ſhap'd like thoſe of the other Species, but of a different colour: For 'tis of a pale white colour; and the three bending Leaves from the bottom to the Points, are ſtriped with yellowiſh Veins, and have a whitiſh fringe; but yellowiſh ſo far as it is cover'd with the ſplit Leaves, which are of the ſame colour, only the back has ſomething of Purple in it. The upright Leaves are narrow at the bottom, and ſtriped on the inſide with many Veins of an obſolete purpliſh colour ſpreading to the edges, but of a pale white colour on that part where they are broadeſt. *Cluſius* perceived no ſmell in this flower.

22. Iris latifolia, Germanica, candido-purpurea, C.B. *Pin.* 31. *Broad leav'd white purple* German *Flower-de-luce.* Iris major, latifolia, purpurea, foliis repandis, candicantibus, purpureis venis diſtinctis Cluſio 21, J.B. 2. 719. Iris major, latifolia, 21 *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 222.

This Species has as large Leaves as the *Iris latifolia, humilior, verſicolor* C. B. among which riſes a round, jointed, green Stalk, a foot high, bearing green membranous bags, which are ſomewhat purpliſh about the borders; out of which come forth two or three flowers, ſomewhat leſſer than thoſe of the Species juſt mention'd, the bending Leaves being narrow at bottom, white within, finely marked with Veins of a deep purple colour, but all over purple on the broad part: The hairy fringe is yellow underneath, and purple on the upper part, and the ſplit Leaves, under which it is hid, of a bright purple colour; as are alſo the three upright Leaves. The flower has but little ſmell.

23. Iris latifolia, odore Oxycanthæ, C.B. *Pin.* 31. *Broad leav'd Flower-de-luce ſmelling like Haw-Thorn.* Iris exotica, colore quaſi pallido ſuligine perfuſo Camerarii Cluſio 14, J.B. 2. 719. Iris major, latifolia, xiv *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 220.

This has large Leaves, which are both longer and broader than in ſome others of this ſort, very green, rugged, ſomewhat curled, having a crooked point, in the midſt of which riſes a ſmooth, round, green Stalk, a Cubit high, and better, divided into ſome branches, which bear, in greeniſh bags, pretty large flowers, which are a little ſweet-ſmelled, and much of the ſmell

of common *Haw-Thorn*-flowers; of which the three bending Leaves are pale, and furniſh'd with many broad purple Veins from the bottom of the Leaf, and from the Fringe to the borders, the Lips alſo ſhining with a deep Purple: Thoſe three leaning Leaves, under which the Tenons are hid, are of a pale Soot colour, as are alſo the three upright Leaves, but more dark. I have not yet found it to bear any ſeed, ſays *Cluſius*, altho' I have cultivated it for many years.

24. Iris latifolia, Pannonica, colore multiplici, C. B. *Pin.* 31. *Broad leav'd* Hungarian *Flower-de-luce with many Colours.* Iris lutea, foliis florum repandis variegatis, J.B. 2. 720. Iris major, latifolia, xv. *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 221.

This Species has rugged Leaves, but not ſo broad, long and green as in the former, and ſometimes all over purpliſh at the Root; in the midſt of which riſes a ſmooth, green Stalk, a Cubit high, furniſhed with ſome branches, on which ſtand flowers coming out of Bags; which flowers are large, either without any ſcent, or ſmelling like the Flowers of common *Haw-Thorn*, and valuable for the variety of their colour: For the three upright Leaves rarely embrace one another, or bend at the point, and are generally upright, unleſs when they begin to wither, as in the bulbous *Flower-de-luce*, but are a little convex and narrower, of a yellow colour, as are alſo thoſe that cover the Tenons and Fringe; but the three that bow downwards, are pale about the bottom, and whitiſh every where elſe; but many purple Lines adorn the borders in a very beautiful manner, running from the bottom to the edges of the Leaf, which is generally of a deep purple colour in the flowers of thoſe Plants, which have no tincture of Red about the bottom. The hairy Fringe or Tuft is yellow on that part where it is covered, but whitiſh at the top, and the Tenons are pale. The Heads are large, triangular, and have a blunt point. The Seed is of the ſize of *Orobus* or *bitter Vetch*, brown and rugged. The Root is knotted, like that of *common Flower de-luce*, yellowiſh on the outſide, and furniſh'd with many fibres on all ſides, which being clean'd and dry'd, has a very ſweet ſmell, and may vye with that of *Illyricum*, which is uſed in the Shops, for the agreeableneſs of its ſmell.

Cluſius obſerved it on the Mountains of *Hungary*.

It flowers in *May*, and produces ripe Seed about the latter End of *June*.

25. Iris latifolia, alba, viridis, C. B. *Pin.* 31. *White and green broad leav'd Flower-de-luce.* Iris major, foliis duobus coloribus diſtinctis, albo & viridi Cluſio 16, J. B. 2. 719. Iris major, latifolia, xvi *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 221.

It is very much like the former; and *Cluſius* is of opinion that it was raiſed from the ſame Seed; but its Leaves are ſhorter, and (which is rare) are generally of two colours, white and green; ſo that ſometimes the white runs lengthwiſe, and poſſeſſes half of the Leaf, and ſometimes almoſt the whole, and ſometimes only a part of it; ſometimes alſo the Husks that enfold the flowers, conſiſt of the ſame colours, which are not much different from the flowers of the former Species; only the Fringe in the crooked Leaves is wholly yellow, and the bottoms of the upright Leaves are beſtrew'd on the inſide with purple ſpots.

26. Iris latifolia, candida, caule aphyllo, C. B. *Pin.* 32. *Broad-leav'd white Flower-de-luce with a naked Stalk.* Iris major, latifolia, purpurea, caule nudo, alia, Cluſio 26, J.B. 2. 723. Iris major, latifolia xxv & xxvi *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 223.

This Species has broad rugged Leaves, which are almoſt a foot long, and a little purpliſh about the Root: The Stalk does not riſe among the Leaves, as in other Species; but ſeparately without Leaves, and is a foot long, bearing three or four large flowers, that come out of purpliſh Bags, of a deep ſhining purple colour, without ſmell, of which the three Leaves which bend downwards, are ſtriped with white Lines, from the very bottom to the end of the Fringe, which is altogether white. To theſe ſucceed large triangular Seed-veſſels with a blunt point, containing large ſeed, like the other *Flowers-de-luce*. The Root is thick and jointed, white within, and covered with a duskiſh Bark and pretty ſweet-ſmelled, having much the ſcent of *Phu* or *Garden-Valerian*.

This

This has a particular Mark from the other *Flowers-de-luce*, viz. that it retains no Leaves in Winter, but all of them fade, wither and fall off; and then it produces new Buds in the beginning of the Spring.

27. Iris latifolia, candida, purpureis venis distincta, *C. B. Pin.* 32. *Broad leav'd, white Flower-de-luce, striped with purple Veins.* Iris major, latifolia, candida, cum multis fibris purpureis Clusio 27, J. B. 2. 720. Iris major, latifolia, xxvii *Clus.* Hist. 223.

This Species is like the former both in Leaves, Root and Situation: But on the same Stalk stand single or double flowers, coming out of Husks of a pale greenish colour, like the former, but varying in colour: For the three bending Leaves are whitish faded purple Veins running along their sides from the very bottom to the very extremity of the Fringe, which consists of bluish hairs; but the three leaning Leaves which cover the Tenon or *Stamina*, have white, but their back bluish. The three upright Leaves are also white, and striped with many purple Veins from the very bottom, till they begin to spread into breadth. To the flower succeeds a triangular Head almost two inches long, and pretty thick, which being ripe in *July*, gapes and presenrs browniſh rugged seed, about the bigness of *bitter Vetch*. The Leaves perish in the Winter.

Clusius does not doubt but this Species sprung from the fallen Seed of the former Species, altho' the Flower of this be not valuable for its smell, which in the other was pleasant: For they vary wonderfully, especially such as rise from the Seed, no less than early and doubtful *Tulips* and *Poppies*, as I have learnt, says *Clusius*, by long Experience.

28. Iris latifolia, Belgica, odore Sambuci, C. B. *Pin.* 32. *Broad leav'd* Dutch *Flower-de luce, smelling like Elder.* Iris Lusitanica, verna, violacea & Clusii major, latifolia, nona, cum venis purpureis, J. B. 2. 717. Iris major, latifolia ix *Clus.* Hist. 219.

It has shorter Leaves than the 8*th* Species of *Clusius*; otherwise they are not unlike, and are equally of a purple colour about the Root, where they embrace one another. The Stalk is a Cubit high, and better, and divided into branches, on which are many flowers consisting of nine Leaves, of which three that bend downwards are bluish about the edges, and are of a whitish yellow colour at bottom, and then furnished with many large deep purple Veins running lengthwise. The Fringe of the *Stamina* is like that of the foresaid Species. The three upright Leaves are of a bluish white colour; their edges are somewhat yellow, and their bottoms striped with smaller Veins; and the split and winged Leaves that cover the Fringe, are of a whitish yellow colour. The smell is as in the other just mention'd.

29. Iris latifolia, Belgica, versicolor, odore Sambuci, C. B. *Pin.* 32. *Broad leav'd changeable* Dutch *Flower-de-luce smelling like Elder.* Iris latifolia, major, cui oræ ad flavum obsoletum accedunt, J. B. 2. 718. Iris major, latifolia, x *Clus.* Hist. 219.

This Species is a little lower than the former; nor are its Leaves of a purplish colour about the Root. The Stalk is tenderer, and divided into Branches, which bear flowers of the same form with the former, but of a different colour: For the three bending Leaves which resemble those of the former, have edges that incline to an obsolete yellow colour, and Veins somewhat paler. The three upright Leaves are of an obsolete colour, mixed of yellow and purple, not unlike the Leaves of the *changeable Flower-de-luce* that *Clusius* had from *Camerarius*; but somewhat fainter and yellower at the bottom, and striped with smaller purple Veins. The narrow and winged Leaves are of the same colour, excepting the middle Nerve, which inclines more to purple. The smell of the Flowers is also like that of *Elder*.

It seems to be only a Variety of the former.

30. Iris latifolia, Belgica, odore Sambuci, altera, C. B. *Pin.* 32. *Broad leav'd* Dutch *Flower-de-luce.* Iris latifolia, major, cum oris purpuraſcentibus, J. B. 2. 718. Iris latifolia, major, xi *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 220.

The Leaves are as large as the former; among which riſes a Stalk a Cubit high, and almoſt equal to the former, bearing three or four Flowers in green Bags that have purpliſh borders; of which the three crooked or bending Leaves are not much unlike xiv*th* Species of *Cluſius*; but the Fringe conſiſting of Hairs, is longer than that it can be all cover'd with the ſplit and gibbous Leaves, which are of a darker and deeper colour; as are alſo the upright Leaves, which are ſometimes beſtrew'd with dark ſpots. The ſmell is the ſame as in the former; and it flowers a little later.

31. Iris latifolia, Belgica, variegata, C. B. *Pin.* 32. *Broad-leaved variegated* Dutch *Flower-de-luce.* Iris latifolia, major, flore verſicolore, J. B. 2. 718. Iris major, latifolia, xii *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 220.

'Tis like the former in colour; but has this peculiar in it, that the bending Leaves are diſtinguiſh'd into two different colours lengthwiſe, *viz.* anſwering to the colour of the other Leaves on one part, and different from it on the other.

This roſe from Seed, with other *Flowers de-luce*, ſome of which had only one variegated Leaf, and others only a various-colour'd Nerve cutting the Leaf in the middle, and that either larger and broader, or narrower; ſo that it is wonderful to behold how mightily Nature varies in theſe Flowers.

32. Iris Belgica, cœrulea, verſicolor, C. B. *Pin.* 32. *Blue, variegated*, Dutch *Flower-de-luce.* Iris latifolia, major, verſicolor, cœrulea, dilutior Cluſii 13. J. B. 2. 718. Iris major, latifolia, xiii *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 220.

This Species alſo roſe from Seed, and is remarkable for its variety of Colours, like the former: However, it is not ſo beautiful, but of a pale Aſh-colour; ſo that it may be call'd *Iris verſicolor, cœrulea, dilutior.*

This ſeems to be only a variety of the former, and not a diſtinct Species.

33. Iris latifolia, ex albo palleſcens, ſtriata, C. B. *Pin.* 32. *Broad leav'd whitiſh pale, channelled or ſtriped Flower-de-luce.* Iris major, latifolia, palleſcens ex albo, purpureis venis, J. B. 2. 719. Iris major, latifolia, xvii *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 221.

It has a round, jointed Stalk a foot long, bearing two or three flowers in membranous bags; of which the three that bend downwards are of a pale white colour, with many purple Veins running from the bottom, which is narrow to the ſides, and from the Fringe which is yellow, to the ſides of the Leaves, on which are ſtrewed two purple ſpots, and ſometimes but one. The ſplit Leaves that cover the Fringe, are of a pale white colour; and the three upright Leaves have many purple Veins running to the ſides, except at their narrow bottoms, which are yellowiſh.

34. Iris latifolia, humilior, purpurea, C. B. *Pin.* 32. *Broad leaved, low, purple Flower-de-luce.* Iris major, latifolia, anguſtioribus foliis, purpureis floribus minoribus Cluſio 19, J. B. 2. 718. Iris major, latifolia, xix *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 221.

This Species is as large as the *purple Flower-de-luce* of *Conſtantinople*, but has narrower Leaves; and a ſlender Stalk, which is a foot, or a foot and half, and ſometimes even a Cubit high, and divided into branches, on which ſit flowers ſmaller than all the former; the bending Leaves being of a faint purple colour, but the three upright ones of an obſolete purple colour, ſuch as is to be ſeen in ſome of the common kinds. The Root is ſmall and knotted.

35. Iris latifolia, humilior, verſicolor, C. B. *Pin.* 32. *Broad leaved, low, variegated Flower-de-luce.* Iris major, latifolia, ſurrectis floris foliis, flavis & purpureis lineis diſtinctis Cluſio 20, J. B. 2. 721. Iris major, latifolia, xx *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 222.

It does not differ from the former Species either in the ſlenderneſs of the Stalk, which is alſo parted into branches, or in the narrowneſs of the Leaves, or in the Root. The Flowers are alſo of the ſame ſize, but of a different colour: For the three that bend downwards are of a faint and obſolete purple colour, having many deep purple Veins

Veins that ſpread from the Fringe to the edges. The Fringe it ſelf conſiſts of yellow *Stamina*; the ſplit Leaves covering it are of an obſolete yellow colour; and the three upright Leaves are narrow below and yellow, but ſtriped with purple Veins; but of a pale colour on their broad part, but a little tinged with a gentle Purple, which is ſcarce diſcernible. It ſmells like *Elder*, but ſtronger.

36. Iris biflora, flore minore, odore Lilii Convallium, *C.B.Pin.*32. *Flower-de luce with two ſmall flowers ſmelling like Lilly of the Valley.* Iris biflora Luſitanica, flore violaceo, Cluſio 22, J B. 2. 722. Iris biflora Luſitanica, *Dod. Pempt.* 244.

The Leaves in theſe are ſhorter and narrower than in the common ſort; otherwiſe they are not very much unlike them. On the top of the Stalk, which is a foot long, ſtands a Flower in purpliſh husks, of a Violet or deep purple colour, which ſhines moſt intenſely on the bending Leaves; and the hairy Fringe with which it is furniſhed is altogether white. The ſingle ſtalks commonly bear but one Flower, and ſometimes, but rarely, two, and very rarely three, each wrapt up in its own bag, and ſmelling moſt deliciouſly, like the *Lilly of the Valley.* It bears, tho' but ſeldom, angular rugged ſeed, in a pretty thick triangular head. The Root is knotted, jointed and ſolid, an inch thick, gibbous, white within, at firſt of a diſagreeable, and ſoon after of a burning taſte, adhering to the ſurface by many fibres, and afterwards divided into many Roots coming from its ſides.

It grows in many parts of *Portugal* above the *Tagus*, either in rich ground, or in the Corn fields, or in rugged and ſtoney places.

It flower'd in the Spring, and afterwards in Autumn, in *Audomar*'s Garden; for which reaſon *Cluſius* called it *biflora.*

37. Iris Illyrica, flore majore. *Flower de-luce of Illyrium, with a large Flower.* Iridi biſloræ affinis, flore majore, *C. B. Pin.* 32. Iris major, latifolia, xxiii *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 223.

This does not ſeem to differ much from the former: For it ſends up five or ſix Leaves from every head of the Root, which are very like its Leaves. The Stalk is ſeldom bigger, which bears at top a flower in purpliſh bags, very much reſembling the *Portugueze* kind in ſhape, but a little ſmaller and tenderer, and not quite ſo ſweet-ſmelled, tho' it is pretty near it. The Root is knotted and jointed as in the former, of a diſagreeable ſmell when green, but agreeable enough when dry, and of an inſipid taſte at firſt, but afterwards moſt fiery and burning.

38. Iris Dalmatica minor, *Cluſ. Hiſp.*284. *Lob. Icon.* 62. *Small Flower de luce of* Dalmatia. Iris major, latifolia, xviii *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 221. Iridis biſloræ affinis, *C. B. Pin,* 32. Iris Dalmatica, minor, flore purpuræ dilutioris, J B. 2. 716.

'Tis like the *Portugueze*, or *double flowering Flower-de-luce*, ſays *Cluſius*, which *Pancius* ſent me by the name of *Dalmatica minor*, except that it ſeems to have a ſomewhat narrower Leaf. The flowers are of a fainter purple colour, and grow three or four on every ſtalk, adhering to an oblong Foot-ſtalk. In a ſhorter triangular Husk is contained angular, pale and rugged ſeed.

It flowers late in the Spring.

39. Iris ſativa, lutea, C. B. *Pin.* 32. *Yellow Garden Flower de-luce.* Iris ſativa floribus aureis, *Math.*

40. Iris lutea, variegata Cluſii, *Lob. Icon. 66. Cluſius his yellow variegated Flower-de-luce.*

41. Iris media, longiſſimis foliis, lutea, C.B. *Pin.* 32. *Middle yellow Flower-de-luce, with very long Leaves.* Iris Tripolitana, foliis longiſſimis, flore aureo, J. B. 2. 730. Iris Tripolitana, *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 227.

This is one of the talleſt kinds of *Flower-de luce*, having Leaves much larger than any other *Cluſius* had ſeen, *viz.* two Cubits long, and of a middle breadth, betwixt the *broad-leav'd* and *narrow-leav'd Flower-de luce*, i.e. an inch broad, greener than the Leaves of the other kinds, but not ſhining like thoſe of *Gladdon.* The Stalk which riſes among the Leaves, is five foot high and better, round and firm, tho' not very thick, jointed and furniſh'd with ſhorter Leaves, on the top of which ſit two or three flowers that come out of the husks, with ſinuated Leaves, ſhaped much like the flowers of the *bulbous Flower-de-luce*, with a yellow Flower, and of a golden colour, of which the three

largeſt

largeſt bend very much downwards; and the three other ſmaller Leaves that lean upon them are winged, and cover the yellow Tenon: The other three that come from the ſides of the larger ones, riſe like thoſe of the *bulbous Flower-de-luce*, and are ſplit at the point. To the Flowers ſucceed triangular Heads (a double Rib or Nerve running along each ſide) which are not unlike the Heads of the greater *narrow-leav'd Flower-de-luce*, and full of ſuch like ſeeds. The Root is as thick as one's finger, blackiſh and knotted, like the Root of the narrow-leav'd kinds.

42. Iris paluſtris, lutea, *Tabern. Icon.* 643. *Yellow Marſh Flower-de luce.* Acorus Adulterinus, *C. B. Pin.* 34. Iris paluſtris, lutea, ſive Acorus adulterinus, J. B. 2. 732.

This Species ſhoots down oblique, complicated and very fibrous Roots, which, by reaſon of the Veſtiges of the Leaves, and the Remainders of the Veins, are hairy and black; but reddiſh within, of a porous ſubſtance, and as it were veiny and thready, of a very aſtringent taſte, having new Eyes every Year, like the Buds of *Water Cats-tail* or *Reed-Mace*. The Leaves are long and pointed; of which, thoſe next to the Root are ſometimes reddiſh. The Stalk is two Cubits high, and ſometimes better, upright, ſmooth, round and ſpungy, ſometimes naked a good way up, and divided into branches. The Flowers are yellow and without ſmell; of which, three Leaves are larger than the other ſix, turn back, and are yellow, with a Fringe reſembling an Eye-brow, and variegated on the edges with black lines. Betwixt theſe are placed three upright Leaves alternately, which are very narrow and ſhort, and all over yellow; as are alſo the inner Leaves, which reſemble thoſe of the common *Violet Flower-de-luce* in their ſplit Creſt, and the reſt of their Make, excepting only their yellow colour; to whoſe backs adhere *Stamina* of a whitiſh yellow colour. The whole Flower has a moſt burning taſte, which burns the Mouth worſe than any Pepper.

The Pods are long as in *Gladwyn*, and contain reddiſh ſeed. The whole Plant has not a ſcent.

It grows every where in plaſhy Meadows, marſhy places, and along the Banks of Rivers.

43. Iris paluſtris, pallida, *Raii Synopſis* 234. *Pale Water Flower de luce.*

44. Iris fœtidiſſima ſive Xyris. *The moſt ſtinking Flower-de luce*, or *Gladwyn*. Gladiolus fœtidus, C. B. *Pin.* 30. Spatula fœtida, *Dod. Pempt.* 247. Spatula fœtida, pleriſque Xyris, J. B. 2. 731.

According to *Dodonæus*, the Root is crooked, but round in young Plants, and like the Head of a *Bulb* or *Onion*; at which hang thick fibres, which in old Plants are many, long and jointed, twiſted with one another, compoſing as it were a great Turf, and laſtly reſembling *Flower-de-luce* both in ſhape and intenſe Acrimony. The Leaves are many, a Cubit or Cubit and half long, and end in a Point like a Knife, narrower than thoſe of common *Flower-de-luce*, of a ſhining dark green colour, and having a ſtinking ſmell when rubbed or bruiſed. In the midſt of theſe riſe ſeveral upright, ſmooth and pretty thick Stalks, each of which bears a *Flower-de-luce* Flower in a channelled Cup, but ſmaller, conſiſting of nine Leaves, of which the three ſplit Leaves of a ſooty colour, that hide Tenons of the ſame colour, reſt upon the three Leaves that bend back, which are of an obſolete whitiſh purple colour, ſtriped, and not furniſhed with any hairy Fringe. The other three are pretty upright, brown from the bottom as far as the middle, and then of a whitiſh purple colour. To the Flowers ſucceed oblong Pods, or as *Cordus* ſays, little Bags, like thoſe of *Wild Flower-de-luce*, but a little larger and triangular; which, when ripe, gape like *Peony*, and preſent round and red ſeed, as big as a ſmall Peaſe, and of a burning taſte.

It grows along Hedges and Thickets here in *England*, but not very commonly. *Lobel* and *Ray* alſo obſerved it on the Sea-ſhores. It is to be met with every where on Banks near the Sea about *Montpelier*.

45. Iris

45. Iris paluſtris, lutea, ſive Acorus Adulterinus, foliis glaucis brevioribus, *H. L. Bat.* *Yellow Marſh Flower-de-luce, or Baſtard Water-Reed with ſhort grey Leaves.*

46. Iris pratenſis anguſtifolia, folio fœtido, *C. B. Pin.* 32. *Narrow-leav'd Meadow Flower-de-luce with a ſtinking Leaf.* Iris pratenſis anguſtifolia, 1 *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 228.

It bears many long ſtiff Leaves, which are narrower and blacker than thoſe of the *Tripoly* Flower-de-luce; and when bruiſed, breathe an unpleaſant and naſty ſmell, very much like that of the former Species, but not quite ſo ſtrong: Among which riſe oblong taper Stalks a Cubit high and better, bearing four or five Flowers in lateral Bags, not much unlike the Flower of *variegated bulbous Flower-de-luce* in ſhape, and dyed of a deep blue colour. To which ſucceed oblong, reddiſh triangular heads, much firmer and more cartilaginous than thoſe of the Broad-leav'd Flowers-de-luce, and of the ſame ſize with thoſe of the *Tripoli* kind, with Angles that ſtick our, and are in ſome ſort double; which coming to gape, preſent Seed in a double Row, which is ſomewhat flat and angular, as hard as a Bone, and cover'd with a brown Skin.

The Roots are oblique, long and knotted, ſmaller than in the broad-leav'd kind, and of the ſame ſize as in the *Tripoli* kind, blackiſh on the outſide, whitiſh or pale within, of an acrid and burning taſte, and ſpreading many long fibres. 'Tis likewiſe found ſometimes with Leaves that do not ſtink.

It grows in Meadows both in *Germany* and *Hungary*.

47. Iris pratenſis, anguſtifolia, non fœtida, altior, C. B. *Pin.* 32. *Taller narrow-leaved Meadow Flower-de-luce without ſtink.* Iris tenuifolia, major, flore cœruleo & ſtriato, anguſtifolia, 2 J. B. 2. 727. Iris ſylveſtris, Byzantina, peramœna, *Lob. Icon.* 69.

The Leaves are a Cubit long, and ſometimes longer, and very narrow, not exceeding the breadth of one's little finger, or half an inch; green, but not ſhining, ſharp-pointed, and of a purpliſh colour at bottom, where they are hid under-ground, and of no diſagreeable ſmell. The Stalks are a Cubit and half, and ſometimes two Cubits high and better, upright, round and firm, tho' they are hollow, jointed and green, and parted at top into two or three branches, on each of which ſits a ſingle Flower, ſhap'd like the flower of Broad-leav'd variegated bulbous Flower-de-luce, and ſweet-ſmell'd; of which the three bending Leaves are of a dark brown colour on the lower part, and ſo far as they are cover'd with the ſplit and winged Leaf that hides the Tenon; but ſometimes of a whitiſh, and ſometimes of a Violet or purple colour on the other part, which is ſometimes ſhorter and broader, and ſometimes more oblong and narrower, with ſhining deep purple Veins running along the Leaf both longwiſe and broadwiſe, and without a Fringe. The three upright Leaves are narrower, and of a deep purple or Violet-colour, with thoſe ſplit Leaves that cover the whitiſh Tenons. Then ſucceed ſhort Pods, or triangular Heads, which are ſhorter than in the former, and neither ſo much pointed, nor furniſhed with a double Rib, which gape when ripe, and contract a blackiſh colour. The Seed is uneven, angular, ſomewhat flat and hard. The Root is ſmall, black, hard and knotted like the former, and furniſh'd with ſmall, hard fibres.

Cluſius found this Species in ſome Meadows in *Auſtria* and *Hungary*.

48. Iris pratenſis, anguſtifolia, humilior, *C. B. Pin.* 32. *Lower, narrow leav'd Meadow Flower-de-luce.* Iris minor, ſive tenuifolia, *Dod. Pempt.* 246.

49. Iris anguſtifolia, maritima, major, C. B. *Pin.* 32. *Greater narrow-leaved maritime Flower-de-luce.* Iris ſylveſtris, maritima, Narbonenſis, an medium Dioſcoridis, *Lob. Icon* 68.

From a knotted Root it produces many firm Leaves, that are longer than in the former, and narrower than its Leaves, of a deep green colour, and ſomewhat ſtinking: Among which riſes a firm Stalk a Cubit high, bearing ſome flowers that are longer than in the 47*th* Species, and much of the ſame ſize with thoſe of the 46*th*, but of a much deeper Purple, and as it were black colour: To which ſucceed Heads much like thoſe of the 46*th* Species, and full of ſuch like Seed. The Root, as has been ſaid, is knotted and hard, black without, as

big as one's little finger, of a whitiſh yellow colour within, advancing on the fore-part and at the ſides, as in the other narrow leav'd Flowers-de-luce, and at length ſpreading as it were in a Circle (which is common to all the Species) being furniſhed with many ſlender fibres, which are hard and dry, but tough, and not eaſily broke; of which the young ones are thickeſt, ſofteſt, and white.

50. Iris anguſtifolia, maritima, minor, *C. B. Pin.* 33. *Smaller narrow-leaved maritime Flower de-luce.* Iris anguſtifolia, minor Cluſii iv, J. B. 2. 726. Iris anguſtifolia iv *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 230.

This is lower than the former, with leſſer, narrower, and fainter-coloured Flowers, but deeper however than the Flowers of the *46th* Species; otherwiſe exactly like it. Both theſe Species grow on the Coaſts of *Spain* and *France*.

51. Iris anguſtifolia, hortenſis, verſicolor, *C. B. Pin.* 33. *Variegated, narrow leaved, Garden Flower-de-luce.* Iris anguſtifolia, flore violaceo, reflexis foliis lacteis & purpureis venis variis Cluſii v, J.B. 2. 730. Iris anguſtifolia v *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 230.

It does not much differ from the *49th* Species, either in the ſhape of the Leaves, or in the Roots, except that the Leaves do not ſeem to be of ſo dark a green colour: But the Flowers differ very much; for the three upright Leaves are of a purple or Violet-colour: But the three bending Leaves are ſomewhat broader, and produce a very agreeable and delightful variety, by the many milky and purple Veins, mixed alternately, which riſe from the bottom of the Leaf, and ſpread thro' the Leaf both longwiſe and broadwiſe.

It flowers with the Sea-kind, in the Month of *June*, and bears ripe Seed in the beginning of *September*.

52. Iris anguſtifolia, candida, lineis rubentibus notata, *C. B. Pin.* 33. *White, narrow-leaved Flower-de-luce, ſtriped with reddiſh Lines.* Iris anguſtifolia, flore albo, J. B. 2. 728. Iris candidis floribus, anguſtifolia, *Lob. Adv.* Part 2. 479.

53. Iris anguſtifolia, bicolor, *C. B. Pin.* 33. *Narrow leaved Flower-de-luce, with a flower of two colours.* Iris altiſſima bicolor, cœruleo, obſoleto cinereove mixta, J.B. 2. 718. Iris cœruleo obſoletove cinereo flore, polyflora. Iris maritima quorundam, *Lob. Icon.* 60.

54. Iris anguſtifolia, Prunum redolens, minor, *C. B. Pin.* 33. *Smaller narrow-leaved Flower-de-luce, ſmelling like a Prune.* Iris graminea, cui pereunt quotannis folia, J. B. 2. 727. Chamæiris, *Dod. Pempt.* 247. Iris anguſtifolia vi *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 230.

55. Iris anguſtifolia, Prunum redolens, major, *C. B. Pin.* 33. *Greater, narrow-leaved Flower-de-luce, ſmelling like a Prune.* Chamæiris anguſtifolia, *Tabern. Icon.* 649.

Theſe two laſt Species have ſlender ſtalks a Palm high, that riſe from a Root without ſmell, ſmaller and ſlenderer than in the other Flowers-de-luce, knotted and covered with black bark, oblique and forming a large Turf in a little time; ſo that it is hard to dig it up. The beautiful Flower ſits in a Cup, and has ſix deep Furrows upon it, and as many high Ridges, conſiſting of nine Leaves, as in the other Species, but very different: For the three outer ones that bend back, are variegated on the borders, with oblique, white and Violet-coloured ſtripes; then the Leaf grows gradually broader, is of a purple colour on the ſides, and has no hairy Fringe in the middle; but, inſtead of that, is ſupplied with a broad yellow Line adorned with Purple ſtripes; to which anſwers a greeniſh yellow Rib on the outſide. On theſe lean in like manner, thoſe three bending ſplit Leaves, which are of a Violet purple colour in the middle, but of a pale red Aſh-colour at the ſides; to the back ſide of which adhere pretty broad *Stamina*, ſhaped like a Knife, and of a Ruſty Colour. Among theſe are placed alternately three Leaves ſmaller than the reſt by one half, of a Violet-colour, not meeting at top as in the other Species, but diſtant from one another, with their Points folded in.

56. Iris humilis, major, ſaturatè purpurea, biflora. *Greater low, deep-purple Flower-de-luce, with two flowers.* Chamæiris major, ſaturè purpurea, biflora, *C. B. Pin.* 33. Chamæiris latifolia, biflora, *Eyſt.*

57. Iris

57. Iris humilis, flore atropurpureo, *H. L. Bat. Low Flower-de-luce with a dark purple flower.*

58. Iris humilis, variegata. *Low, varigated Flower-de-luce.* Chamæiris variegata, *C. B. Pin.* 33. Pusillæ Iridis latifoliæ, varietas, *Lob. Icon.* 64.

This is a very small Plant, and has a white, thick, rugged, acrid Root; from which rise some Leaves that resemble the Leaves of common Flower de-luce, being half an inch broad, and two or three inches long. The Stalks are very short, *viz.* not above three inches high; and the Flower is Violet and purple-coloured, as in common Flower-de-luce; but every way smaller, and without any remarkable smell.

Lobel says, that this Plant has no Stalk in its native soil, and that the Flower, Seed and Pod are like those of *Stinking Gladdon*; That being transplanted into *England* and *Holland*, and planted in a cold and moist Soil, it produced a Stalk nine inches, and sometimes a foot long, and bore white, yellow, Violet, pale red, or striped Flowers, *&c.*

Clusius says, he observed it in *Portugal*, in stony places within reach of the Sea-Air, above *Lisbon*, with Leaves almost as broad as those of *Lusitanica biflora*, but shorter; with a little jointed and oblique Root; having sharp-pointed Heads on a low Stalk scarce rising above the surface of the ground, which were triangular and large for the size of the Seed. As to the variety of the colours in the Flower, he says nothing different from *Lobel.*

Mr. *Ray* observed it on the Rocks upon the Sea-shore near *Leghorn* in *Italy*, and at a Place called *Les Garrigues* near *Montpelier.*

59. Iris humilis, flore saturè violaceo. *Low Flower-de-luce with a deep Violet-flower.* Chamæiris flore saturè violaceo, *C. B. Pin.* 33. Chamæiris latifolia, major, *Clus.* Hist. 225.

This Species has commonly short Leaves, tho' sometimes they are a foot long, broad as those of common Flower-de-luce, and generally purplish about the Root: Among which come forth many flowers out of Bags standing on single footstalks, nine inches high, a little smaller than the common sort, and much like those of the *Lusitanica biflora* both in size and colour, which is a deep or black Violet, especially the three Leaves that bend downwards, which have a bluish purple and hairy Fringe, as far as to those split Leaves which cover the Tenons, but yellow under the Tenons or *Stamina*: But all the Leaves, as well the upright ones, as those that bend back, are variegated with some white Lines on their lower and sessile Part. Now these flowers are either a little sweet-smelled, or have no smell at all. The Heads are large, triangular and pointed; in which is contained pale Seed as big as *bitter Vetches*, which contracts, wrinkles or grows shrivelled and yellow when it is dry. The Root is jointed, as in the other Flowers-de-luce, and propagates it self by shoots.

That which rises from Seed, sometimes varies in the colour of the flower, which is blue.

60. Iris humilis, minor, flore purpureo. *Smaller low Flower-de-luce with a purple flower.* Chamæiris minor, flore purpureo, *C. B. Pin.* 33. Iris humilis, latifolia minor, J. B. 2. 724. Iris violacea, parva, *Lob. Icon.* 63.

The Leaves of this are a little shorter and narrower than in the other Species, such as the Leaves of the 46*th* Species; the Flowers are a little smaller: The Heads are triangular, pointed and also smaller. The Seed is also less. In the Flowers there is the greatest variety imaginable: For tho' almost all of them have the hairs of their Fringe blue above the *Stamina*, yet they are yellow underneath. Of these *Clusius* has set down a few varieties; for it is very difficult to describe them all.

1. The first has a deep purple and sweet-smelling flower; but sometimes of a faint purple colour, and without any smell, with upright Leaves, as well the orbicular, as the longer and split ones.

2. The second has a sweet-smelling flower, with bending Leaves, somewhat purplish; but the upright ones of a blue colour.

3. The flower has ſomewhat of a Red in it, and is ſometimes of a fainter and pleaſant Redneſs, and as it were of a fleſh-colour: The upper part of the hairy Fringe is whitiſh, but the under part is yellow. 'Tis either ſweet-ſmelled, or without ſmell. The *Stamina* of all theſe are blue.

4. The flower is large, of a paliſh colour, and ſometimes whitiſh; of which the upright Leaves are marked immediately from the bottom with purpliſh Lines; but the bending Leaves are of a whitiſh pale colour, and of a greeniſh pale colour: The pale ſmells perfectly like the flower of *common Haw-Thorn*; but the other is without ſmell.

5. The fifth differs from the fourth only in the yellowiſh colour of the flower; the upright Leaves being marked with purpliſh Radiated Stripes, and the bending Leaves with blackiſh or faint Purple in the middle. The flower of this is ſweet-ſmelled, and the *Stamina* both of this and the 4*th* are white.

All of them grow on the naked and open Hills of *Hungary* and *Auſtria*. But it is without all doubt, ſays *Cluſius*, that this notable variety ariſes from the Seed that falls of its own accord: They may therefore vary *in infinitum*, and new Varieties may be had every year from the ſown Seed. And therefore *C. Bauhinus* had no reaſon to reckon them diſtinct Species: For if we ſhould allow all thoſe varieties to be different Species, the Number of them wou'd be uncertain and infinite.

61. Iris humilis, candicans, venis & orâ cœruleis. *Low whitiſh Flower-de luce with blue Veins and Borders.* Chamæiris minima, candicans, venis & orâ cœruleis, *H. R. Par.*

62. Iris humilis, Pyrenaica, foliis repandis & luteo vireſcentibus. *Low* Pyrenean *Flower de luce, with greeniſh, yellow, bending Leaves.* Chamæiris Pyrenaica, foliis repandis, & luteo vireſcentibus, *H. R. Par.*

63. Iris humilis, foliis repandis, vireſcentibus cum lineis cœruleis. *Low Flower-de-luce having greeniſh bending Leaves with blue Stripes.* Chamæiris Pyrenaica, repando, vireſcente, lineis interſecto cœruleis, *H. R. Par.*

64. Iris humilis, minor, flore purpuro-cœruleo. *Smaller low Flower-de-luce with a purple blue flower.* Chamæiris minor, flore purpuro-cœruleo, *C.B.Pin.* 33. Chamæiris latifolia, minor, 2 *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 225. Iris humilis, latifolia, minor, altera, J. B. 2. 725.

65. Iris humilis, flore rubello. *Low Flower-de-luce with a light red flower.* Chamæiris minor, flore rubello, *C. B. Pin.* 33. Iris humilis, latifolia, minor, 3 J. B. 2. 725. Chamæiris latifolia, flore rubello, *Lob. Icon.* 65.

66. Iris humilis, minor, flore variè picto. *Smaller low Flower-de luce with a variegated flower.* Chamæiris minor, flore variè picto, C. B. *Pin.* 33. Iris humilis, latifolia, minor elegantiſſima, variè picta, *Cluſio* Chamæiris 7 J. B. 2. 725. Chamæiris latifolia, minor, vii *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 227.

The three bending Leaves of this flower are marked with various pale purpliſh ſtripes, which run from the bottom to the top, and from the middle to the ſides, and are tinged on the edges with a light blue colour: The Fringe which poſſeſſes the Leaf to the bending, conſiſts of many hairs, which are yellow, ſo far as they are covered with the ſplit Leaf; but of a pale blue colour on the other part; the gibbous Leaves that cover both it and the Tenon, are of a whitiſh blue colour, which is a little deeper both on the Rib and Borders; but the three upright Leaves are of a bluiſh yellow colour, narrow at bottom, and furniſhed with many purple Veins that run to the ſides; on their broad part they are beſtrewed with purpliſh ſpots. To the Flower ſucceeds a pretty long triangular head.

It bears a Flower with the other low kinds in *April*, which is not valuable for its ſmell.

67.

67. Iris humilis, flore purpureo, flavescente. *Low Flower-de-luce with a purple and yellowish flower.* Chamæiris flore purpureo, flavescente, C. B. *Pin.* 33. Iris humilis, latifolia, minor, flore vario, ejus foliis valde incurvis, Clusio Chamæiris 8, J. B. 2. 725. Chamæiris flavo & purpurascente flore, *Eyst.*

68. Iris humilis, flore pallido & albo. *Low Flower-de-luce with a pale and white flower.* Chamæiris flore pallido & albo. C. B. *Pin.* 33. Iris humilis, latifolia, minor, iv. J. B. 2. 725. Chamæiris latifolia, minor, iv *Clus.* Hist. 226.

69. Iris humilis, minor, flore variegato. *Small, low Flower-de-luce, with a variegated flower.* Chamæiris minor, flore variegato, C. B. *Pin.* 34. Chamæiris latifolia, minor, v Clusii *Hist.* 225. J. B. 2. 725. Iris humilis, latifolia, minor, v J. B. 2. 725.

70. Iris humilis, flore candido. *Low Flower-de-luce with a white flower.* Chamæiris flore candido, C. B. *Pin.* 34. Iris humilis, latifolia, seu Chamæiris nivea, J. B. 2. 723. Chamæiris nivea, aut candida, *Lob. Icon.* 65.

71. Iris humilis, flore luteo. *Low Flower-de-luce with a yellow flower.* Chamæiris flore luteo, C. B. *Pin.* 34. Chamæiris lutea, altera, *Lob. Icon.* 66.

72. Iris humilis flore obsoletè pallido. *Low Flower-de-luce with an obsolete pale colour.* Chamæiris flore obsoletè pallido, C. B. *Pin.* 34. Chamæiris latifolia, minor, 6 *Clus.* Hist. 226.

This does not differ from the Seven last mentioned Plants, either in the Root, Leaves or Make of the Flower, and consequently not in the Species. The bending Leaves of this Flower have an obsolete colour mixed with a pale colour; and from their bottom to the extremity of the Fringe, which is pale, there run purple Veins: The three feathered Leaves which cover the white *Stamina*, are of a pale white colour; but the upright Leaves are pale, but striped about the bottom with obsolete purplish Lines.

This Species was dug up about *Buda* in *Hungary*. That which was raised by *Clusius* had a very short Stalk, scarce three inches long, on which sat two Flowers.

73. Iris humilis, flore pallidè luteo. *Low Flower-de-luce with a pale yellow flower.* Chamæiris flore pallidè luteo, vel Chamæiris minor, ochroleucos, C. B. *Pin.* 34. Chamæiris latifolia, minor, ix *Clus.* Hist. 227.

74. Iris humilis, candicans, venis variis distincta. *Low, whitish Flower-de-luce, striped with various Veins.* Camæiris candicans, venis variis distincta, C. B. *Pin.* 34. Iris humilis, latifolia, minor, flore vario, foliis reflexis, candicantibus. Clusio Chamæiris latifolia, minor xi J. B. 2. 726. Chamæiris latifolia, minor xi *Clus.* Hist. 227.

75. Iris humilis, saxatilis, Gallica. *Low, Stone,* French *Flower-de-luce.* Chamæiris saxatilis, Gallica, C. B. *Pin.* 34. Iris humilis, latifolia, colore violaceo & saxatilis eadem, J. B. 2. 723. Perpusilla saxatilis Iris latifolia, acaulis fermè, *Lob. Icon.* 64.

This is the smallest and rarest of all the Flowers-de-luce, and not unlike the Flower-de-luce of *Illyricum*, in its plaited Root, compact substance and colour; but it has no Stalk, especially in its native Soil. The Root is pretty broad, stiff, pointed, a Palm high, as in the *Gladiolus*. The Flower, Seed and Pods are like those of *Stinking Gladdon*.

It grows in great plenty in *Narbonne*, in dry and stoney places, called *Garrigues*, near that Cave which is a Mile and half distant from *Montpelier*, in the Road as you go to *Frontignan*.

76. Iris humilis, latifolia, saxatilis Lusitanica, *Low, broad leaved, Stone* Portugal Flower-de-luce. Chamæiris latifolia, saxatilis, Lusitanica, C. B. *Pin.* 34. Iridis humilis aliud genus, *Clus.* Hist. 224.

77. Iris humilis, latifolia, major, acaulis, J. B. 2. 724. *Greater, broad-leaved, low Flower-de-luce without a Stalk.* Chamæiridis latifoliæ genus alterum, *Clus.* Hist. 224.

78. Iris humilis, orientalis, flore dilutè ianthino & veluti leucophæo. *Low oriental Flower-de-luce, with a pale Violet-coloured, or as it were pale white flower.*

Dioſcorides ſays, this Genus is called *Iris*, from the reſemblance it bears to the Rainbow, which it repreſents by the various colours of its flowers. *Caſaubon* derives it from *ἔιρω, dico, nuncio; quia Iris eſt nuncia Jovis.* From its Colours it is likewiſe call'd *Thaumantis & Thaumantias.*

Dioſcorides gives ſeven Marks of the Flower-de-luce that is beſt in Phyſick. 1. That it be ſolid and compact, ſuch as is the firſt Species. 2. That it be ſmall and ſhort, conſiſting of ſmall and almoſt ſquare Particles. 3. That it be not eaſily broken, which depends on the Firſt. 4. That it have a very pure and unmix'd ſmell: For the Plant being excrementitious, it muſt be very well dried, to prevent its growing muſty. 5. That it be of a reddiſh colour. 6. That it be of an acrid and burning taſte. 7. That it excite ſneezing, or raiſe Puſtules on the Skin.

Some ſay, it is naught if it be kept above a Year; but others ſay, it will keep very well five years.

The Root is the part which is principally if not only uſed in Phyſick. That of the firſt Species is hot and dry in the third degree; is very hydragogick, and creates Sneezing: its chief uſe is in dreining the Water in Dropſical Caſes; and applied externally, it cures Tetters or Ringworms, and cleanſes the Skin from all other ſpots or deformities.

'Tis very hurtful to the Stomach, and the other *Viſcera*, and therefore muſt be corrected by Stomachicks. *Schrod.*

The Preparations of it are, 1. The Juice, which is preſs'd from the Root, purified by Digeſtion, and given freſh, to carry off Water. The Doſe is from one to three Ounces. This Juice is ſometimes thicken'd and kept for Errhines. 2. The Fecula or Lees, which is made of the Juice, according to Art. This does not purge ſo much as the Juice it ſelf. 3. The infuſed Oil. *Id.*

The Root of Flower-de-luce ſuſpended in Wine or Beer, keeps the latter from growing ſtale, and gives the former a pleaſant taſte and ſmell, very like that which is given by *Raſberries*, as ſome have often found by experience in Red Wine. Bakers likewiſe make uſe of it to make a Leaven for their Bread.

Many virtues are aſcribed to the Root of this Plant, both by the Antients and Moderns; but eſpecially to that of the Sixth Species. *Schroder* tells us, that it is hot and dry in the firſt degree; that it cuts, attenuates, expectorates, digeſts, cleanſes and ſoftens; that the principal uſe of it is in the Mucilage and Tartar of the Lungs, in the Cough, Aſthma, Obſtruction of the Menſtrual Diſcharges, Gripes in Children; that applied externally, it cleanſes the Skin from Spots and Freckles, being mixed with *Hellebore* and *Honey*, and corrects a ſtinking Breath: And the moſt frequent uſe of it with the Moderns, is in Powder for the Hair. The Vulgar call it *Powder of Cyprus.* 'Tis likewiſe good for a Dropſy and Jaundice.

The Juice of this Root from half an Ounce, to an Ounce and half, is commended for purging the Serum in a Dropſy: And Mr. *Ray* informs us, that a Lady of his Acquaintance affirmed to him, that ſhe had cured ſeveral Dropſical Perſons by the ſole uſe of this Juice, giving every Morning on a faſting Stomach four ſpoonfuls of it in ſix ſpoonfuls of white Wine.

In a deſperate Coſtiveneſs, the Juice of the Root of *Flower-de-luce* given to the quantity of one Ounce, is found to be a ſovereign Remedy. *Schench. Obſerv. lib.* 3.

Caſpar Hoffman ſays, it primarily purges Phlegm and Water, and ſecondarily Bile. In our time hardly any thing but the Juice of the Root is uſed in Dropſical Caſes; which frequently producing inflammations, not only in the Mouth, but alſo over the whole Body, ſome abſolutely condemn the uſe of it. But there is a Diſtinction to be made here: For tho' that is the common Effect of the Firſt Species, yet it is not ſo in the Sixth. Moreover, it happens thus in the crude Juice, but not in that which is purged and clarified: For this muſt be done, if you wou'd cure with ſafety. The crude Juice is not to be given in any quantity exceeding two Drams; but the purified Juice, and eſpecially the *Italian*, may be given in a larger Doſe. *Caſpar Hoffman*

Hoffman thinks we ought never to exceed three Ounces, even of the latter.

There is brought hither from *Flanders* in *Limpin*-ſhells a very beautiful Paint, which in their Language is called *Verdelis*, which is made as follows: They gather the flowers of *Flower de luce*, before they arrive at perfect maturity, which they bray in a Stone-Morrar with a wooden Peſtle; then they put the Maſs thus brayed in a Glaſs Veſſel, and place it in a Cellar or other moiſt place for the ſpace of fifteen Days, till it digeſts and rots; after which they pour the Matter out of the Veſſel, and ſtrein it through old Linnen: For it becomes almoſt all Liquid; and then they put it over the Fire in a Glaſs Pot, till a third part of it is conſum'd; then they put to it ſome *Roch-Allum*, more or leſs, till it is diſſolved, become more clear, and acquire a beautiful colour, which you may find, by putting into it a little clean Paper, on which you may ſee a moſt charming colour: After which, you may put it in *Limpin-Shells*, and ſo keep it as the *Flemings* do, *Canepar de atramentis*, Pag. 306.

Mr. *Ray* obſerved the ſame thing four or five times in *Spaniſh* and *Dutch Flanders*.

Dr. *Tancred Robinſon* obſerved, that the *Dutch* uſed this Paint for colouring Paper, and for painting wooden and earthen Diſhes, which *Canepar* takes no notice of.

The Juice of *Flower de luce* is accounted a powerful Purger of watry Humours, and a good Errhine; but it is hardly ever uſed for ſuch purpoſes. Peas made out of the Root are much in uſe to dreſs Iſſues with, to promote their running: But the *Florentine* ſort is moſt uſed now in the Shops, and is reckoned a good Pectoral; on which account it is in many Compoſitions of that nature, and particularly in the White Lozenges of the *College-Diſpenſatory*. It is of a fragrant flavour, and moſt ſuch Ingredients are Carminative; eſpecially to Infants, where the Contents of their Bowels are very ſour and rancid; and is much to be corrected by ſuch things, which give a contrary Senſation. It is alſo uſed as a Coſmetick in cleanſing the Skin. *Quincy.*

The 42*d* Species is uſed in Phyſick; but whether the Root be hot or cold, is not agreed amongſt the Botaniſts; but that it has a notable aſtringent quality, they almoſt all agree, and the taſte abundantly confirms; and therefore it is commended for the Dyſentery, and other Fluxes of the Belly and Womb, and ſtops bleeding in any part of the body. And therefore it is wore upon the body to prevent a Dyſentery and other fluxes of Blood. From whence it appears in how great a miſtake thoſe Apothecaries were, who uſed the Root of this inſtead of the true *Acorus*, which has a quite contrary Faculty.

J. Bauhinus writes, that when he was at *Zurich*, he once taſted the Flowers of this Plant, which produced ſuch a burning and inflammation in his Mouth, that he could ſcarce correct its Acrimony by *Oxycrate*: And therefore, ſays he, I would not with *Tragus*, adviſe any one to uſe ſo acrid a Flower for an Inflammation in the Eyes.

The *Scotch Highlanders* make very good Ink of this Root, ſteeping it in Water for 24 hours, or boiling it a little, and then rubbing a hard white Stone in that Water upon a Knife, or a piece of pure Steel, for ſome hours.

Schroder ſays, the Root muſt be dug up in the Month of *September*; and that it dries, warms, attenuates, binds, ſtrengthens and reſolves, and is commended for its peculiar faculty in curing the Diſtempers of the Nervous Syſtem, and the Brain.

The Root of the 43*d* Species is furniſhed with that Strength and Acrimony, tho' it ſmells like *Dogs-Fennel* or *Fleas*, that according to *Dioſcorides*, it is good againſt Wounds and Fractures in the head; and that it draws out any Thorn, Prickle or Dart, without pain; and mixed with a third part of *Verdigreaſe*, and a fifth of *Centaury-Root*, with *Honey*, and laid on with *Vinegar*, it cures Tumours and Inflammations. The bruiſed Root ſteept in Sack, or any other ſweet Wine, and drank, is good for Convulſions, Cramps, Ruptures, Gout, or Sciatica, the Incontinency of Urine, or other Overflowings. A Scruple and half of the Seed drank in Wine is a moſt powerful Remedy to provoke Urine; and it takes away the Spleen, being drank with Vinegar.

Many

Many Country-People in many parts of *England* purge themſelves with the Decoction of the Root of *Gladwyn*, and void much corrupt tough Phlegm and Choler: Yet ſome who would not have it work ſo ſtrongly, do infuſe the ſliced Roots in Ale; and ſome take the Leaves; which is very convenient for weak and tender Stomachs. The Juice of it procures Sneezing, being put up, or ſnuffed up into the Noſe, and draws down from the Head much Corruption; and the Powder does the ſame. It is very ſucceſsfully given to ſuch as have been troubled with any long Fluxes occaſioned by the ſharp and evil qualities of the Humours; which it ſtays, having firſt purged and cleanſed them, by its drying and binding quality, even as *Rhubarb* and ſuch like Medicines do. The Root procures Womens Monthly Diſcharges very effectually, if it be drank after having been boiled in Wine; and at the ſame time ſome of the Roots ſhred and boiled in Wine and Vinegar in equal Parts, and the Woman ſet over the hot Fumes, cloſe covered till it be near cold. The Root uſed as a Peſſary, produces the ſame effect: But in Women with Child, it cauſes Abortion; and therefore muſt in any ſuch Caſe, be very carefully avoided.

The Juice of the Leaves and Roots is ſucceſsfully uſed for healing the Itch, and all running Scabs or ſpreading Sores, and takes away Blemiſhes and Scars on the Skin. From the Acrimony of the Root to the taſte (more than of the Seed, which is more drying) ſome do ſuppoſe that it has a corroſive as well as opening quality.

TABLE CXCIV.

GENUS V.

Xiphion, Bulbous FLOWER-DE-LUCE.

XIPHION, or *Bulbous Flower-de-luce*, is a Plant with a monopetalous *Lilly*-Flower A, reſembling the Flower of the Genus immediately preceding. The Pointal B is likewiſe furniſhed with three Leaves; but the Empalement C turns to a Fruit ſhaped like that of the former Genus; and the Root D is bulbous, or conſiſts of many Coats E.

The Species of *Xiphion* are,

1. Xiphion latifolium, acaulon, odoratum, flore cœruleo. *Sweet ſmelling broad leaved bulbous Flower-de-luce, with a blue flower, and without a ſtalk.* Iris bulboſa, latifolia, *Dod. Pempt.* 212.

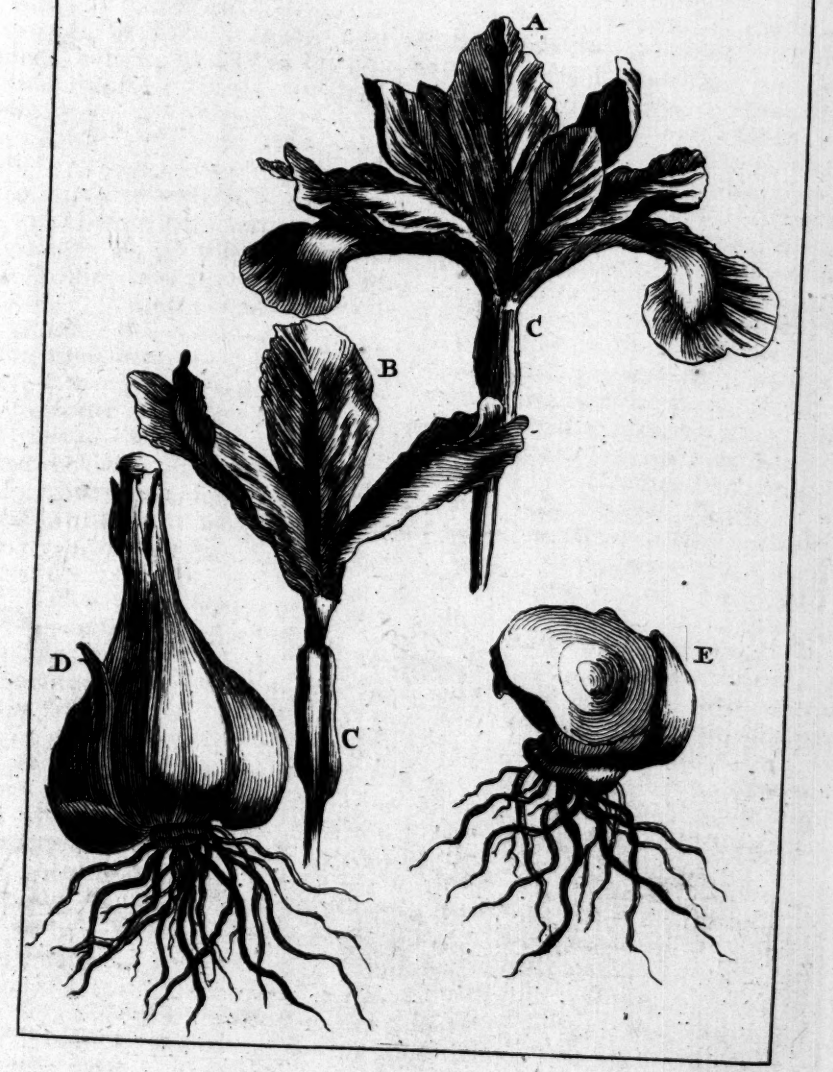
It has generally ſix pretty long and pretty broad Leaves, reſembling the Leaves of *Hemerocallis*, *Dod.* or of the *Liliaſphodelus*, but ſhorter, embracing one another alternately, ſoft, bending down to the Ground, of a pale green colour on the upper ſide, but hoary underneath: In the midſt of which riſes a Flower in a membranous Husk or Cover, which is alone, ſweet-ſmelled and blue (tho' ſometimes of a milky colour), conſiſting of nine Leaves, ſhaped like that of *common Flower-de-luce*, which, coming to wither, is ſucceeded by other ſingle Flowers. It has no Stalk; but the Flower ſits on a long Footſtalk, as in *Saffron*. The Root is bulbous and white, of a ſweet taſte, like a Hazel-Nut, and covered with a manifold blackiſh Coat; at which, eſpecially while it flowers, hang ſome long thick Roots beſide the Fibres, as happens ſometimes in the Roots of *Hyacinth*.

It is found at the bottoms of the Hills in *Portugal* and *Andaluſia*, not far from the River of *Guadiana*, and in great plenty about *Cordova* and *Anteguera*.

2. Xiphion

Tab. 194. Pag. 284.

Xiphion. *Bulbous Flower de-luce.*





2. Xiphion latifolium, acaulon, odoratum, flore purpureo. *Broad-leav'd ſweet-ſmelling, bulbous Flower de luce, with a purple flower, and without a ſtalk.* Iris bulboſa, acaulos, odora, flore purpureo, *C. B. Pin.* 38. Iris bulboſa, latifolia, purpurea, *Suvert.*

3. Xiphion latifolium, acaulon, odoratum, flore lactei coloris. *Broad-leaved, ſweet-ſmelling, bulbous Flower-de luce, with a Milk white flower, and without a ſtalk.* Iris bulboſa, latifolia, acaulos, odorata, flore lactei coloris, C. B. *Pin.* 38. Iris bulboſa, latifolia, flore candido, J. B. 2. 703.

4. Xiphion album, oris cœruleis. *White bulbous Flower de-luce, with blue borders.* Iris bulboſa, oris cœruleis, *Suvert.*

5. Xiphion Perſicum, præcox, flore variegato. *Early* Perſian *bulbous Flower de-luce with a variegated flower.* Iris Perſica, variegata, præcox, *Ferr. Flor.* 152. Iris bulboſa, Perſica, *Park. Par.* 172.

This reſembles the firſt Species both in the Root and Leaves; which laſt, however, are ſhorter and narrower. The Shape and Form of the flower is much the ſame; but the Colour is different, being of a reddiſh blue colour: But the Leaves that turn back, are almoſt wholly of an obſcure purple colour, with a yellow ſpot in the middle.

With us it ſeldom flowers.

Ferrarius deſcribes it thus:

The Root of this Species is extremely like the former, but not quite ſo big. The Leaves are fewer, bedewed as it were with a light Green, and hollowed like a Canal, being ſix fingers long and two broad. A little while after the Leaves appear, which is about the latter end of *February*, the flowers likewiſe peep out, being like the others in Make, but different both in Number and Colour. For theſe are only four or five in number, according to the ſtrength of every Bulb; and are all over of ſuch a ſort of a white colour, that the three upright Leaves are of a beautiful pale colour by an intermixture of a light blue: But the three Leaves under theſe are of a ſhining blackiſh colour, being marked with a Saffron Line, ſpotted with Violet-coloured ſtains, and having a large purple Spot like Velvet, on the under-Lip.

Then a Bag of the ſame form ripens into ſeed in the Month of *June*.

6. Xiphion Porcellana dictum. *Bulbous Flower-de luce called Purſlane.* Iris bulboſa Porcellana dicta, *H. L. Bat.*

7. Xiphion Chamoletta Lavandulacea dictum. Iris bulboſa, flore Lavandulaceo. Chamoletta Lavandulacea Belgarum, H.L. *Bat.*

8. Xiphion Chamoletta dictum, flore cœruleo, verſicolor. *Bulbous Flower-de-luce called* Chamoletta, *with a variegated blue flower.* Iris bulboſa, major, flore cœruleo, variegata, ſive Chamoletta, *Joan Rhea.*

9. Xiphion Chamoletta dictum, flore purpureo, verſicolor. *Variegated bulbous Flower de-luce called* Chamoletta, *with a purple flower.* Iris bulboſa, flore purpureo, verſicolor, *Joan. Rhea.* Chamoletta purpurea Belgarum, H L. *Bat.*

10. Xiphion latifolium, caule donatum, flore cœruleo. *Broad leaved bulbous Flower-de-luce furniſhed with a ſtalk and a blue flower.* Iris bulboſa, latifolia, caule donata, flore cœruleo, *C.B. Pin.* 38. Iris bulboſa, Anglica, flore cœruleo, *Eyſt.*

11. Xiphion latifolium, caule donatum, flore atro-purpurante. *Broad-leaved bulbous Flower-de-luce, with a dark purple flower, and furniſhed with a ſtalk.* Iris bulboſa, latifolia, caule donata, flore atro purpurante, *C. B. Pin.* 38. Iris bulboſa, latifolia, flore atro-purpurante, *Eyſt.*

12. Xiphion latifolium, caule donatum, flore cœruleo, Lineis violaceis aut purpureis diſtincto. *Broad leaved bulbous Flower-de-luce, furniſhed with a ſtalk, with a blue flower ſtriped with Violet or purple Lines.* Iris bulboſa latifolia caule donata, Lineis violaceis aut purpureis diſtincta, C. B. *Pin.* 38.

13. Xiphion latiſolium, caule donatum, flore cinereo violaceis ſtriis diſtincto. *Broad leaved bulbous Flower-de-luce, furniſhed with an Aſh-coloured flower, ſtriped with Violet ſtripes.* Iris bulboſa, latifolia, caule donata, violaceis ſtriis diſtincta, *C. B. Pin.* 38.

14. Xiphion Latifolium, candidum. *White, broad-leaved, bulbous Flower de luce.* Iris bulboſa, latifolia, candida, *C. B. Pin.* 38. Iris bulboſa, Anglicana, major, flore candido, *Eyſt.*

15. Xiphion foliis amplioribus, maculatis, flore purpureo. *Bulbous Flower de-luce, with larger ſpotted Leaves, and a purple flower.* Iris bulboſa foliis cepaceis, maculatis, flore pnrpureo, inodoro, *C. B. Pin.* 38. Iris bulboſa, *Dod. Pempt.* 211.

This Species has a thick broad Leaf much like that of an *Onion*, the inner part being keeled, and beſtrewed, as it were, with many ſilver Studs, and the outſide channelled; having a thick and feeble Stalk, which is embraced by four or five Leaves, and generally puts forth two flowers in husks, which ſucceed one another, and ſometimes but one, which conſiſts of nine Leaves, of a moſt beautiful Violet-colour, but without ſmell, of which the three Largeſt bend down towards the ground, as in the *common Flower de luce*, and hang down like Lips: On theſe reſt other three narrow ſplit and winged Leaves, reaching as far as the yellow Spot, which is inſtead of a Fringe in the Larger ones: And the three other upright Leaves, which are broadeſt at top, are very narrow at bottom. To the flowers ſucceed lax triangular heads, containing rugged yellowiſh Seed as big as *bitter Vetches*, which cracks in the Heads when ripe, if you ſhake them. The Root is large, and wrapt up in many tough blaciſh Membranes, being white within, and furniſhed with fibres at bottom, and puts forth many Kernels at the ſides every Year. The Leaves bud forth in the beginning of the Spring.

16. Xiphion foliis amplioribus, maculatis, flore violaceo. *Bulbous Flower de luce, with larger ſpotted Leaves, and a Violet coloured flower.* Iris bulboſa, foliis cepaceis, maculatis, flore violaceo, C. B. *Pin.* 38. Iris bulboſa, tota violacea, J.B. 2. 703.

17. Xiphion foliis amplioribus, maculatis, flore atro-rubente, in ſummo albo. *Bulbous Flower de luce, with larger ſpotted Leaves, and a dark red flower white about the brim.* Iris bulboſa, foliis cepaceis, maculatis, flore atro-rubente, in ſummo albo, C.B. *Pin.* 38.

18. Xiphion foliis amplioribus, maculatis, flore niveo. *Bulbous Flower de luce, with large ſpotted leaves, and a ſnowy flower.* Iris bulboſa, foliis cepaceis, maculatis, flore niveo, inodoro, *C.B. Pin.* 38. Iris bulboſa, flore albo, *Eyſt.*

19. Xiphion anguſtifolium, flore vario. *Narrow-leaved bulbous Flower de luce, with a variegated flower.* Iris bulboſa, Luſitanica, *Dod. Pempt.* 211. Iris bulboſa, anguſtifolia, tricolor, odore Coriandri, *C. B. Pin.* 38. Iris bulboſa, cœruleo, & albo verſicolor, J.B. 2. 704.

This Species has five or ſix ſmall narrow Leaves, a Cubit long, channelled and hairy on the inſide, and rugged on the outſide, of a green colour, mixt with an Aſh-colour, embracing a Stalk a Cubit long, and ſometimes longer, and knotted, bearing generally but one flower (ſeldom two) in membranous Bags, ſhaped like that of *narrow-leaved Flower de luce*; of which three broadeſt Leaves that bend downwards, are broadeſt at the end, and whitiſh, and marked with a yellow Spot, *viz.* on that part where the Leaves that lean upon them hide the Tenon, are ſplit in two, and that bend into two ſmall Wings, end; and theſe are of a bluiſh colour. The other three are upright, oblong, and of a faint, bluiſh, purple colour. The whole flower breathes a ſweet and agreeable ſmell, like candied *Coriander*-ſeed chewed. To the Flower ſucceeds a long triangular Head, which is ſlenderer than in other Species, and not lax, containing reddiſh angular ſeed. The Root is bulbous, white, ſweetiſh, wrapt up in ſome Membranes of a Bay-colour, ſmaller than the Root of the *Iris bulboſa, latifolia candida*, C.B. and producing more Kernels than it, by which it may be very eaſily propagated by planting them.

20. Xiphion anguſtifolium, flore vario, alterum. *Another narrow-leaved bulbous Flower de luce, with a variegated flower.* Iris bulboſa, anguſtifolia, tricolor, *C. B. Pin.* 38. Iris bulboſa, tertia, ſive verſicolor, *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 211.

21. Xiphion

21 Xiphion majus, flore luteo, inodoro. *Greater bu bous Flower-de-luce, with a yellow flower, having no ſmell.* Iris bulboſa, inodora, lutea, major, C. B. *Pin.* 39. Iris bulboſa, lutea, J. B. 2. 705. Hyacinthus Poetarum luteus, *Lob. Icon.* 95.

22. Xiphion majus, flore luteo-palleſcente. *Greater bulbous Flower-de-luce with a pale yellow flower.* Iris bulboſa, pallido colore, ſive luteo-palleſcente, *Eyſt.*

23. Xiphion majus, flore luteo, mixto. *Greater bulbous Flower-de-luce, with a mixed yellow flower.* Iris bulboſa, lutea, mixta, *Eyſt.*

24. Xiphion verſicolor & multiflorum. *Variegated and many-flowered bulbous Flower-de-luce.* Iris bulboſa, verſicolor, polyclonos, J. B. 2. 704. *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 211. Iris bulboſa, verſicolor, ramoſa, C. B. *Pin.* 39.

25. Xiphion minus, flore luteo, inodoro. *Smaller bulbous Flower-de-luce, with a yellow flower, having no ſmell.* Iris bulboſa, lutea, inodora, minor, C. B. *Pin.* 39. Iris Mauritanica, *Cluſ. Cur. poſt. in fol.* 24.

26. Xiphion majus & elatius, verſicolor, flore luteo. *Larger and taller bulbous Flower de luce, with a variegated yellow flower.* Iris bulboſa, lutea, verſicolor, major & elatior, C.B. *Pin.* 39. Iris bulboſa, lutea, varia, *Lob. Adv.* Part 2. 510. Iris bulboſa, flavo-varia, hoc eſt, 1 Claſſis tertiæ, *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 214.

27. Xiphion majus & humilius, flore amplo, flavo-vario. *Greater and lower Flower-de-luce, with a large variegated yellow flower.* Iris bulboſa, lutea, verſicolor, latifolia, humilior, quadruplex, C.B. *Pin.* 39. Iris bulboſa, flavi-varia, Claſſis tertiæ 2, 3, 4, & 8 *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 214.

28. Xiphion anguſtifolium, verſicolor, elatius. *Taller, variegated, narrow-leaved, bulbous Flower-de-luce.* Iris bulboſa, lutea, verſicolor, anguſtifolia, elatior, duplex, C. B. *Pin.* 39. Iris bulboſa, flavi-varia Claſſis tertiæ v & vi *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 214.

29. Xiphion verſicolor, humilius, minore flore. *Lower, variegated, bulbous Flower-de-luce, with a ſmaller flower.* Iris bulboſa, lutea, verſicolor, anguſtifolia, humilior, triplex, C. B. *Pin.* 40. Iris bulboſa, flavo-varia Claſſis tertiæ 9, 10, & 11 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 215.

30. Xiphion luteum, verſicolor, medium. *Middle, variegated, yellow, bulbous Flower-de-luce.* Iris bulboſa, verſicolor, lutea, inter Latifoliam & Anguſtifoliam media, C. B. *Pin.* 40. Iris bulboſa, ſflavo-varia 12 *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 212.

31. Xiphion anguſtifolium, flore cœruleo, odoro. *Narrow leaved bulbous Flower de-luce, with a ſweet ſmelling blue flower.* Iris bulboſa, anguſtifolia, cœrulea, Tiliæ odore, C. B. *Pin.* 40. Iris bulboſa, cœrulea, Luſitanica, J. B. 2. 705. Iris bulboſa, v, ſive cœrulea, *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 212.

32. Xiphion cœruleum, minus. *Smaller, blue, bulbous Flower-de-luce.* Iris bulboſa, cœrulea, minor, C.B. *Pin.* 40. Iris Hiſpanica, cœruleo-purpurea, *Suvert.*

33. Xiphion cœruleo-purpuraſcens, vario flore. *Blue purpliſh bulbous Flower-de luce, with a variegated flower.* Iris bulboſa, cœruleo-purpuraſcens, vario flore, C. B. *Pin.* 40. Iridis bulboſæ verſicoloris 13 Genus, *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 215.

34. Xiphion cœruleo-violaceum. *Blue, Violet-coloured bulbous Flower de luce.* Iris bulboſa, cœruleo-violacea, C. B. *Pin.* 40. Iris bulboſa, flore cœruleo & purpureo, *Eyſt.*

35. Xiphion anguſtifolium, violaceum. *Violet coloured, narrow-leaved, bulbous Flower-de-luce.* Iris bulboſa, anguſtifolia, violacea, C.B. *Pin.* 40. Iris bulboſa, violacea, Pyrenaica, *Lob. Adv.* Part 2. 511.

36. Xiphion anguſtifolium, violaceum, colore mixto. *Narrow leaved, Violet-coloured, bulbous Flower-de-luce, with a flower of a mixed colour.* Iris bulboſa, violacea, colore mixto, *Eyſt.*

37. Xiphion anguſtifolium, album. *Narrow-leaved, white, bulbous Flower-de luce.* Iris bulboſa, anguſtifolia, alba, C.B. *Pin.* 40. Iris bulboſa, alba, *Lob. Adv.* Part 2. 511.

38. Xiphion Americanum, flore è luteo nigricante, *Plum.* American, *bulbous, Flower-de-luce, with a blackiſh yellow flower.*

This Genus is called *Xiphion* from ξίφος, *gladius*; becauſe the Leaves are ſhaped like a Sword or Knife.

No Botaniſts, that I know of, have aſcribed any Virtues to any of the Species of it; only *Lemery* ſays, the Root of the firſt Species is emollient and reſolving.

GENUS VI.

Hermodactylus. HERMODACTYL.

Hermodactyl is a Plant with a monopetalous *Lilly*-flower, reſembling that of *Flower-de-luce*; but a tuberous, and, as it were, digitated Root.

Hermodactylus folio quadrangulo. *Hermodactyl with a ſquare Leaf.* Iris tuberoſa, folio anguloſo, *C B Pin.* 40. Iris tuberoſa Belgarum, & ſecundum Aldrovandum, prima Lonchitis Dioſcoridis, *Lob. Icon.* 98.

GENUS VII.

Siſyrinchium, SPANISH NUT.

Siſyrinchium is a Plant that differs from *Iris* and *Xiphion* in its double Root, one of them lying upon the other, ſuch as is obſerved in *Crocus* and *Gladiolus*.

The Species of *Spaniſh Nut* are,

1. Siſyrinchium majus, flore luteâ maculâ notato, C.B. *Pin.* 40. *Greater* Spaniſh *Nut with a flower marked with a yellow ſpot.* Siſyrinchium majus, *Cluſ.* Hiſt 216. Iridi bulboſæ affine Siſyrinchium majus, J. B. 2. 708.

This Species has oblong and narrow Leaves, which are ſofter than the Leaves of the *Bulbous Flower-de-luce*, and very much like the Leaves of *Garlick*, or *Grape Hyacinth*, and are fringed, green, and lye upon the ground; being ſet on a round, channelled and firm ſtalk nine inches long, which produces four or five flowers that come forth alternately out of many Covers like Sheaths; ſo that when one fades 'tis ſucceeded by another, then by a third, and ſo on, rather reſembling the flowers of *Gladwyn* than of *Flower-de-luce*, being compoſed of nine Leaves, of which three that bend downwards, have a yellow Spot inſtead of a Fringe; other three ſtand up a little, and the laſt three, which in others uſed to cover the Tenon, are upright and ſplit at the top. But the whole flower is very beautiful to the Eye, of a blue colour, excepting ſome ſpots, and endow'd with ſome ſmell that quickly vaniſhes.

To the flowers ſucceed little bags, ſhut up in certain membranous ſheaths or covers, and made of ſo very fine a skin, that the ſmall, round, reddiſh Seed contained in them, may be ſeen through it. When the Plant is in flower, the Root is bulbous and double, one reſting upon the other, as in the *Bulbous Flower-de-luce*; the upper one being plump, white, ſweet, eatable. and much ſought after by Children; but the under one flaccid: For the upper Bulb draws the whole ſubſtance to it ſelf, as in *Crocus* and *Xiphion*, and at laſt decays with the Fibres that adhere to it: But it is covered with a black, thick, netted skin, like the Root of *Bulbous Flower-de-luce*, and propagates it ſelf by its Appendages.

In its native Soil it flowers in *March*; but in *Holland* not till *May*, and ſometimes not till *June*, and that very rarely: For it generally riſes but every other Year, and generally decays by degrees, till at laſt it periſhes entirely.

The *Portugueze*, ſays *Cluſius*, call this Plant *Nozelhas*, as if you ſhould ſay Small Nuts; becauſe the Children in that Country are very fond of that Bulb, and eat it as they do Hazel-Nuts.

William Boel contradicts him, and denies that thoſe Bulbs are called *Nozelhas* in thoſe Parts; for that they are inſipid, and not fit to be eaten; but that the Root of the ſmall or common *variegated Crocus* is ſo called, which is ſweet to the taſte, and greedily ſought after both by the Children and Shepherds of that Country.

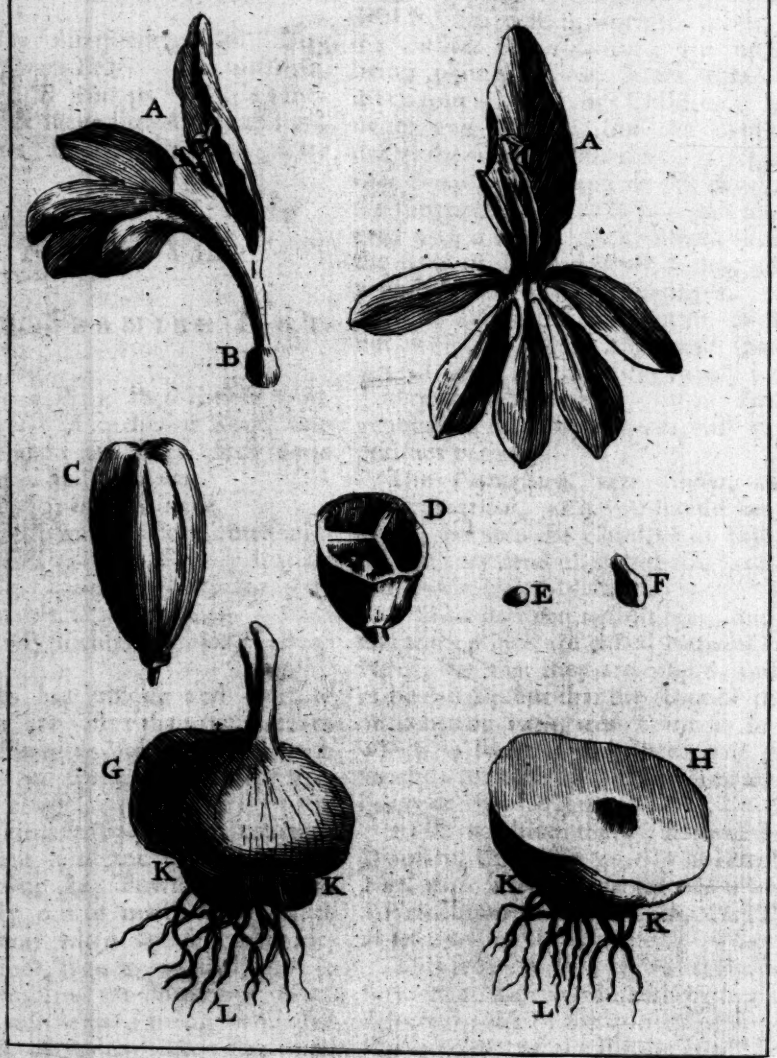
2. Siſyrinchium majus, flore albâ maculâ notato, C. B. *Pin.* 41. *Greater* Spaniſh *Nut, with a Flower marked with a white ſpot.* Siſyrinchium Mauritanicum, *Cluſ. Cur. poſt. in fol.* 25.

This ſeems to be only a variety of the former, as differing in nothing from it, except in the white Spot on the Flower, and in the colour of the Flower it ſelf, which is not blue, as the former, but a pale Purple.

3. Si-



Tab. 195. Gladiolus. *Corn Flag.* Pag. 289.



3. Siſyrinchium medium, *C. B. Pin.* 41. *Middle* Spaniſh *Nut.* Iridi bulboſæ affine Siſyrinchium minus, J. B. 2. 705. Siſyrinchium minus, *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 216.

It is like the Firſt Species, but is ſmaller, and has ſlenderer Leaves. The Flowers coming out of their Covers, are of the ſame colour with thoſe of the Firſt Species, but have more ſmell. The Bags are likewiſe leſſer, and contain ſmaller Seed. The Root is alſo ſmaller, but double, and no leſs covered with a netted Bark than the other.

Cluſius ſays, it grows in the Kingdom of *Valentia* in *Spain*; but he found it in much greater plenty in that of *Murcia*, eſpecially three Leagues above *Murcia*, formerly call'd *Murgin*, the Capital of that Kingdom.

It flowers at the ſame time with the Firſt Species.

4. Siſyrinchium Creticum, montanum, anguſtiſſimo folio. *Mountain*-Siſyrinchium *of* Candy *with a very narrow Leaf.*

Siſyrinchium comes from two Greek Words, σὺς *ſus*, and ῥύγχος *roſtrum*; as if one ſhould ſay, a Sow's Snout; both becauſe of the ſhape of the Root, and becauſe the Hogs tear up the Earth with their ſnouts in order to come at the Root, of which they are very fond.

It contains abundance of eſſential Salt and Oil; and is carminative, and proper to allay and remove the Gripings of the Guts. But after the eating of this Root, the Body muſt be exerciſed with Leaping, in order to make it digeſt and operate.

TABLE CXCV.

GENUS VIII.

Gladiolus, CORN-FLAG

Corn-flag is a Plant with a monopetalous Lilly-flower A, ſhaped at bottom like a Funnel, ſpreading into two Lips, the upper one being imbricated, and the under one divided into five ſegments. The Empalement B, on which the Flower reſts, turns afterwards to an oblong Fruit C, which is divided into three Cells D, and full of roundiſh Seeds E, wrapt up in the Cover F. To theſe Marks muſt be added, a double fleſhy tuberous Root H, one of which G lies on the other K.

The Species of *Corn-flag* are,

1. Gladiolus maximus, Indicus, *C. B. Pin.* 41. *The greateſt* Indian *Corn-flag*, Gladiolus maximus Promontorii Bonæ Spei, flore rubro incarnato, *Suvert.*

This Species has but one Bulb (and not two, as in the common ſort) and that much larger and more plump, but plain and flat like the *Nux vomica.* The innermoſt Fleſh has a colour like the Dregs of Wine, and bites the Tongue extremely.

This Bulb is covered with many Coats, each of which is fringed with nervous Filaments drawn into themſelves, and woven as it were into a Net. The Leaves reſemble *common Flower de luce*, both in their ſize and ſhape; but differ in their Length, as in the *common Corn flag*. Among the Leaves breaks forth a *Thyrſus*, which is ſometimes ſingle, and ſometimes branched, round, brittle, ſmooth, without joints, and of a ſomewhat purpliſh black colour. The Buds of the Flowers are prettily ranged on both ſides, as in the *Hordeum Diſticum*; and ſtand on the top of the *Thyrſus* as it were in a ſcarlet ſpike. All theſe Buds do not blow at the ſame time; but ſome of them break forth long after the others, and then they bend gently like Little Horns, and form a ſinuated Pipe of a yellow colour; but the Rootſtalk by which the Pipe is joined to the

the Stalk is red, and is not diſcernible, unleſs you look very narrowly at it, being covered on both ſides with two dark green Leaves. While the top of this Tube or Pipe gapes, it is divided into ſix jaggs, and forms as many Leaves, of which three are blunt and longer than the reſt, and are of a bright Scarlet colour; but the other three are very ſhort and ſharp; of a purple colour on the outſide, and Saffron within, ſtriped with ſome Scarlet Lines. Now, they are ranged in this order: The uppermoſt is the broadeſt, and thoſe under it on both ſides very ſmall: In one word, the ſhort ones are intermixed with long ones. From the cavity of this Flower riſe four *Stamina*, which ſtretch along the boſom of the uppermoſt Leaf, tho' unequal in Length. The two underneath are the ſhorteſt; but the third is longer: Each of them is tipt with a purple Summit, which is ſplit at top, but marked at bottom with two Clay-coloured Lines. The fourth *Stamen* wants a Summit, and appears with three Furrows, like a Serpent's tongue.

This beautiful Species of *Corn-flag* was brought from the *Cape of Good Hope.*

2. Gladiolus major, Byzantinus, *C.B. Pin.* 41. *Greater Corn-flag of* Conſtantinople. Gladiolus Byzantinus, atro-purpureus, *Suvert.*

This differs from the *French Corn-flag* in the Largeneſs of all its parts, in its black purple Flowers, which are ranged on one ſide, and blow later than all the reſt, and in its more tender Root, which cannot ſo well bear the Cold.

3. Gladiolus floribus uno verſu diſpoſitis, major & procerior, flore purpuro-rubente, *C. B. Pin.* 41. *Larger and taller Corn-flag, with reddiſh purple flowers ranged on one ſide.* Gladiolus ſive Xiphion, J. B. 2. 701. Gladiolus, *Dod. Pempt.* 209.

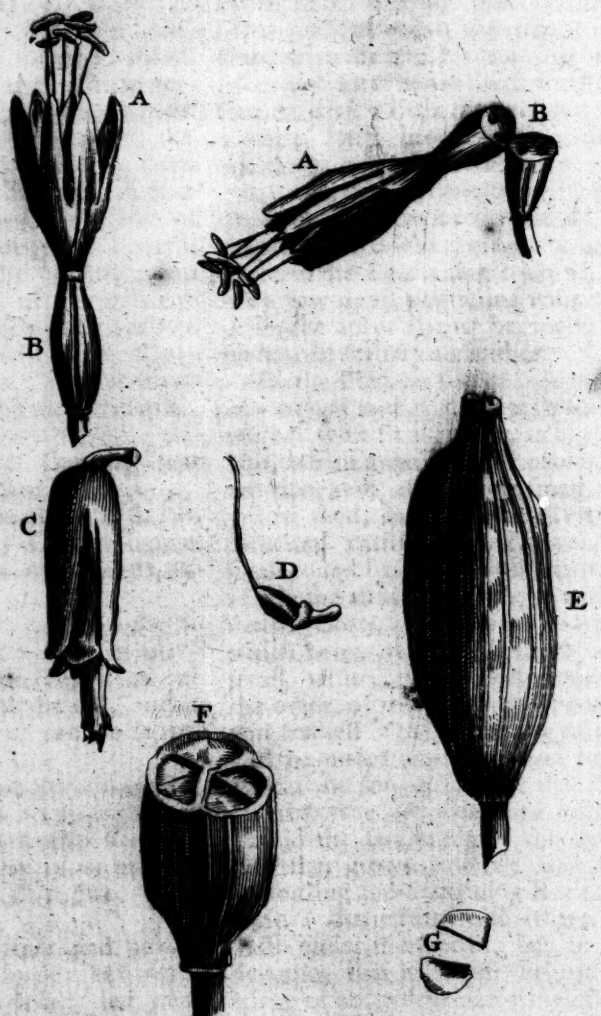
This puts forth a ſtreight and pointed Leaf, from which break forth other two or three, like thoſe of *Flower de luce*, but much narrower, channelled on both ſides, and inſerted into one another, as in *Iris*, and embracing a ſmooth, round, ruſhy ſtalk above a Cubit long; on the top of which ſit five, ſix or ſeven flowers, of a fine ſhape and colour, which blow when the Sun enters *Cancer*, being placed at ſome diſtance from each other, inclining to one part of the Stalk, and bending downwards. Theſe Flowers conſiſt of ſix Leaves above an inch long, which riſe at one place; of which four are above half an inch broad, of a Roſy colour, but much more beautifnl and freſh; and in the day time, when the Sun ſhines upon them, they as it were flame and blaze on the outſide, like blazing ſparks of Fire, and repreſent the figure of a deep Cup, with their Lips turning back. The other two Leaves are much ſmaller than the former, ſtick a little farther out, and have a white, long, broad ſpot in the middle, which is circumſcribed and terminated every way by a purple Line. Under the upper Leaf of the flower ſtands a *Stamen*, that is divided into three parts, and betwixt that and the Leaf a ſingle Chive. It flowers a few days, beginning underneath: For when the upper flower begins to blow, the under one ſhrinks and cloſes.

To the Flowers ſucceed Bags, which are of a round and ſomewhat oblong Figure, marked with ſmall Veins, as big as a Hazel-Nut, which gape in three places when they are ripe, and, and preſent ſmall, chaffy and yellow ſeed, in which there is a ſmall, reddiſh and cartilaginous Kernel. It has a ſmall, round bulbous Root, narrow at bottom, and broad above, and begirt with hairy and netted Coats, as it were with thongs; which being taken off, there appear two ſmall, white, fleſhy Bulbs one leaning on the other, of which the upper one is ſmalleſt and freſheſt in the beginning of the Spring, and the under one larger and broader, but flaccid and fungous: For the Bulb of the former year periſhes, and begins to turn flaccid the beginning of the Spring, when the other grows upon it; and ſo it has a dwindling and increaſing Root at the ſame time. Sometimes alſo there is a third Bulb under the ſecond, but ſo flaccid and fungous, that it is left behind in the digging, as not worth taking notice of. While the Plant flowers, the upper and ſmaller Bulb increaſes, and gets the better of the lower one, both in ſolidity and quality: For when the Flower begins to fade, it becomes as thick as ones finger, and acquires a globular figure, and puts forth ſmall white Fibres from the bottom of the under

Bulb,


15
65
OCT

Aloe.



Bulb. The Root has a more remarkable taſte than any other part of the Plant, *viz.* ſweet and ſomewhat acrid: For it leaves in the mouth for ſome time an Acrimony that burns the tongue and jaws a little, and makes the water come. *J. Bauhinus* ſays, the Flowers and the Leaves do the ſame.

This is commonly found in Corn-fields in hot Countries. Mr. *Ray* found it in great plenty about *Leghorn* in *Italy*; and it grows every where among the Corn about *Montpelier*. In *Italy* and about *Montpelier* it flowers in *April* and *May*; but not before *June* and *July* in colder Countries.

4. Gladiolus floribus uno verſu diſpoſitis, major & procerior, flore candicante, C. B. *Pin.* 41. *Greater and taller Corn-flag, with whitiſh flowers ranged all on one ſide.* Gladiolus flore albo, *Suvert.* 42.

5. Gladiolus carnei coloris. *Fleſh-coloured Corn-flag.*

6. Gladiolus floribus uno verſu diſpoſitis, minor & humilior, *C. B. Pin.* 41. *Smaller and lower Corn-flag, with flowers ranged on one ſide.*

7. Gladiolus floribus uno verſu diſpoſitis, minor, *C. B. Pin.* 41. *Smaller Corn-flag, with flowers all ranged on one ſide.*

It is ſmaller than the third Species, having flowers of the ſame colour, but leſſer, leaning all one way on a ſlender ſtalk a foot long. The Leaves are likewiſe ſmaller by one half. The Root is like that of *Spaniſh Nut*, or Small *Corn-flag*.

8. Gladiolus minor, floribus uno verſu diſpoſitis, incarnatis, *H. L. Bat.* *Smaller Corn-flag with Carnation-Leaves looking all one way.*

9. Gladiolus utrinque floridus, *C. B. Pin.* 41. *Corn-flag with red flowers on both ſides.* Gladiolus Italicus, purpuro-violaceus, *Suvert.*

10. Gladiolus utrinque floridus, flore rubro, *C. B. Pin.* 41. *Corn-flag with red flowers on both ſides.* Gladiolus Italicus, flore rubro, *Eyſt.*

11. Gladiolus utrinque floridus, floribus albis, *H. R. Monſp.* *Corn-flag with white flowers on both ſides.*

12. Gladiolus anguſto, gramineo folio, *C. B. Pin.* 41. *Prodr.* 26. *Cornflag with a narrow Graſs Leaf.*

13. Gladiolus Africanus, folio gramineo, floribus carneis maculam rhomboideam inſcriptis, uno verſu poſitis, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 127. African *Corn flag, with a Graſſy Leaf, and Fleſh-coloured Flowers, marked with a purple Rhomboid Spot, ranged all on one ſide.*

This Genus is called *Gladiolus* from the form of the Leaves, which do ſomewhat reſemble a Sword in ſhape.

TABLE CXCVI.

GENUS IX.

Aloe, ALOES.

ALOES is a Plant with a monopetalous *Lilly*-flower A,C, which is joined as it were like Boards, and cut into ſix ſegments; whoſe Empalement B in ſome Species, but in others the Pointal D, turns to an oblong Fruit E, which is commonly Cylindrical, divided into three Cells F, and full of plain, and as it were ſemicircular Seeds G.

The Species of *Aloes* are,

1. Aloe vulgaris, *C.B.Pin.* 286. *Common Aloes.* Aloe, J. B. 2. 696. *Dod. Pempt.* 359.

This is the *Aloe vulgaris, ſive ſempervivum marinum* Ger. & Park.

It puts forth many Leaves at the Root, which are ranged in a Circle, embracing one another below, oblong and ſucculent, a finger thick, of a pale green colour, dented with ſtiff teeth, ending in a Point; of which with us the outer ones bend a little downwards, but are upright in their native ſoil, being perpetually green; ſo that when they are put up in hot Houſes, during the Winter-Months, they do not wither or fade, having no bitter taſte, but rather a cooling one, both with us, and in their native ſoil. In the midſt of the Leaves there riſes a thick ſtalk, which is divided into two or three branches, being a foot and half, or

two

two foot high, bearing from the middle to the top, many flowers ſhaped like Flaggons, bending or hanging downwards, whitiſh with us, but yellowiſh in hot Countries, and divided into ſix jaggs at the borders. To theſe ſucceeds the Seed, which is ſhut up in Husks like thoſe of *Aſphodel.* The Root is thick, a foot long, ſpreading into thick fibres, and putting forth ſmall ones at the ſides. The Stalk retains the Veſtiges or Marks of the fallen Leaves, as in *Colewort.*

It grows commonly on the Houſes and Walls both in *Sicily* and *Malta.* *Cluſius* obſerved it in *Spain.*

2. Aloe vera, coſtâ ſpinoſâ, *Munt.* Hiſt. 310. *True Aloee with a prickly Rib.* Aloe Africana, foliis erectis, ſuperficie muricatis, *Pluk. Phytog.* Tab. 129. Fig. 2.

3. Aloe ſuccotrina, anguſtifolia, ſpinoſa, flore purpureo, *Breyn. Prodr.* 2. *H. Amſtel. in fol.* 91. *Narrow-leaved, prickly Aloes of* Socotra, *with a purple flower.* Aloe Americana, Ananæ folio, floribus ſuave-rubentibus, *Pluk. Phytog.* Tab. 240. Fig. 4.

This Species has a tuberous Root, which is covered with an Aſh-coloured Bark, and puts forth dark green Leaves, which are a foot and half long, narrow, thick and ſucculent, ending in a Point, and armed with ſmall, pale, thick-ſet and ſoft Prickles.

In the midſt of theſe riſes a round, ſmooth *Thyrſus* or Stalk, which is a foot and half long and better, cloathed at top with brown Leaves, and is adorned with very thick-ſet ſpiked flowers, conſiſting of ſix faint, purple, bending Leaves, which blow ſucceſſively from the bottom to the top: Theſe Leaves grow together at the bottom, among which riſe ſome reddiſh *Stamina,* which peep out above the flowers. When theſe are paſt, they are ſucceeded by triangular Seed-veſſels. When the Stalk periſhes, new ſhoots or buds riſe from the ſides of the Plant, which multiplying, there come forth ſeveral *Thyrſi* at the ſame time. In a warm place it will flower in the Month of *February*; otherwiſe it flowers later. It bears a ſharp Winter very well.

The Juice of this is better, and has a more agreeable ſmell than that of the *common Aloes,* agreeing with the true *Aloes Succotrina.*

4. Aloe folio in oblongum aculeum abeunte, C. B. *Pin.* 286. *Aloes with a Leaf ending in an oblong Prickle.* Aloe Americana, J. B. 3. 701. Aloe ex America, *Dod. Pempt.* 359. Aloe Americana florida, *Ald. H. Farneſ.* 94.

This Species has many Leaves as high as a Man, of a deep green colour, which ſeems to be ſtrewed with ſomething of an Aſh colour, as in the Leaves of ſome *Tulips,* three or four fingers thick at bottom, and ſmooth, ſomewhot keeled, very broad, and embracing one another, like the Leaves of *common Aloes* or *Aſphodel,* ending gradually in a Point, which is nothing elſe but a Prickle, which is brown and thick, ſometimes an inch and half long, and ſo firm, that the *Americans* uſe it inſtead of an Awl, and point their Arrows with it inſtead of Steel: The ſides of the Leaves are thinner and furniſhed with Prickles of the ſame colour, but ſhorter, having a broad bottom, and crooked, as in the *Rhamnus tertius.* The Leaves are fibrous within, and full of juice, but not bitter. In the midſt of them riſes a Stalk as thick as one's Arm, and as long as a ſhort Spear: The Root is thick, long and crooked, and as as it were jointed, from which Joints come forth other Plants alternately at the ſides, as the Germs or Buds are ranged at the Joints of Reeds.

Sometimes this Plant ſends up a prodigious great Stalk in a very ſhort ſpace of time.

James Fontaine, in a Letter to *Blaſius,* Governour of *Avignon,* writes concerning a certain *Aloes* cultivated in the Garden of Mr. *Doins* at *Avignon,* which was ſuppoſed to have been there an hundred Years, and had not yet bore flowers: A Stalk began to riſe, ſays he, on the ninth Day of *May* 1599, which in forty five Days grew thirty two Palms high. From the middle of this Stalk to the top of it put forth twenty nine Branches or Shoots, formed in the ſame manner as the Branches of Candleſticks hung up in great Hall or Churches, ſtreight at firſt, and then turning up; on the very

top

top of which ſprang many not unlike the of *Yellow Aſphodel*, to which on the upper part adhered Flowers of a *Saffron* colour, being of the ſame ſize of the flowers of *Roſes* that adhere to Capillaments.

Peter Borelli writes, that a certain *Aloe* having remained a long time without a Stalk, it broke forth at laſt with a great Noiſe, and the whole Plant was turned into Stalk; and that it grew ſo very large, to the aſtoniſhment of all that beheld it, that it equall'd a moderate Oak, and acquir'd the height of 30 Palms, and the thickneſs of ones thigh, being bedeckt with flowers at top: And, which is more amazing, it arrived at that bigneſs in four or five days, ſo that you might plainly ſee it growing with your Eyes. Such a thing was lately ſeen at *Montpelier*, &c.

Mr *Ray* ſaw eight or ten Plants of this kind, on the 20th of *Auguſt* 1663, in the Duke of *Bavaria*'s Gardens at *Munich*, which had already produced Stalks as tall as a Spear, and as thick as ones Arm, loaded with many Flowers at top, which iſſued from the Stalk, almoſt in the ſame manner as is deſcribed by *James Fontaine*, but not yet quite blown: But the Gardiner told him nothing of the prodigious Eruption of the Stalks with a thundering noiſe, nor of their very ſudden growth. 'Tis true, the Stalk will ſhoot up to that height, and grow to that thickneſs, that it will appear as a large Tree, in the ſpace of one Summer, or half a year; but this will neither ſeem prodigious nor incredible, if you conſider the Largeneſs of the Leaves and the reſt of the Plant. And therefore theſe Authors labour to no purpoſe to find out the reaſon of this *Phænomenon*. The flowers conſiſt of ſix Leaves; and the Seed is contained in 3 Cells.

5. Aloe Americana, folio in oblongum aculeum, abeunte, minor, *Prodr. Par. Bat. Smaller American Aloes, with a Leaf ending in an oblong prickle.*

6. Aloe Americana, ex vera Cruce, foliis latioribus, glaucis, *H. Beaumont. American Aloes from* Vera Cruz, *with broad grey Leaves.*

This has a brown Root that is ſeldom thicker than a Gooſe-Quill, and furniſhed with many fibres, which are whitiſh at firſt. The Leaves embrace one another at bottom, and then part from one another and ſpread, being two foot long, and two inches and a half broad, and ending in a purpliſh Prickle, which is very large and ſtrong for the length of the Leaves. The Leaves are guarded with prickles on the edges, and are of a very grey colour, and ſtrewed over as it were with white Dew; ſo that they will keep the Mark of your finger a good while after you have touch'd them: They are ſaltiſh to the taſte. *Commelin* ſays, it had not yet flowered in their Garden at *Amſterdam*, and therefore they propagated it by ſhoots.

7. Aloe Americana, ſobolifera, *H. L. Bat. Prolifick American Aloes.*

8. Aloe Africana ſobolifera, ſpinis paucioribus, *Prodr. Par. Bat. Prolifick American Aloes with few prickles.*

9. Aloe Americana ſobolifera, foliis elegantèr variegatis, *Prodr. Par. Bat. Prolifick American Aloes with Leaves beautifully variegated.* Aloe Americana, foliis ex albo & viridi eleganter variegatis, *H. Beaumont.*

10. Aloe Americana, foliis erectis, aculeis robuſtiſſimis armatis, *Prodr. Par. Bat. American Aloes with ſtreight Leaves armed with very ſtrong prickles.*

11. Aloe Americana, lævis, latiſſimo folio ſplendente, *Cat. H. Amſtel. Smooth American Aloes with a very broad ſhining Leaf.*

12. Aloe Americana, Surinamenſis, foliis latioribus, lucidis, ſerratis, *H. Beaumont. American Aloes of* Surinam, *with broad, ſhining jagged Leaves.*

13. Aloe Americana minor, foliis per margines frequentiſſimis & molliuſculis ſpinis armatis, *H. L. Bat.* 16. *Small American Aloes, with Leaves guarded at the edges with very thick-ſet and ſoft prickles.* Aloe vera, minor, *Munt. Aloed.* p. 2.

This differs from the Firſt Species in its Leaves, which ſtand more upright, and are hardly above a foot high in *Holland*, nor above a fingers breadth at the middle, ending in a ſharp Point; not of an Aſh or whitiſh colour, as in that, but of a deep

green colour; not furniſhed with ſo many and ſo large white ſpots on both ſides, but only with a few ſmall ones, and theſe placed by one another at the very point, but not ſhining; and furniſhed on both ſides with many little thick prickles, with a broad bottom, of a pale white colour, little or nothing pungent but ſoft, and much cloſer ſet than in the Firſt Species, elſe very much like them. *Munting* did not ſee it in flower.

14. Aloe Braſilienſis, Caraguata dicta, *Raii* Hiſt. 1199. Margrave's Braſilian *Aloes called* Caraguata.

In the Root it agrees with the *American Aloes* of *Dodonæus*, and in the Leaves with the *common Aloes*, *viz.* from a thick ſhort Root riſe twenty or more thick, ſucculent or pointed Leaves, dented or prickly on both edges, one or two foot long, of a pale green colour, and ſtrewed on both ſides with grey ſpots. Among the Leaves riſes a Stalk 3 or 4 foot high, and divided into two branches, each of which ſuſtains a ſpike of yellow flowers: Now each flower is hollow, as long as ones finger, cut at the brim into ſix ſegments, containing as many *Stamina* tipt with yellow Summits. Every flower ſtands on its own ſhort footſtalk, and when it blows hangs down; but whilſt it is yet ſhut, it ſtands up at the ſides. It has no ſmell.

Some who have given us accounts of the *Indies*, ſuppoſe that *Ambergreeſe* is the concrete Juice of a certain *Caraguata*, *Manguey* or *Meth*, that grows in great plenty on Stones and Rocks; which being carried away by the force of the Sea, or by Fiſhes, is driven from one Place to another, and ſo coagulates, and ſometimes gathers into a great Maſs, by the Coaleſcence of ſeveral Parts. Dr. *Tancred Robinſon* ſays, that Dr. *Topham* obſerved in this ſucculent Plant a certain thick, viſcous and bituminous Subſtance very like *Ambergreeſe*.

15. Caraguata ſecunda, *Margrav. lib.* 2. *cap.* 16. *A ſecond* Caraguata, *or* Braſilian *Aloes*.

From a thready Root founded on the Stump or Branches of Trees, riſe nine, ten or more Leaves, from one to five foot long, and as thick as the Leaves of *Nana*, three or four fingers broad, and hollow like a Canal, and dented round the edges with ſharp, brown, upright prickles. In the midſt of theſe Leaves riſes a whitiſh round Stalk, as thick as ones little finger, about two foot long, ligneous and full of Pith, on which are ſet heads in pairs, but generally five at the top, ſhaped like *Artichoaks*, as big as *Walnuts*, conſiſting of thick prickly Leaves of a beautiful *Carnation* colour.

16. Aloe Braſilienſis Caraguata Guacu dicta Margravii, *Raii* Hiſt. 1199. Braſilian *Aloes called* Caraguata Guacu.

This is a larger Species; from whoſe gravelly Root, which is very like an *Onion* both in ſize, figure and colour, and has many Filaments at bottom, at firſt riſe three, four or five thick, ſucculent, green, hollow Leaves; then there riſe more, ſhaped like a very acute Triangle, and very upright, growing in a Circle, being, eight, ten or fifteen foot long, and a foot broad, pointed at top, and guarded underneath at the ſides by ſharp reddiſh dents. From one Root riſe 30 or 40 Leaves. In the midſt of the Leaves, when the Plant is come to a good growth, riſes a Stalk or Trunk as thick as a Man's thigh, upright, ſpungey or ſoft, furniſhed with ſmall triangular Leaves, and about eighteen or twenty foot long. At top it ſpreads into tender branches like a Tree, and theſe branches are again divided into other branches, which bear many Conical Husks almoſt as long as ones finger, which open and preſent a flower compoſed of five Leaves of a greeniſh yellow colour, and as large as the flowers of *Ibabiraba*, with ſome little *Stamina* in the middle, the flower is ſhaped like a Star. This plant riſes very high in a little time.

Of the Leaves of this Plant may be made excellent Cloth, far exceeding Linnen for goodneſs. From the Subſtance of the Conical Husks before they open into flowers, may be drawn white Threads like Cotton. The freſh Roots or Leaves of this Plant bruiſed and put into Water, will preſently kill Fiſhes, and make them ſwim on the ſurface; ſo that you may take them up with your hand. The dried Wood burns like a Torch; and you may make Fire by rubbing a piece of hard Wood againſt it.

17. Aloe

17. Aloe Africana, foliis planis, conjugatis, verrucoſis, caule & flore Corallii colore, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 131. African *Aloe with plain conjugated, furrowed, warty Leaves, and a Stalk and Flower of a Coral colour.*

18. Aloe Africana, foliis longis, conjugatis, ſupra cavis, margaritiferis, flore rubro, elegantiſſima, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 131. *A moſt beautiful* African *Aloe with long conjugated Leaves, hollow above, adorned with Pearls and a red Flower.*

19. Aloe Africana, minima, atro-viridis, ſpinis herbaceis numeroſis ornata, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 131. *The ſmalleſt dark green* African *Aloe adorned with numerous, herbaceous prickles.*

Both the *Greeks* and *Latins*, as well as the Druggiſts, call not only the Herb it ſelf *Aloes*, but likewiſe the thickened Juice. Now it ſeems to be called *Aloe*, becauſe commonly it grows near the Sea. The Moderns call it *Sempervivum*, and *Sempervivum marinum*; becauſe it continues long green, and in all its Strength and Verdure, as the *Evergreens* do.

Becauſe *Aloes* is very much uſed in Phyſick, and has been much celebrated as well by the Antients as by the Moderns; I ſhall here preſent the Reader with a more compleat and full Account of it from the moſt curious and induſtrious Authors that he can poſſibly meet with any where elſe: And firſt, I ſhall begin with *Pomet*'s Account of it, as you have it in his *Hiſtory of Drugs*; which is as follows:

Aloes is a Plant that is of a larger or ſmaller ſize, according to the Soil and Climate it meets with; which has given occaſion to ſome to ſay, that it riſes as high as ſome of our talleſt Trees; which is not altogether falſe: For there is found in *Spain*, eſpecially on the Mountains of *Sirna Morena*, *Aloes*-Plants of an exceſſive height; the Leaves whereof are ſo thick, hard and ſharp, that ſome of them will ſaw a Man aſunder. In the midſt of the Leaves riſes a Stalk that bears white Seed extremely light, and ſemicircular.

I ſhall not ſpend time in relating what a great many Authors have written concerning the *Aloes*-Plant; that it flowers not in an hundred Years; and that when the flowers blow, they make a great noiſe, which is entirely falſe; Since we have ſeen the *Aloes*-Plant blow ſeveral times in the Royal Garden at *Paris*; and when the flower opens, it is done without any noiſe, or at leaſt, ſo ſmall, that 'tis hard to diſcern it. And it is eaſie for me to prove what I advance, from theſe Words in the *Hortus Regius Pariſienſis*, Page 1. *Floruit in Horto Regio Anno* 1663 *&* 1664, *quod ignotum hactenus fuerat Lutetiæ, idque nullo ſtrepitu, nulla ſubitanea floris eruptione, ut perperam multi fabulantur. It flowered in the Royal Garden in the Years* 1663 *and* 1664, *which it was never known to have done before in* Paris, *and that without any Noiſe or ſudden Eruption of the Flower, as many have ſenſeleſly given out.* I ſhall only ſay, that abundance of People were ſurprized, that I ſhould affirm, *Aloes* produced its Fruit in Cluſters. But what I advance, anſwers to the Cut given me by Mr. *Tournefort*, who gathered the ſame from a Plant he met with in *Spain*. He had beſides in his hands, about half an Ell of Lace four fingers deep, and of a reddiſh colour, which was made of the Silk drawn from the Leaves of this Plant.

At preſent we ſell three ſorts of *Aloes*, according as they are finer or coarſer; and likewiſe in regard to the Places whence they come, and where they are made. The fineſt or pureſt is the *Succotrine Aloes*, which is ſo called, either becauſe *Aloes* is a concrete Juice, which in Latin they call *Succus concretus*; or becauſe the beſt comes from *Succotora* or *Socotra*, in or near *Moco* in the *Eaſt Indies*. The Inhabitants of that Iſland draw this Juice from the Root of the Plant; and after it has ſetled, they pour it off by Inclination, into a Veſſel able to bear the Fire: And when it is reduced to an Extract, they put it into very fine Bladders for the Conveniency of Carriage; and in that condition it will keep a long time, as we find by experience.

Chuſe the fineſt, cleareſt and ſmootheſt *Aloes*, which when broken appears tranſparent, and being powdered is of fine golden yellow colour, of a bitter taſte and without ſmell. The ſmalleſt, thinneſt and lighteſt Bladders are accounted the beſt. The Succotrine kind is ſaid to be fit for medicinal uſe without any other Preparation; but the following Extracts are much gentler, and more proper for all the intentions of Phyſick. Diſſolve the pureſt *Aloes* in the Juice of *Roſes* or *Violets*; then ſtrein and coagulate with a gentle Fire, to the Conſiſtence of an Extract or Pill, which is called the *Frankfort* or *Angelick Pill*; the latter of which Names is very incongruous; becauſe the *Angelick Pill* is a Compoſition of ſeveral Ingredients mixed together, of which *Aloes* is indeed the Baſis.

Jo. Bauhinus delivers the Method of collecting the three kinds of *Aloes*, diſtinguiſhed into Succotrine, Hepatick and Caballine or *Horſe-Aloes*, after the following manner: They take the Herb called *Aloes*, cut it in pieces, bruiſe and preſs the Juice out of it, which they put up into a long round Veſſel, letting it ſtand for the ſpace of 25 days: In the mean while they take care to clear off the uſeleſs ſcum, and throw it away; as alſo the upper part of the Juice, till ſuch time as ſome difference appears in its Colour and Conſiſtence. The purer part of this Juice being concreted, is called *Succotrine Aloes*; the remaining part of it being of a little darker colour, is called *Hepatick Aloes*; and from the Dregs or Setlings of it is made that ſort, called *Caballine* or *Horſe-Aloes*.

At *Paris*, in the beginning of the Spring they obtain a moſt pure *Aloes*, by cutting off the Leaves of the *common Aloes*, and hanging them up by a ſmall Thread, and then putting a Diſh or Platter under them, into which will drop a yellowiſh and exceeding bitter Juice; which afterwards coagulates into a pure and clean ſort of *Aloes*, which looſens the Belly, deſtroys Worms and ſubdues a preternatural Acid. It likewiſe removes Putrefaction, or prevents it, being given in ſubſtance from half a Dram to two Scruples. It is alſo good in Obſtructions of the Womb, and the Green-Sickneſs, and particularly prevalent in recovering a dejected and languiſhing Appetite.

Aloes is ſeldom or never preſcribed in Potion, by reaſon of its intenſe bitterneſs; but it is often preſcribed in Pills, being the Baſis of all, or moſt of thoſe purging Pills to be met with in Authors and Diſpenſatories. In the City of *Goa*, as *Garcias* relates, they give *Aloes* well bruiſed and mixed with Milk, to ſuch as are afflicted with Ulcers in their Kidneys or Bladder, and void purulent Urine; by which means they are cured in a little time. You muſt forbear giving *Aloes*, or any Medicine containing *Aloes*, to ſuch as are ſubject to the bleeding Piles, and the overflowing of the Monthly Terms; as alſo to ſuch as are ſubject to ſpitting or vomiting of Blood, and Women with Child, unleſs it be firſt corrected as hereafter taught. But on the other hand, it may be given properly and ſucceſsfully enough to Perſons ſubject to Melancholy, the Jaundice, and other Diſtempers where the firſt Paſſages are tainted with vicious Crudities.

Aloes conſiſts of two Parts or different Subſtances, whereof the one is ſaline, or a ſaltiſh Subſtance; the other ſulphureous: The ſaltiſh part is diſſolved by watry Menſtrua, ſuch as common Water, diſtilled Waters, and the Juices of Plants. The ſulphureous part is diſſolved by Spirit of Wine or any other inflammable Liquor: They commonly make uſe of the Juice of *Roſes* or *Violets* to diſſolve it in; but it is far better in fair Water: For by that means the ſaline part is wholly ſeparated from the groſs ſulphureous part, which is viſcous and like a Jelly; nay, it appears to be nothing elſe but the groſſer part of the Jelly of the Leaves mentioned before. This groſs Subſtance adhering too cloſely to the Inteſtines, is apt to produce a fruitleſs deſire of going to Stool, commonly termed a *Teneſmus*, and ſometimes bloody Stools: For by its opening the Mouths of the Arteries anſwering to the Hæmorrhoidal Veins, the Blood is poured forth. Therefore its Extract prepared with Water is a great deal better than the crude *Aloes*, and more advantageous and proper than the *Roſe-Aloes*, &c.

Some

Some prescribe *Aloes* toasted; by which means it is deprived of its harsh Sulphur. This has been found by experience to be very helpful in all sorts of Hemorrhages or Fluxes of Blood. When *Aloes* is dissolved in the Juices or Decoctions of Plants, it is called the *Insuccation of Aloes*, or *Aloes insuccated*. Wherefore according to the different Intention of the Physitian, it may be dissolved in *Asarabacca*, Infusion of *Sena*, or the Tincture of *Scammony* or *Jalap*, that its purging Quality may be increased. By a Chymical Resolution, *Aloes* afford a large quantity of Oil, but a very inconsiderable quantity of urinous Spiritt

Of Hepatick Aloes, *by the same Author.*

Within these few Years last past, we have brought us from the *American* Islands, a thick Juice, which the *French* make from the Root and Leaves of the *West India Aloes*. This Aloes is brought in Gourds or Calabashes of different sizes and weight; that is to say, from two to an hundred pounds and more, which is very extraordinary: Yet I have been satisfied of the truth of this by those who have seen Gourds of this Aloes of an hundred and two hundred pounds weight.

Chuse such as is of the colour of a Liver, from which it takes its Name of Hepatick Aloes, from the Greek and Latin Word *Hepar*, which signifies a Liver. Of this there are two sorts; the *Hepatick*, properly so called, and the *Caballine*. The Hepatick is the finer of the two, and is given both to Men and Horses. It is of a light Liver-colour, fine and clear, and not very fetid in smell. The Caballine is the coarser sort, being black, difficult to be broken, and frequently adulterated: This is Horse-Aloes, and ought not to be given to Men: And the common Hepatick Aloes, which is sold in our Shops, is scarce any thing else but the Caballine, of a strong and fetid scent, and very coarse. Besides this, is the *Barbadoes* or *West India Aloes*, which is of a fetid smell, but much finer, and brought over in Gourds, Pots and Casks; that in Gourds is the best and finest; that in Pots indifferent, but not so good as the other; but that in Casks is moist, and the worst of all. Thus far *Pomet*. Let us now hear *Lemery*.

Aloes, says he, is a thick or concreted Juice of a Plant, called by the same Name, that grows of several sizes, according to the Soil and Climate it meets with. We find it in *Spain* and several other hot Countries, and some of those Plants equal large Trees both in height and thickness. The Root is of the shape of a Stake fixed in the ground; the whole Plant is extremely bitter, and grows in the Southern Climes, such as *Ægypt*, *Arabia*, *Spain* and *America*.

Some Naturalists have affirmed, that the Plant *Aloes* did not flower but from one hundred years to another; that when the flower opened or blowed, it made a Report like a Musquet, and that then the Stalk rose all at once, and grew prodigiously in a little time: But this Opinion has not been confirmed in the Royal Garden at *Paris*; [nor any where else;] on the contrary, we have seen the Aloes flower there, without any such Prodigy happening: But it may be said, that tho' this does not happen in our temperate Climate; yet it may heppen in larger sorts of Aloes, and in warmer Countries: To which I answer, that we have neither Appearances, nor sufficient proofs concerning this pretended Fact, to give credit to it.

Aloes is divided into three kinds; *Succotrine*, *Hepatick* and *Caballine* Aloes.

The first is called in Latin, *Aloes Soccotorina vel Succotrina*; because formerly great quantities of it were brought from the Isle of *Soccotra*, which is the finest and best of all. It is clear, of a brown and black colour, shining on the outside, of an Orange-colour within, brittle, resinous, pretty light, very bitter to the Taste, of a disagreeable Smell, and yellow when powdered. It is drawn out in a Liquor by Incisions made in the Plant, which is afterwards set in the Sun to thicken.

The ſecond is called in Latin *Aloes Hepatica*; becauſe when it is broke, it has a Liver-colour: It differs from the *Succotrine* in nothing, but in its being of a darker colour: But People commonly confound theſe two ſorts of Aloes, and take the one for the other.

The third is called in Latin *Aloe Caballina*; becauſe it is hardly ever uſed but for Diſtempers of Horſes. This is the coarſeſt, the moſt earthy, and the worſt of all. In order to get this, you brav the Plant, and preſs out the Juice of it; then you ſet that Juice in the Sun, or on the Fire, till it acquire a ſolid conſiſtency. It is very black, compact and heavy.

Aloes contains abundance of Oil and Eſſential Salt.

It is very purgative, rarifies the Blood, provokes the Monthly Diſcharges and Hemorrhoids, purges and ſtrengthens the Stomach, provided you take it after having eat: For if you take it on an empty Stomach, it will give you ſevere Pains and Gripings, and purge but very little. It is proper to kill Worms, and carry them off by Stool: It cleanſes, dries and conſolidates Wounds; it attenuates and diſſolves phlegmatick and tough Humours, and reſiſts Corruption, being applied externally.

The Maſs is made up of a watry and a reſinous part: The purgative Faculty reſides in the watry part: The reſinous part is of no uſe for this purpoſe, but rather of bad conſequence, being that which cauſes Gripes. For this reaſon 'tis always waſhed or cleanſed before 'tis uſed, and then it may be taken with eaſe and ſafety.

This you muſt carefully obſerve, That *Aloes* is not to be given too often, nor in too great quantity, leſt it fret the Stomach and Bowels; nor to ſuch as are troubled much with a flux either of the Womb or Belly, or ſuch as have a Dyſentery, or Women with Child; nor to ſuch as are hectical, or have burning Fevers, or are of a hot and dry habit of Body, or who are emaciated, lean and waſted away; nor to Children of thin, hot and dry Conſtitutions, eſdacially in hot weather, when the Air is extremely dry.

That inſpiſſated Juice, commonly known by the name of *Alocs*, is got from the Leaves of this Plant in the Iſland of *Socotra*, in ſome Provinces of *Perſia* and the *Eaſt Indies*, from whence it is brought to theſe parts. Formerly it was believed, that it wou'd not yield ſuch a Juice in *Italy*, where it both grows wild, and thrives well when planted; becauſe of the difference of the Climate and Soil. But the moſt ingenious *Fabius Columna* hath publiſhed the Method by him invented of drawing out the Juice, in his *Hiſtory of Rare Plants*; which is this:

Having placed a broad Earthen glazed Diſh, he hung over it the Leaves pulled up from the very Roots, and let the yellow Juice (which he obſerved was contained only in the Veins) deſcend and fall down by Drops, and at laſt ſqueezed the Leaves downwards with his hand, and ſcraped off that which ſtuck to the ſides of the Leaves. Having therefore got abundance of Juice from many Leaves, he ſet that Veſſel three Days in the Sun; and having every day ſcraped off that hard part which ſtuck to the ſides of the Diſh (for immediately a little ſticks) and mix'd with a more liquid part, and that ſeveral times in a day; and having put up the Veſſel in the Night-time, the next day he found all the Juice to be concreted and friable. When it begins to thicken, ſays he, it is of a reddiſh Orange-colour; but when it is actually concreted, it becomes more dark and blackiſh, and acquires a ſort of dark red colour, like congeal'd Blood, or rather very like a Liver, being pellucid, ſmooth, of a heavy aromatick ſmell, and a very bitter and abominable taſte. And what is very ſtrange, is, that if you but touch it with your hand, the Air will be infected with its Vapour, and you will find your Throat bitter, as if you had ſwallowed ſome of the Juice. This Juice, as *Dioſcorides* obſerves, having been very well dry'd and rubb'd betwixt your fingers, may be eaſily reduced to the ſmalleſt Duſt; and being infuſed in Water, it preſently melts, is diſſolved, and becomes of an Orange-colour, as it was before its Concretion.

This

This had all the Marks of the beſt ſort of Aloes; and, compared with the choiceſt *Succotrine Aloes* of the Shops, it ſeemed to excel it; and that it had the ſame Virtues, and anſwered the ſame ends in Phyſick, *Columna* learned by experience. This being ſo, it ſeems probable that Aloes is obtained from the Leaves of this Plant, in the Eaſtern Countries, either after this or ſome ſuch method; and not by cutting the Leaves in pieces, and then preſſing the Juice out of them, in the manner deſcribed by *J. Bauhinus*: For the taſte of the Leaves is not at all bitter, but rather gently cooling. And *Columna* tells us, that by cutting either the Leaves or the Root, you get no bitter Juice, but rather a ſort of mucous Subſtance, which is perfectly inſipid.

The method of gathering it, as communicated to Mr. *Ray* by Dr. *Palmer*, from the Dictates of Profeſſor *Herman*, is as follows.

From the Leaves plucked up by the Roots, and gently ſqueezed either with your Hand or an Inſtrument, the Juice drops into a receiving Veſſel. The thick and groſs parts ſubſide in the Night-time [afterwards they expoſe it to the Sun;] but the reſt ſwim above. Next day they pour it into another Veſſel, and ſet it in the Sun, that ſo it may thicken and dry; at which time it acquires a dark red or brown colour, which is the *Aloe Succotrina* of the Shops. But the coarſe part which remains behind, is pour'd out into another Veſſel, and ſet in the Sun, that ſo it may acquire a Liver-colour, and is called *Hepatick Aloes*. And the groſſeſt part of all is called *Caballine Aloes*. The Juice that drops from the Leaves obliquely cut, has a golden colour.

This Method is agreeable to that above found out by *Columna*.

We are of opinion, that Aloes flows from an Opening or Inciſion made in the Leaves: For Aloes ſeems to be the proper and eſſential Juice of the Plant, analogous to Blood, contained in the larger Veſſels, and exalted by Coction into a Quinteſſence, as they call it, in which conſiſts the whole ſtrength and vigour of the Plant, as ſuch; and not that crude and limpid Juice, which is in the Fibres and Parenchyme of the Leaves. Now this Juice inſpiſſates or thickens by the heat of the Sun. This Opinion is confirmed by the Authority of *Pliny*.

Beſide, a purgative Aloes contains a drying and warming Virtue; it opens Obſtructions, clears the paſſages, and purges bilious and pituitous Humours.

Aloes is almoſt the only Medicine that opens the Belly, and ſtrengthens the Stomach, and at the ſame time does no injury by any contrary quality. *Galen*, *Plin.* &c.

C. Hoffman ſays, this Medicine wants to be corrected: For it is, ſays he, a Purgative, properly ſo called; by which alone it carries ſomething along with it contrary to Nature, which, while we endeavour to correct by *Maſtick*, *Saffron* and *Cinnamon*, we tacitly own its fault. The more Aloes is waſh'd, it ſtrengthens the Stomach; the leſs it is waſhed, it purges: For together with the Impurities, are carried off ſome fiery and acrid Particles, which would otherwiſe vellicate and fret the Stomach.

That the frequent uſe of Aloes, ſays *Fuchſius*, opens the hemorrhoidal Veins, I have obſerved a thouſand times; and of an hundred of thoſe who uſe Aloes for a Purge, you will ſee ninety troubled with a Flux of the Hemorrhoids; and again find thoſe Veins ſhut, upon forbearing the uſe of it. That it opens the Orifices of the Veins is beyond all diſpute; and is therefore to be carefully avoided by ſuch as are ſubject to Hemorrhages of the Noſe, Belly or Womb; and therefore it is hurtful to Women with Child. *Tho. Bartholinus* gives an inſtance of one that piſſed Blood, by uſing too much Aloes, *Act. Med. ann.* 1673. *Obſ.* 64. But you will ſay, it is a powerful Aſtringent. It is ſo, applied outwardly. For a Medicine's producing a certain effect externally, is no reaſon why it ſhould produce the ſame effect internally.

Aloes kills and expels Worms in the Guts; and mixed with Vinegar and Ox-Gall, and ſo laid on the Navel, it has the ſame effect. It baniſhes the Yellowneſs of the Jaundice, and prevents all Putrefaction, and preſerves dead Bodies free from putrefaction and Corruption very long, eſpecially being mixed with Myrrh and other ſuch things. For this reaſon ſome have affirmed, that it had

all

all the Virtues of Mummy, and that this was nothing else but Aloes mixed with human Fat. Three of these Pills given for some days, bring away the Monthly Discharges in great plenty. I had a Servant-Maid, says *C. Hoffman*, in whom I could by no means bring down the Terms, but by the use of the *Pilulæ de tribus*.

The Powder of Aloes strewed on the Hemorrhoids, stops the bleeding of them. Being dissolved in Wine, it cures the falling off the Hair; and mixed with Honey, it cures all Ulcers of the secret Parts; as also Fistula's, and all putrefaction of the Mouth and Gums, and corrects a stinking Breath. It shuts the Mouths of the Veins, stops bleeding, and thickens and dries, being applied externally. The Powder wonderfully conglutinates fresh Wounds, and such as are very hard to be cured.

In giving of Aloes, some Cautions are to be observed.

1. That it be not given to such as only labour under a bad habit of body, without Matter: For such do not want Evacuation, far less a Medicine that dries powerfully, and which, instead of Evacuating, brings on a Consumption. On the other hand, 'tis given with great advantage to such as are of a cold and moist Constitution.

2. That it never be given to old Men, or any one that is dry from any Cause whatsoever, unless there be an absolute necessity for it.

3. That it is be not too frequently, and consequently not daily used, as some do. For that Evacuation which is caused by purging Medicines, is only good for such as want it very much, and have not been purged of a long time.

4. As *Agarick* is forbid to Women with Child; so is Aloes, and all Compositions in which Aloes is an Ingredient. And hence, one Ounce of the *Elect. de Hiera* is prescribed, with a whole Scruple of *Saffron*, in the most obstinate Obstructions of the *Menstrua*.

There are three things in Aloes, says *L. Brun*, that want Correction:

1. That it is of slow Operation; which is corrected by adding Spices of a more fine and subtil Essence, and acrid; such as Mace, Nutmeg, Cloves, Cinamon, Spikenard, Calamus Aromaticus, Cubebs, Camels Hay, Saffron, *&c.*

2. That it is of a weak Operation; which is concreted, by adding Turpentine, or any other acrid Resinous Substance. Others wash it in the Decoction of Rhubarb, or the Infusion of Roses, and so make it stronger.

3. That it is anastomatick, or opens the Orifices of the Veins; which is corrected, by mixing with it Tragacanth, Mastick, Bdellium, and the like; or by washing it in Endive or Succory-Water.

Of the *5th* Species, *Franc. Hernandez* writes thus: This Plant alone, says he, is able to furnish whatever is necessary for human Life, provided Men would keep within the bounds of Moderation. For the whole Plant will serve for Fences to hedge in Fields, and answer the Design of Timber; the Stalks will serve for Beams or Rafters, and the Leaves for Tiles to cover Houses; of which also may be made large Plates and Basons: The Nerves and Fibres of those Leaves will answer the same purpose, as to making of Linnen, Shoes and Clothes, as Flax, Hemp, Cotton, *&c.* with us. Of the Points are made Nails, Awls and Bodkins, which the *Indians* made use of to bore their Ears, in order to emaciate themselves, when they worshipped evil Spirits; as also Needles, Pins, Galtraps, and Brushes which Weavers make use of for disentangling their Yarn. Besides, which is very wonderful, Wine, Honey, Vinegar and Sugar are prepared from the Juice which runs from the inner Buds, or Germs pluck'd off from the tender Leaves, into a large Cavity; of which Liquor one Plant will yield sometimes fifty Rundlets or Kilderkins: For by Distillation the Juice becomes sweeter and thicker, till at last it comes to the consistency of Sugar. Of the same Juice diluted with spring-Water, is made Wine, by adding the Peels of Oranges, Lemons, and such like

like Fruits. Of the mentioned *Sugar* is prepared Vinegar, by diſſolving it in Water, and ſetting it in the Sun for nine days. The ſame Juice provokes the Monthly Diſcharges, purges by Urine, and cleanſes both the Bladder and Kidneys, ſoftens the Belly, and breaks the Stone. Of the Root are made very ſtrong Ropes, which are proper for many uſes. The Groſſer Part of the Leaves, and the Trunk decocted under Ground, are proper to be eaten, and taſte like *candied Orange-Peel.* They likewiſe wonderfully conglutinate freſh Wounds: For by toaſting, the Juice becomes Glutinous, which is naturally cold and moiſt. The Leaves alſo toaſted, and laid on the part affected, will cure a Convulſion, and allay pains or aches (eſpecially if the Juice be drank warm) tho' they ſhould even proceed from the *Yaws*, which is the *Indian* Pox; will blunt the Senſes, and bring on a *Torpor* or Stupefaction. The Juice of the Roots cures the *Pox* among the *Indians.*

The extreme bitterneſs of this Drug has occaſioned ſome Writers to call it *Fel Naturæ.* There are two kinds of it in the Shops; the *Succotrina*, ſo called, from a Place where it grows much, which comes chiefly from *Arabia* and *Egypt*, in Skins of a blackiſh colour in the lump, but of a ſhining Golden Hue, when broke and powder'd, and has but little ſmell. The other is called *Hepatica*, from its dark Liver-colour, and comes chiefly from *Barbadoes* in the *Weſt Indies*, in large Shells, or Gourds, and is of a ſtrong offenſive ſcent. The former ſort is always expected for inward uſe, being mild and ſafe; the other is ſo nauſeous and offenſive to the Stomach, that 'tis uſed in little elſe than for Cattle, and is a mighty Purge for Horſes. It is the Juice of a Ferulaceous Plant, that we have ſome Specimens of in Phyſick-Gardens here in *England.* *Ludovicus*, *Etmuller*, and many others, will have this compoſed of two ſorts of Subſtances; the one Reſinous, which is ſooneſt diſſolved, and taken up by a ſpirituous *Menſtruum*; and the other Mucilaginous or Gummy, which ſooneſt joins with the Water, and *Menſtruums* of that kind. The former is reckoned rougher in Operation, and by its Adheſion to the Coats of the Stomach and Bowels, to cauſe grievous Gripings; but the latter is accounted milder Hence the Diſſolvent in this caſe is to be more or leſs ſpirituous, as the intention is for briſker or milder Purgation. In the reſinous parts likewiſe, which mix with a ſpirituous Liquor, is ſuppoſed to conſiſt the Quality which makes it ſo good a Vulnerary.

Its Bitterneſs makes it ſo nauſeous, that it is not much uſed in liquid forms; but generally made into Pills, where half a Dram is a mean Doſe. Salt of Tartar is its beſt Corrector: And *Etmuller* inſinuates, that ſo much may be mixed with it, as will quite deſtroy its purgative quality. There are hardly any of the Officinal purging Pills without this in their *Compoſition.* There is certainly a Dexterity in bringing this to be little more than an Alterative; and *Tinctura ſacra*, which is an Ingredient of the *Species Hieræ* (of which this is the chief Ingredient) as it is ordered uſually in the Shops, with many will not operate till a long time after taking. And I have known Inſtances, where it has been ſo managed, as not to work ſenſibly till after a third or fourth Doſe.

It appears, that many ancient Phyſicians had a skill to uſe it thus: And in caſes where the Veſſels are ſtuffed, and as it were almoſt glued up with Viſcidities, if this be ſo ordered, as not to go off by the firſt Diſcharges, but gradually to mix with the Blood, it cannot but very powerfully break and deterge the Humours in the ſmalleſt Veſſels, ſo as to fit them for ſome Evacuation. And this is the reaſon, that frequently after repeated Doſes, when it once begins to operate, it continues to do ſo long together: For having in its many Circulations at laſt ſo much fuſed the Juices, they flow thro' the inteſtinal Glands in great quantities, and run off by Stool. But in theſe caſes great caution muſt be had, that the Evacuation, when it once begins, does not continue long enough to make a waſte of the neceſſary Fluids; which, the ſtrength of the Patient is the ſureſt Rule to know by.

It is a good Cathartick in watry, cold, corpulent Constitutions, as it heats and attenuates very much: But it is bad for thin and hectical Persons. It is accounted very efficacious in promoting the menstrual Discharges, and is very proper to be mixed with Steel coarses. It is also good to destroy Worms, and scour away those ropy viscid humours, so apt to breed them in the Bowels of Children.

The *Hepatick Aloes* is so penetrating in its scent, as to purge, and kill Worms, applied only to the Belly in Plaister. It is of great account among Surgeons, in the Tincture of *Myrrh*, for external intentions. In short, there is not any one Drug of more universal use in Medicine than this is, and of more efficacy for many important ends. All this from the ingenious Dr. *Quincy*.

TABLE CXCVII.

GENUS X.

Cannacorus, INDIAN CANE.

INdian Cane is a Plant with a monopetalous *Lilly* flower A, fistulous as it were, and divided into six Segments, of which one puts forth a long Tongue or Tenon B, which seems to supply the place of a Pointal; and besides, as if it were likewise in the room of a *Stamen*, it is furnished with a Point C. But the Empalement D, E, which is tubulated, embraces the Flower, and then turns to an oblong, roundish and membranous Fruit F, which is parted into three Cells G, and commonly full of globular Seed H.

The Species of *Indian Cane* are,

1. Cannacorus latifolius vulgaris. *Common broad-leaved Indian Cane.* Arundo Indica, florida. Cannacorus quorundam, *Lob. Icon.* 56. Arundo Indica latifolia, C. B. *Pin.* 19. J. B. 2. 489. Tum & Canna sive Arundo Indica, quibusdam. Flos Cancri, J. B. 2. 752.

This is the *Canna Indica, flore rubro, & flore luteo, punctato* Park.

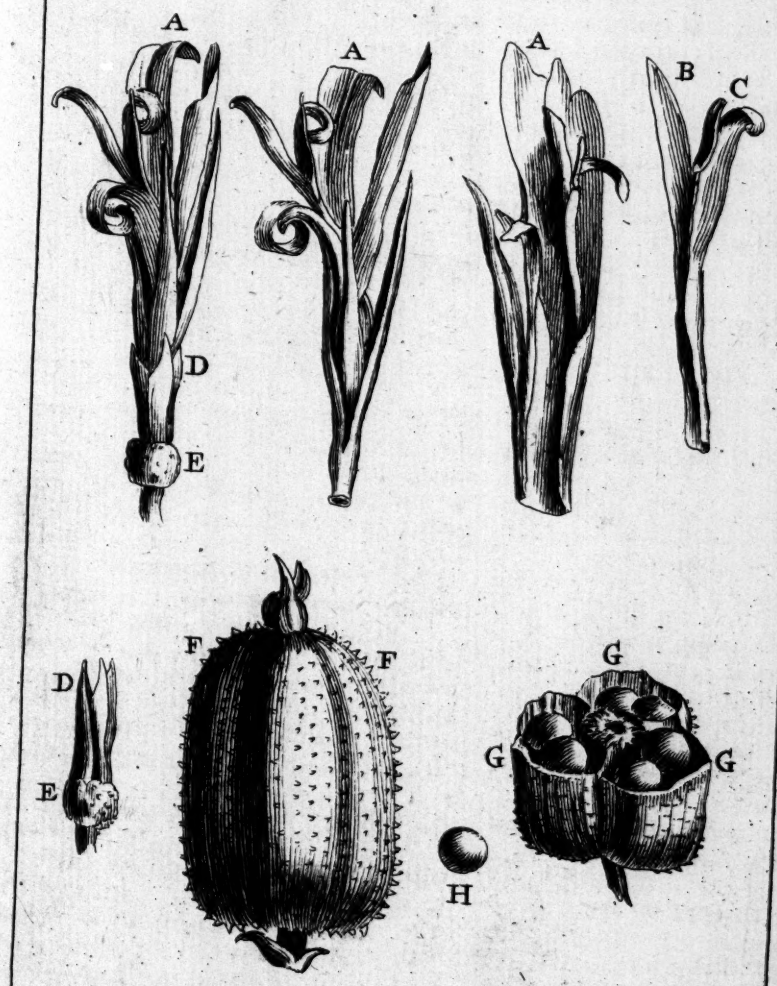
This Foreigner rises with a jointed Stalk a Cubit or a Cubit and half high; with large Leaves for the size of the Plant, which at first budding resemble little Paper-Horns folded together; but when they open are very large, being two Palms broad, and three or four long, tender and membranous, ending in a moderate Point, with little oblique Veins, stretching to the edges from the middle Nerve that runs lengthwise. The top of the Stalk is adorned with Flowers of a deep Scarlet-colour, not much unlike the Flowers of *Corn-Flag*, resting on a rugged Chapiter, which grows bigger after the Flower falls, and becomes triangular, and as it were prickly, says *Clusius*, like the Fruit of *Ricinus* or *Palma Christi*, in which is contained black or brown round seed, as large as the *Faba Veterum*. The Root is jointed and furnisht with thick Fibres, having other Joints growing to it, which send up Shoots as well as the Parent-Root.

It is not able to bear the Cold of our Winters, unless it be put in a Pot, and taken into a Stove or Hot-house.

Margrave describes this Plant more fully, in his Natural History of *Brasil*. The succulent Green Stalk, says he, which is a Finger thick, rises eight or ten foot high, and is encompass'd by the Leaves, which are set one by one. The Flowers consist of Leaves shaped like a *Tongue*, about two Fingers long and upright, which are encompassed by other sharp-pointed and folded Leaves; but in the *middle* are two narrow Leaves a little twisted, and in the *middle* of these one shaped like a little Tongue, having a *Stamen* at its side, that sticks out a little. The Flower has no smell. The Fruit is Divided within into three Cells, having in each Generally twelve Grains or Seeds, which are very hard, and when broken with an Hammer, contain a very hard white Substance within, which has a Cavity within it like a Wine-Glass, and within that, a little Substance like a *Maggot* in Cheese, from whence it buds. The Root is as thick as a Man, long, of a shining whitish yellow colour, having reddish coats like an *Onion*, and full of Juice; but at Distances it has here and there

Tab. 197. Pag. 302.

Cannacorus *Indian Cane.*





there Knobs, from whence it puts forth new ſhoots. *Cluſius* obſerves, that when the old ſhoots are wounded, they drop a white, ſweetiſh and clammy Tear like *Tragacanth*; and that in the old Leaves there is a certain ſubtile excrementitious Subſtance that taſtes like Nitre.

2. Cannacorus flore luteo punctato. *Indian Cane with a yellow ſpotted Flower.* Arundo Indica, latifolia, flore luteo, punctato, *C. B. Pin.* 19. J. B. 2. 490. Canna Indica, lutea, rubris maculis punctata, vel flore croceo, guttato, *Eyſt.*

3. Cannacorus ampliſſimo folio, flore rutilo. *Indian Cane with a very large Leaf and a red Flower.* Arundo Indica, latiſſimo folio, flore rutilo, *H. R. Par.*

4. Cannacorus flore coccineo, ſplendente. *Indian Cane with a ſhining Scarlet Flower.* Canna Americana, flore fulgenti cocco ſplendente, *H. L. Bat.*

5. Cannacorus anguſtifolius, flore flaveſcente. *Narrow-leaved Indian Cane with a yellowiſh Flower.* Canna Indica, anguſtifolia, flore flavo, *H. L. Bat.*

The Leaves of this are narrower and more pointed than in the firſt Species, and Generally break out of Husks at the bottom of the Stalk. The Flowers are a little larger, each of which conſiſts of three Leaves ſhaped like a Spoon, three fingers long, and crooked, in the middle of which there is alſo a narrow Leaf a Finger and an half long, ſtanding ſtrait up like a Spear.

In the hinder part of the Flower, after thoſe three larger Leaves, there likewiſe ſtand out two pointed Leaves; ſo that the whole Flower conſiſts of 8 Leaves, and has beſides a yellow *Stamen* in the middle, that is brown at top, as in *Corn Flag*. In all other reſpects it agrees with the Firſt Species.

6. Cannacorus radice crocea, ſive Curcuma officinarum. *Indian Cane with a Saffron Root, or Curcuma of the Shops.* Crocus Indicus, Arabibus Curcum, officinis noſtris radix Curcumæ dicta, *Bont.* 116.

The Deſcription of it by *Bontius* runs thus: This Plant has broad Leaves, not unlike the Leaves of *White Hellebore*, unleſs that that they are not ſo much channelled, but are ſmooth. The Root is much like that of *Gentian*. The Flower is of a moſt beautiful purple colour. The Root is dyed of a *Saffron*-colour; for which reaſon *Garcias* calls it *Crocus Indicus*.

The Fruit of this *Curcuma* or *Turmerick* is echinated or prickly, like our *Cheſtnuts* in *Europe*; and when they open, they preſent round Seed like *Peas*; which boiled in Pullet or Kid-Broth, yield both an excellent Nouriſhment and Medicine.

The famous *Herman* deſcribes it thus: *Curcuma*, ſays he, conſiſts of a round tuberous Root, that grows tranſverſely, reſembling *Ginger*, as thick as ones Finger, being compoſed of many ſhoots at the joints, with circular Girdles on the ſurface, and putting forth ſome thick Fibres at the joints, ponderous, pale on the outſide, and pretty rugged, of a *Saffron*-colour within, and in proceſs of time inclining to purple, ſolid, and as it were cloſely compacted of a condenſed *Saffron*-juice, of an acrid, aromatick, fat taſte, and a fragrant ſmell. Every joint of this thruſts forth freſh, green, plain Leaves, a ſpan long, and one or two palms broad, ending in a moderate Point, ſo very much like the Leaves of a young *Indian Cane*, that it is very hard to diſcern the difference. And I find, *Bontius* in this miſtakes, who, in his Natural and Phyſical Hiſtory of the *Eaſt Indies*, *Lib.* 7. *C.* 30. has, inſtead of *Curcuma*, deſcribed the *Indian Cane*, which is very common in the *Indies*, and familiar in our Gardens. From the freſh and more vigorous Knobs of the Root riſes a round ſucculent ſhaft nine inches high, about the bigneſs of a Goose-Quill, of a pale green colour, naked underneath, but from the middle to the top formed into a thick round ſpike, which is compoſed of a pale green colour at bottom, but then of a reddiſh yellow colour, or pale yellow colour, two nails broad, gradually ending in a crooked point, and ranged like ſcales; betwixt whoſe junctures is concealed a clammy viſcous moiſture, that gathers there from the Dew which falls in the Night time. Beſides, from every ſcale come forth oblong Flowers ſucceſſively, reſembling the Flowers of *Indian Cane*, but three times ſmaller, being compoſed of four pale yellowiſh or purpliſh Leaves, the upper one turning up obliquely, the two lower ones ſtretching out directly, but the middle or intermediate

one ſomewhat twiſted and fringed. To theſe ſucceed ſmall, membranous, tricapſular Seed-Veſſels, containing round, brown Seed, ſmaller than the Seed of *Indian Cane.*

Curcuma or *Turmerick* is ſo common in the *Indies*, that you will ſcarce find a Garden all over the Eaſt, in which it is not cultivated. The Root is ripe, and fit to be dug up after the Flowers are withered. It is propagated as well from the Seed, as by the Knots or Germs cut off from the Root. It is furniſhed with oily volatile Salt, immerſed in ſoft and viſcous matter. Thus far *Herman.*

Mr. *Tournefort* is of opinion, that the Flower is monopetalous, and cut into ſeveral ſegments, as he judges from a dry Flower he had from the *Indies*; and not compoſed of four Leaves, as *Herman* affirms.

Cannacorus is compounded of *Canna* and *Acorus*, as if it were of a middle nature betwixt both.

It is very likely, that *Curcuma* or *Turmerick* is the *Cyperus Indicus* of *Dioſcorides*; which, he ſays, hath a Root like *Ginger*, of a yellow colour like *Saffron*, bitter to the taſte, and effectual for taking away Hair. All which Notes agree very well with this Species of *Cannacorus* called *Curcuma*; and therefore we may the more wonder, why *Dioſcorides* ſhould refer it to *Cyperus*. But this is not the *Curcuma* of *Serapio* or *Avicenna*, as *Matthiolus* has well obſerved, which is no other than the *Great Celandine*, whoſe Root is yellow; and therefore the Apothecaries in former times took it for *Curcuma*, and put it into the Compoſition called *Diacurcuma*. *Garcias* and *Chriſtopherus à Coſta* call it *Crocus Indicus*, and ſay, the *Indians* call it *Alad*, and *Manjale*; the *Arabians*, *Habes* and *Curcum*; the *Turks* and *Perſians*, *Saroth* and *Darſard*; that is, *Lignum luteum.*

It is much in uſe with many for the Yellow Jaundice, either in Powder or Decoction: For it is thought to open the Obſtructions of the Gall and other parts. It is of very good uſe in old inveterate Pains and Sickneſſes, or the ill Habit of Body called *Cachexia*, and is very good againſt the Dropſy. It is much uſed to colour Wood withal inſtead of *Saffron*; and the *Indians* make great uſe of it both to ſeaſon and colour their Meats and Broths; becauſe they can have it cheaper than *Saffron*. *Garcias* ſays, it is put into thoſe Medicines that are made for the Eyes, and for the Itch, if ſome Juice of Oranges, and the Oil of the *Indian Nut* be mixed with it.

The *Malaians* boil the Root both with Fiſh and Fleſh, as well to ſeaſon them, as for its Wholſomneſs; which is likewiſe practiſed by the *Hollanders*, who probably learnt it from thoſe people: But eſpecially they ſalt their Fiſh in a Pickle made of this Root; becauſe, they ſay, it both gives them a delicious taſte, and an agreeable yellow Colour.

It is a moſt excellent Remedy in the Obſtructions of the Bowels, *viz.* of the Lungs, Liver and Spleen; as alſo in the Stoppage of the Meſeraick Veins, and in Nephritick Pains. It is an effectual Remedy for the Stone in the *Bladder* or *Kidneys*, provokes the Monthly Diſcharges, and gives great eaſe to Women in Labour: But that, for which it is chiefly valuable, is, that it is a peculiar and ſpecifick Remedy for the *Jaundice*; for which it has been often found very ſucceſsful. And for this reaſon the *Chineſe* candy it with Sugar, and uſe it upon Occaſion.

The *Indians* bray this Root with the Powder of *Saunders*, and other ſweet-ſmelling Flowers, in a Marble-Mortar, to the Conſiſtency of an Ointment; and with this both the Men and the Women anoint their Bodies. And tho' this looks very ugly to ſuch as have not been uſed to ſee it, yet it is an exceeding great Relief againſt Feveriſh Heats, and the Warmth of the Sun, as alſo againſt the very troubleſome Bitings of Fleas and other Vermin. In ſhort, this Root deſerves the chief place among Deobſtruent or Opening Medicines.

Bontius obſerved, that the *Chineſe* made a Snuff of this Root, as we uſe to do of *White Hellebore.*

Pomet

Pomet in his Hiſtory of Drugs, gives this Account of it: *Turmerick*, ſays he, which ſome call *Curcuma*, and others *Crocus* or *Cyperus* of *India*, *Malabar* and *Babylon*, is a Root which is yellow quite through, and produces very large green Leaves: The ſaid Root puts forth Flowers, which grow like Ears of Corn, as may be ſeen by the Engraved Figure in Mr. *Herman*'s Book. This little Root is much like Ginger: It is brought to us from ſeveral parts of *India*, by the Company of Merchants trading thither; and likewiſe great quantities of it come from the Iſland of St. *Lawrence*.

Chuſe your *Turmerick* large, freſh, reſinous, not eaſie to be broken, and rather heavy than ſuch as is Worm-eaten, or inclinable to be rotten.

There are many people about *Paris*, who ask for the *Red Turmerick*, as believing there are two ſorts, when in reality it is nothing but the Age of it that turns it brown, which, when it is powdered, ſhews redder, according as it is older or newer.

This Root is chiefly uſed by the Dyers, Glovers, and Perfumers: The Founders make uſe of it to tinge their Metals; and the Button-makers to rub on their Wood, when they would make an imitation of Gold. The *Indians* uſe it to tinge and give a yellow colour to their Bread or other things, as we do *Saffron*.

It grows, ſays *Bontius*, in *Cananor*, *Calecut* and *Goa*; and great quantities of it are brought to the *Arabians*, *Turks* and *Perſians*, who all confeſs it comes from the *Indies*; in whoſe Woods it grows in ſo great Abundance, that from thence you may have whole Ship-Loads of it. There is no Plant more in requeſt among the *Indians* than *Turmerick*; nor have they any commoner Sauce either for Fiſh or Fleſh; but its chiefeſt uſe is in topical Medicines, as well to be given inwardly, in all Obſtructions of the *Viſcera* and Meſentery, as in the Diſeaſes of Women. No other Medicine is ſo highly extolled by the Women of *Malaia* as this, which they celebrate with Divine Praiſes, for its extraordinary Virtues in facilitating Womens Labour, in curing the Strangury and the Diſeaſes of the Kidneys. And it is accounted a ſpecifick Remedy for the Diſeaſes of the Womb.

SECT.

SECT. III.

Of Herbs with a tripetalous Lilly-Flower.

TABLE CXCVIII. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS I.

EPHEMERUM.

Ephemerum is a Plant with a *Lilly*-Flower A, consisting of three Petals B, sitting in the Empalement D, which is likewise three-leaved C. But the Pointal turns afterwards to an oblong Fruit E, which is divided into three Cells F, and full of Seed G, like a Grain of Wheat.

The Species of *Ephemerum* are,

1. Ephemerum Virginianum, flore cœruleo, majori. Virginian Ephemerum, *with a large blue Flower.* Phalangium Virginianum, flore amplo cœruleo, *Mor. H. R. Blef.*

2. Ephemerum Virginianum, flore purpureo, majori. Virginian Ephemerum, *with a large purple Flower.* Phalangium Virginianum, amplo flore rubro, *Mor. H. R. Blef.*

3. Ephemerum Virginianum, flore azureo, majori. Virginian Ephemerum, *with a large azure Flower.* Phalangium Virginianum, amplo flore azureo, *Mor. H. R. Blef.*

4 Ephemerum Virginianum, flore cœruleo, minori. Virginian Ephemerum, *with a small blue Flower.* Phalangium Ephemerum, Virginianum, Joannis Tradescanti, *Park. Par.* 15, Virginian *Spiderwort.*

From a fibrous Root, that creeps far and wide under Ground, it puts forth Ash-coloured green Leaves two or three together, seldom more, embracing one another at bottom, long, narrow, and as it were grassy, from a pretty broad bottom gradually ending n a sharp point, somewhat rough about the edges, full of Nerves, and rising higher than the Stalks. Among the Leaves rises a pretty stiff jointed Stalk a Palm long, and cloathed at every Joint, with a Leaf that embraces it; from whose bosoms sometimes come forth branches. The top of the Stalk commonly parts in two Leaves, much after the manner of *Cyperus*; betwixt which come forth many Flowers as it were in an Umbel, sometimes twenty in number, composed of three Leaves, pretty large, dyed of a deep purple blue colour, and likewise shut up in a three-leaved Flower-Cup before they blow, hanging at small Footstalks, which Growing longer when the Flower begins to blow, stand strait up. The middle of the Flower is possessed by a Head which is surrounded by six reddish plumed *Stamina* tipt with yellow Summits. The Flower blows and opens in the Day-time, but shuts again in the Evening; then it withers and droops down, while at the same time the Cup contracts it self. The Knob in the middle, hid by the Flower-Cup, swells to a Seed-vessel, containing small, blackish, oblong Seed.

Jo. Tradescant the Elder received it from a Friend, who brought it from *Virginia* to *England.*

5. Ephemerum Virginianum, flore purpureo, minori. *Virginian* Ephemerum, *with a small purple Flower.* Phalangium Virginianum, flore purpureo, *H. R. Par.*

6. Ephemerum Virginianum, flore albo, minori. *Virginian* Ephemerum, *with a small white Flower.* Phalangium Virginianum, flore albo, *H. R. Par.*

7. Ephemerum Virginianum, flore candido, mox cœruleſcente. *Virginian* Ephemerum, *with a white flower, which quickly turns of a bluish colour.* Phalangium flore candido, mox cœruleſcente, *Hoff. Flor. Altorf.*

8. Ephe-

Tab. 198.
Fig. 1.

Pag. 306.

Ephemerum.

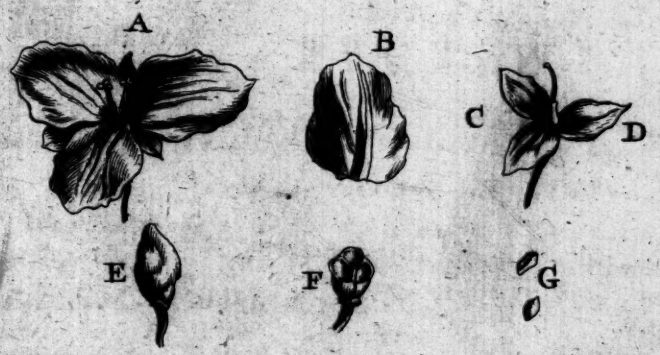
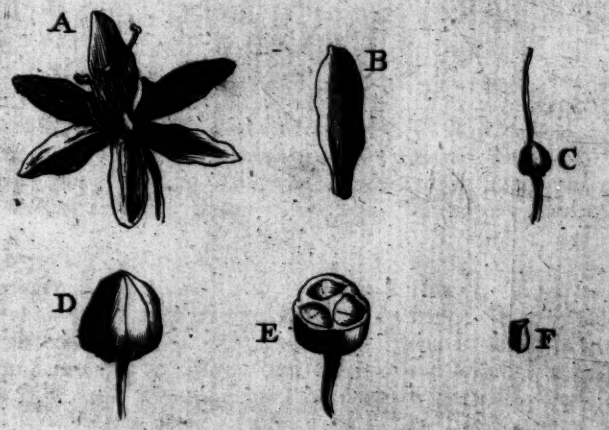
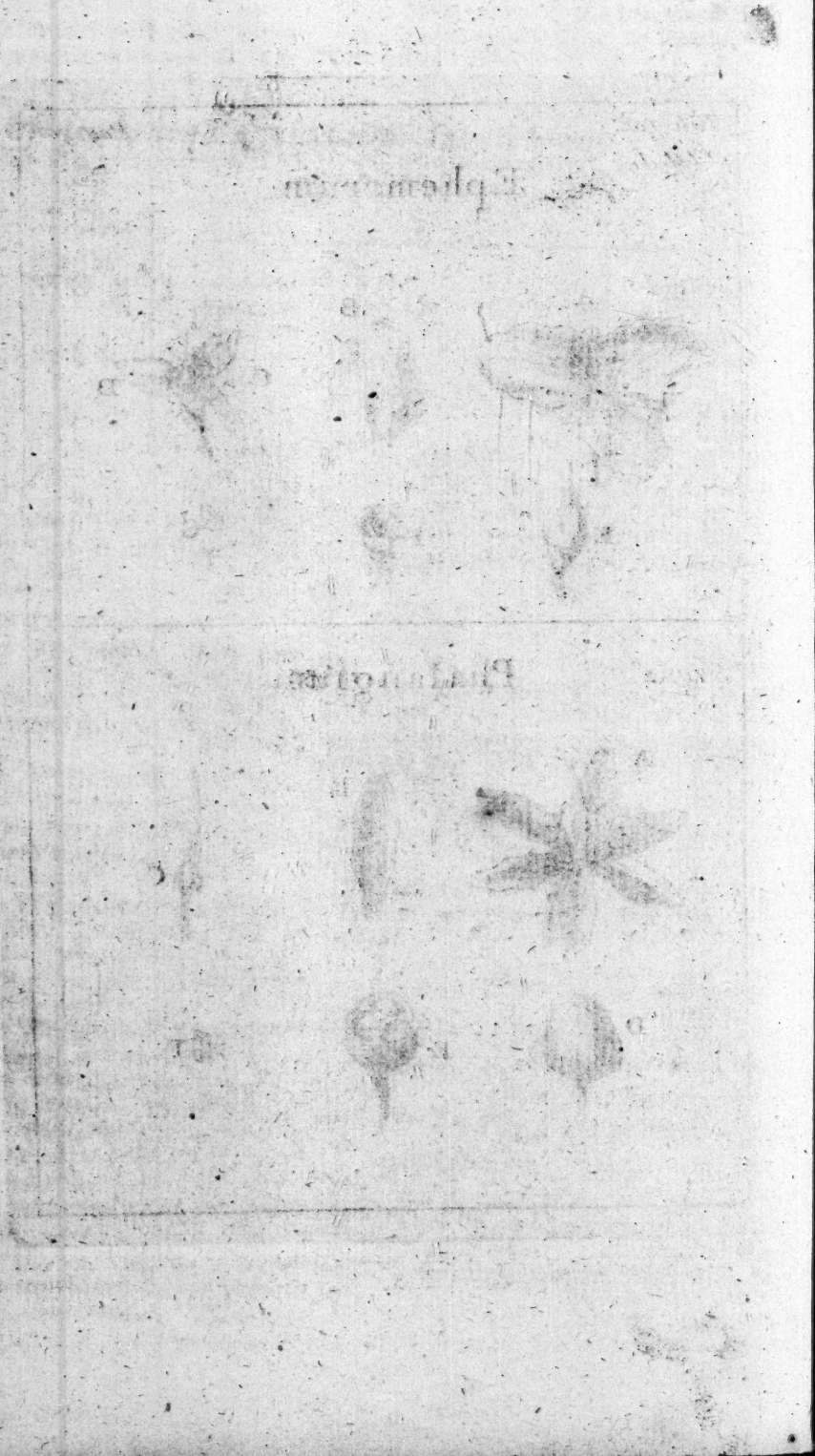


Fig. 2.

Pag. 307.

Phalangium.





8. Ephemerum Virginianum, flore ex albo & violaceo vario. *Virginian* Ephemerum, *with a Flower variegated of white and Violet.* Phalangium Virginianum, flore ex albo & violaceo varium, *Hoff. Flor. Altorf.*

9. Ephemerum Americanum, folio Cannacori, *Plum.* *American* Ephemerum, *with an Indian Cane Flower.*

10. Ephemerum Indicum, Ari folio. *Indian* Ephemerum, *with a Wake-Robin, or Cuckow-Pint Leaf.*

This Genus is called *Ephemerum*, because the Flower lasts but a Day.

SECT. IV.

Of Herbs with a Lilly-Flower, consisting of Six Petals, whose Pointal becomes the Fruit.

TABLE CXCVIII. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS I.

Phalangium, SPIDERWORT.

Spiderwort is a Plant with a *Lilly*-Flower composed of six Petals B, from whose Center rises the Pointal C, which afterwards turns to a roundish Fruit D, which is divided into three Cells E, and full of angular Seeds F. To these Marks must be added, a fibrous Root, in order the more easily to distinguish it from *Ornithogalum.*

The Species of *Spiderwort* are,

1. Phalangium ampliore folio, non ramosum. *Spiderwort with a large Leaf, and without Branches.*

2. Phalangium parvo flore, non ramosum, *C. B. Pin.* 29. *Spiderwort without Branches, with a small Flower.*

It has many Leaves, very much like the Leaves of *branched Spiderwort*, but a little broader; the same sort of Stalk, but not branched; many white Leaves, a little larger, and representing a Spike; to which succeed longish Heads, in which are contained round Seeds.

C. Bauhinus makes two Species of this; a greater, with a broader and longer Leaf, and larger Seed; and another lesser in all its parts.

Clusius mentions another besides these, whose Leaves are much larger, longer and thicker than those of the former, and the Stalk much taller, which also bore Flowers at greater distances from each other. Perhaps all these are only varieties of the last. They are found in the Pyrenean Mountains. Mr. *Ray* observed that now described, on Mount *Saleva* near *Geneva.*

3. Phalangium parvo flore, ramosum, *C. B. Pin.* 29. *Branched Spiderwort with a small Flower.* Phalangium quibusdam, parvo flore, ramosius, *J. B.* 2. 635. Phalangium ramosum, *Dod Pempt.* 106.

From a perennial Root composed of pretty thick, white, sweetish, glutinous Fibres, rises a single, smooth, small, round Stalk a Cubit high, whose shaft ending in some branches, sustains many Star-fashioned Flowers, which are as pure and white as *Lillies*; to which succeed globular Seed-vessels, as large as the Heads of *Flax*, gaping when ripe, into three parts, and full of black Seed, like that of *Melanthium*, but not angular as that is. The Leaves are grassy, smaller than *Leek*-leaves, channelled, sometimes above a foot long, and even a Cubit long, which rise but very little, but bend down, and lean upon the Ground.

This

This Species grows in great abundance on Hilly and Mountainous Hearths, about *Frankfort*, *Basil*, *Geneva*, and elsewhere in *Germany*.

4. Phalangium Alpinum, palustre, Iridis folio. *Marsh-Mountain Spiderwort, with a Flower de luce Leaf.* Pseudo-asphodelus Alpinus. *C. B. Pin.* 29. Pseudo-asphodelus quibusdam, J. B. 2 634. Pseudo-asphodelus secundus, *Clus.* Hist. 198.

This Species has numerous Leaves, that embrace one another, as in the *yellow Water-Asphodel* and *Orris*, and are narrow, short, green, hard, of a bitterish hot taste; in the midst of which rises a slender stalk, which is sometimes a foot high and better, with some small Leaves sometimes set on it bearing a Spike of Flowers that consists of six Leaves, like that of the other, but smaller, of a pale herby yellow colour, and without smell; to which succeed triangular, and sometimes quadrangular and pentagonal Heads, containing very small reddish Seed. The Root has hardly any Body; but consists only of some small fibres.

Mr. *Ray* says, he never found this Species growing wild in *England*, nor ever heard from any one he could depend on, that it was found by others; but he found it frequently in foreign Parts, for instance, in the Marshes of *Saleva* near *Geneva*, and elsewhere in *Germany*.

5. Phalangium Anglicum, palustre, Iridis folio. *English Marsh Spiderwort, with an Orris-Leaf.* Pseudo-asphodelus palustris, Anglicus, C. B. *Pin.* 29. Pseudo-asphodelus luteus, Acorifolius, palustris, Anglicus Lobelii, J. B. 2. 633. Pseudo-asphodelus 1 *Clus.* Hist. 129. Lancashire *Asphodel*, or *Bastard-Asphodel*.

It has Leaves two inches and an half or three inches long, which are broadest at bottom, and become gradually narrower, and end in a sharp point. The Stalk seldom rises a foot high, is smooth, and furnish'd with a few Leaves; the top of which is possessed by a spike of beautiful Star-fashioned Flowers, consisting of six yellow Leaves; to which succeed longish triangular, and sometimes quadrangular pentagonal Seed-Vessels, containing small reddish Seed.

It grows in many watry, marshy, and boggy parts of *England*, and flowers in Summer.

6. Phalangium Scoticum, palustre, minimum, Iridis folio. *The smallest Scotch Marsh Spiderwort with an Orris-Leaf.* Pseudo-asphodelus palustris, Scoticus minimus, *Raii* Hist. 1195.

It is three or four times lesser than *English Marsh-Asphodel*, with very narrow *Orris*-Leaves, an inch and half long, and ending in a point. The Stalk is a Palm long, and either naked, or furnish'd with one, and that a very small, Leaf. The Spike of the Flowers is short, and the Flowers themselves white, as Mr. *Ray* guesses; to which succeed short and roundish Seed-Vessels. The Roots are fibrous, as in the last Species.

Mr. *Ray* found this Species in *Scotland* along the side of a little Brook near *Berwick*.

Phalangium is so called from the Greek Word φαλαγγιον, which is a kind of Spider. For *Dioscorides* says, that the Leaves, Seed and Flowers drank in Wine, are very good against the Bites of Spiders, and the Stings of Scorpions, *Lib.* 3. *cap.* 122.

The 5*th* Species is said to be of wonderful efficacy for curing of Wounds. *Vide Philos. Trans.* N. 177. p. 398.

The young Women dye their Hair yellow with the Ley in which the Flowers of this Species have been macerated.

TABLE CXCIX.

GENUS II.

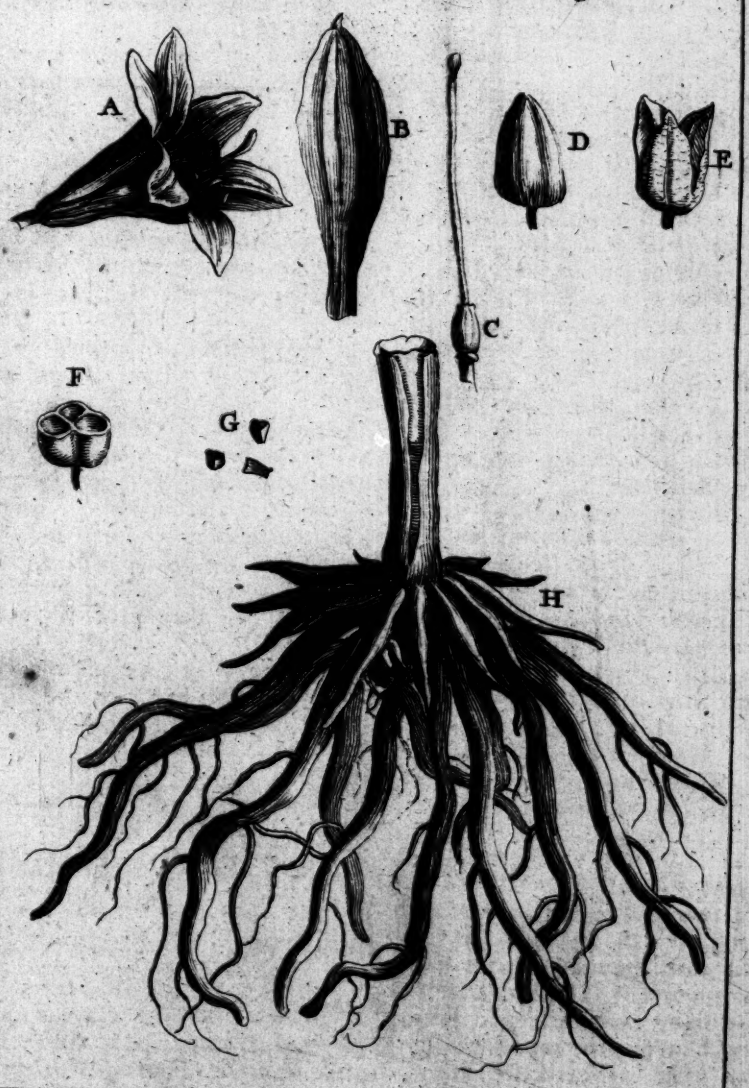
Liliastrum, St. BRUNO's LILLY.

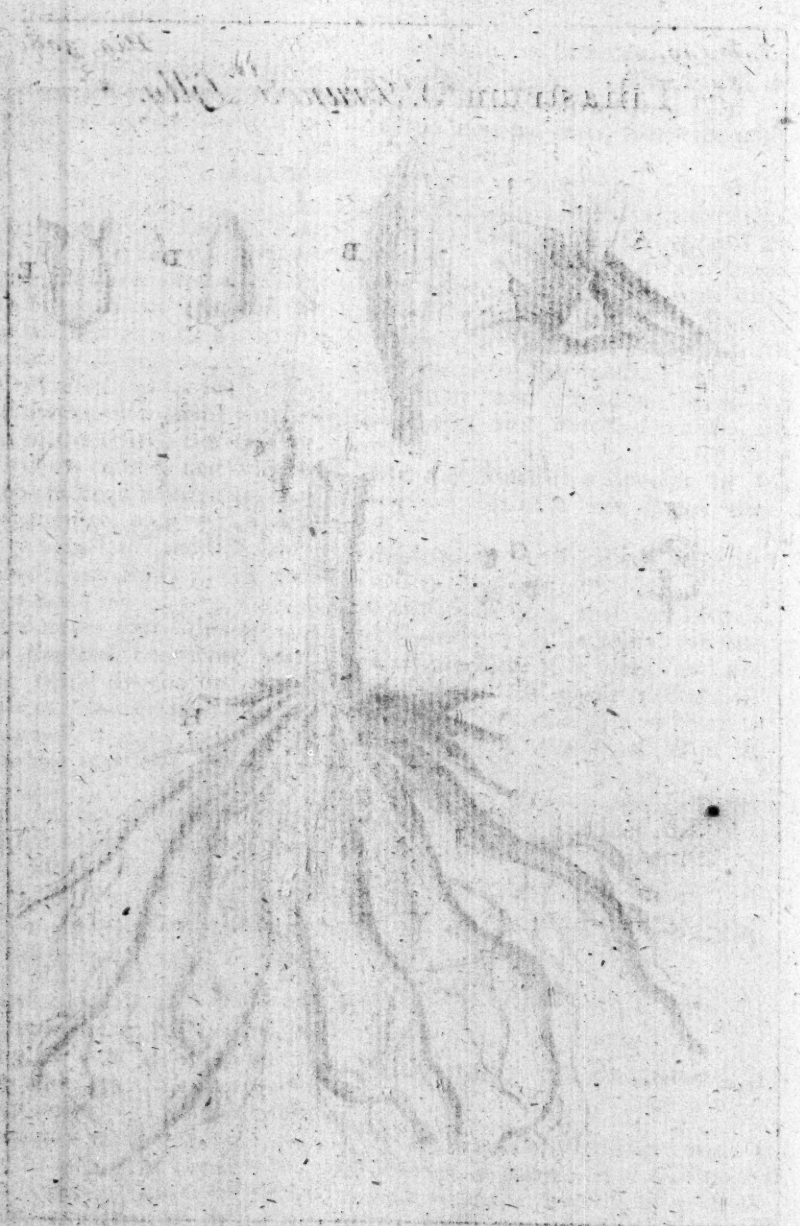
ST. *Bruno's Lilly* is a Plant with a *Lilly*-Flower A, composed of six Petals B, and shaped like the Flower of *common Lilly*. From the Center of the Flower rises the Pointal C, which afterwards turns to an oblong Fruit D, which gapes in three parts E, is divided into three Cells F, and full of angular Seeds G. To these Marks

2. Li-

Tab. 199. Pag. 308.

Liliastrum. St. Bruno's Lilly.






BRITISH MUSEUM
15
85
OCT

Tab. 201. Pag. 309.

Fig. 1. Lillium. *Lilly.*

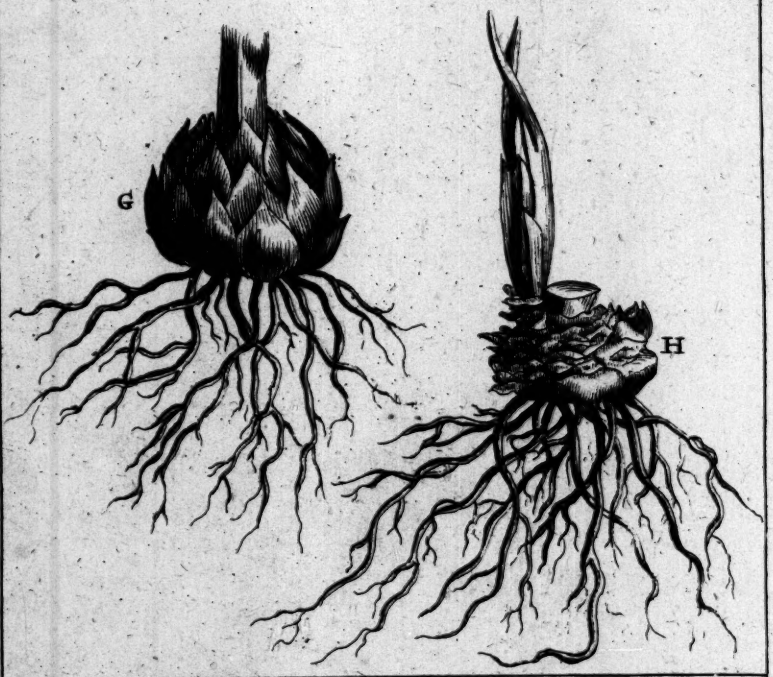
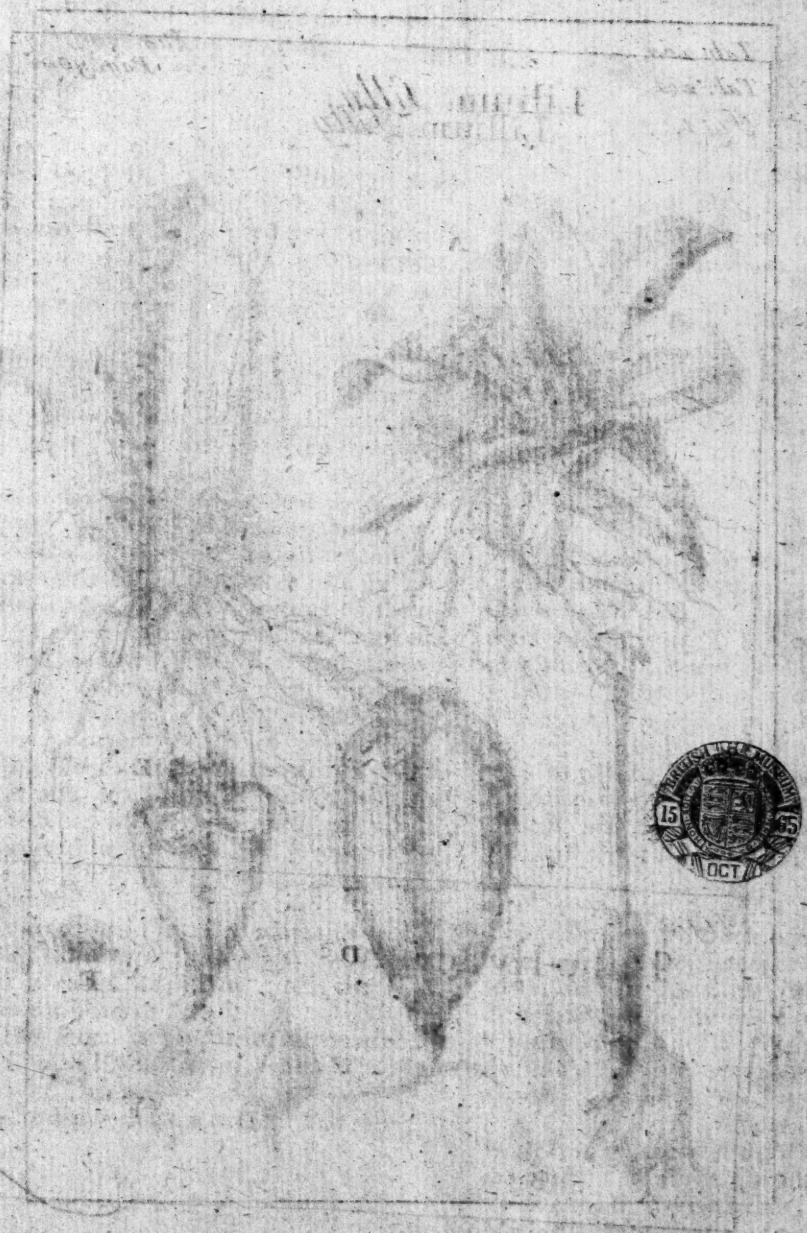


Fig. 2. Pag. 317.

Lillio-Hyacinthus *Lilly-Hyacinth*





BRITISH MUSEUM
15 OCT 51

Lilium. *Lilly.*



must be added, *Navew*-Roots hanging at one Head H.

The Species of St. *Bruno's Lilly* are,

1. Liliaſtrum Alpinum, majus. *Greater Mountain St.* Bruno's *Lilly.*

2. Liliaſtrum Alpinum, minus. *Leſſer Mountain St.* Bruno's *Lilly.* Phalangium magno flore, *C. B. Pin.* 29. Phalangium flore Lilii, J. B. 2. 636. Phalangium Allobrogicum, majus, *Cluſ.* Hiſt. App. 2.

Cluſius ſays, it produced five or ſix keelled, pretty firm, upright, green Leaves, pointed at top, and embracing one another at bottom, like thoſe of *Spiderwort*; among which roſe a Stalk a foot high, or higher, green, round and firm, bearing at top ten or more Flowers of a ſnowy colour, larger than in *common Spiderwort*, hanging down on the fore part (the three inner Leaves being a little broader and curled, and the outer ones furniſhed with green Points) ſomewhat reſembling the Flowers of *ſmall Lilly* in ſhape, and ſweet-ſmelled; from whoſe Navel or Center roſe ſix ſmall *Stamina* an inch long, but three of them a little longer than the other three, crooked at the end, and tipt with yellow Summits, with a ſlender oblong Pointal in the middle; ſo that, in the opinion of *Cluſius*, they ſeem to be very properly compared to ſmall *white Lilly*. To the Flowers ſucceeded triangular Heads, containing uneven brown ſeed. The Root was divided into many thick, white and long fibres, and ſeemed not unlike the Roots of *Spiderwort*, and propagated it ſelf by its Appendages.

It grows wild on the Mountains of *Savoy* near *Chartreux*.

It is called *Liliaſtrum*, from the reſemblance it bears to *Lilly*.

The Root is proper for attenuating and cutting the Humours, to baniſh Wind, and provoke Urine.

The Flowers are emollient and reſolving.

TABLE 200, and 201.

GENUS III.

Lilium, LILLY.

LILLY is a Plant with a Bell-ſhaped Flower A, compoſed of ſix Petals B, that turn back, ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs. From the Center riſes the Pointal C, which afterwards turns to an oblong Fruit D, that is commonly triangular, divided into three Cells E, and full of bordered Seeds F, lying upon one another in a double Row. To theſe Marks muſt be added, a bulbous Root conſiſting of ſeveral fleſhy Scales or Coats G, adhering to an Axis H.

The Species of *Lilly* are,

1. Lilium album vulgare, C. B. *Pin.* 76. *Common white Lilly.* Lilium album flore erecto, & vulgare, J. B. 2. 685. Lilium candidum, *Dod. Pempt.* 197.

From a bulbous Root conſiſting of many Kernels, riſes a ſingle, round, upright Stalk, a Cubit or a Cubit and half high, and better; to which, from the bottom to the top adhere pretty broad and oblong, green, ſmooth, and ſhining Leaves, without any Footſtalks, being gradually leſſer and narrower towards the top of the Stalk. On the Shaft are ſet ſeveral Flowers in a row, which do not all blow at one and the ſame time, are of a very ſweet ſmell, as white as Milk, imitating a Cup, with their ſix bending Leaves; in the midſt of which ſtands a pretty long, whitiſh green Pointal with three furrows in it, ſurrounded by ſix white *Stamina* tipt with *Saffron* Summits.

2. Lilium album, inodorum, flore pleno, *H. R. Par.* *Double-flower'd white Lilly without ſmell.* Lilium Canadenſe, imperfectis floribus & irregularibus, multis, albis, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part 2. 410.

3. Lilium album, floribus dependentibus, ſive peregrinum, *C. B. Pin.* 76. *White Lilly with hanging Flowers, or foreign Lilly.* Martagon album, Lilium candidum, Byzantinum, *Lob. Icon.* 163.

This is very like the firſt Species; but the Stalks, tho' no ſhorter than in that, yet, to a nice Obſerver, they will appear ſlenderer, and cloathed with fewer and ſmaller Leaves; and the Flowers are a little ſmaller, but as ſweet-ſmelled as thoſe of *common Lilly*. But in ſome the Roots grow to ſuch an unmeaſurable Bigneſs, that you can ſcarce graſp them with both your Hands. Some of them have bore ſixty Flowers on a flat and broad Stalk. *Lobel* obſerved above two hundred very white and moſt fragrant Flowers on a Stalk a Palm broad, and as tall as a Man.

4. Lilium purpurocroceum, majus, *C. B. Pin.* 76. *Greater purple-Saffron Lilly.* Lilium rubens, vel croceum, majus, *J. B.* 2. 688. Lilium purpureum, majus. *Dod. Pempt.* 198.

It is as large as the white *Lilly*, except that the Leaves are not ſo broad, but firmer and more nervous, of a dark-green ſhining colour, and longer than in the bulbiferous kind. The Stalk is ſpotted, and two Cubits long; the Top parts into ſeveral Footſtalks, and ſuſtains a ſingle Flower on each of them, reſembling the Flowers of *common Lilly* both in the ſize, ſhape and number of the Leaves, but of a flaming red colour, and ſpotted on the inſide with ſtains of a deeper Dye. The Root is bulbous, white, and compacted of Scales or Coats, from which the creeping Branches propagate new Bulbs.

Matthiolus ſays, it grows every where all over *Italy*, ſince it ſhines out with a golden Flower, about the time of Harveſt, among the Corn, and in the Meadows on the Mountains, and in the Valleys; and Mr. *Ray* obſerved it near *Naples*.

5. Lilium candido flore, majus, *C. B. Pin.* 77. *Greater Lilly with a white Flower.*

6. Lilium purpurocroceum, flore pleno, *C. B. Pin.* 77. *Purple Saffron Lilly, with a double Flower.* Lilium cruentum, puniceum, flore pleno. *Eyſt.*

7. Lilium album, vulgare, foliis ad limbum flaveſcentibus, *H. R. Bat. App. Common white Lilly, with Leaves that are yellowiſh about the edges.*

8. Lilium foliis flaveſcentibus maculis inſcriptis, *H. L. Bat. Lilly, with Leaves marked with yellowiſh Spots.* Lilium albis foliis ex luteo eleganter variegatis, *D. Marchant.*

9. Lilium flore lineis purpureis variegato, *D. Marchant. Lilly with a Flower variegated with purple ſtripes.*

10. Lilium album, Syriacum, Rauwolfii, *J. B.* 2. 687. *The white* Syriac *Lilly of* Rauwolfius. Lilium lato caule, multiflorum, *H. R. Par.*

11. Lilium purpuro-croceum, minus, *C. B. Pin.* 77. *Smaller purple Saffron Lilly.* Lilium rubens, vel croceum, minus, *J. B.* 2. 689. Lilium purpureum, minus, *Dod. Pempt.* 198.

The Bulb is ſcaled or coated, and ſends up an angular, channelled Stalk, a Cubit and half high, on which are ſet many Leaves without order, of a ſhining green-colour, very narrow, and full of Nerves that run lengthwiſe. The top of the Stalk is divided into ſome firm Footſtalks, which are variegated with red ſpots, and pretty hairy, on each of which ſits a *Lilly*-Flower, of a yellowiſh red or *Saffron* colour, conſiſting of Leaves that are furrowed on the inſide, and marked with deep ſpots, of a ſweet ſmell, and furniſhed with *Stamina* and a Pointal of the ſame colour with the Flower.

This Species has ſomething peculiar to it ſelf, *viz.* That from a large Bulb it ſpreads or ſhoots obliquely at the ſides under Ground, after the manner of Graſs.

12. Lilium purpureum, minus pleno flore, *C. B. Pin.* 77. *Smaller purple Lilly, with a double Flower.*

13. Lilium phœniceum, *C. B. Pin.* 77. *Purple Lilly.* Lilium phœniceum dilutum, *J. B.* 2. 690. Martago Chymiſtarum, alterum. Lilium phœniceum, dilutum, *Lob. Icon.* 164.

This

This riſes with a long and very tall Stalk, bears very pale purple Flowers, and is very late, as Flowering only with the *white Lilly*; on which *Cluſius* ſays, he has obſerved ſixty Flowers growing on one Stalk.

Cluſius ſays, this Species is very common and known to every Body; and *Parkinſon* deſcribes it under the Title of *golden Lilly.*

14. Lilium Sandyicis colore, polyanthos, *C. B. Pin.* 77. *Many flower'd Lilly, of a Scarlet-colour.* Lilium cruentum, polyanthos. *Eyſt.*

15. Lilium bulbiferum, latifolium, majus, *C. B. Pin.* 77. *Greater, broad-leav'd, bulbiferous Lilly.* Lilium bulbiferum, majus, *J. B.* 2. 690. Lilium cruentum bulbos majuſculos ſquammatim compactos gerens, ſummo alis diviſo caule, *Lob. Icon.* 165.

It riſes ſometimes with a firm thick Stalk two Cubits high, and cloathed with blackiſh *Lilly* Leaves, bearing on the tops of the Branches, thick Bulbs, and large red Flowers, of the ſame colour with the *ſmall ſcarlet Lilly*, without a Bulb. Theſe Plants when young and tender, and before they begin to bear Flowers, are furniſhed with Bulbs growing along the Stalk amongſt the Leaves, as well as the other two Species; but when they become ſtronger, and have born Flowers for ſome Years, hardly any Bulbs ever grow, except at the top of the Stalk, where it is divided into Branches, and where the larger Flowers ſtand.

This Plant flowers, with the two following, in the Month of *June*, one of them a little earlier than the other, and produces ripe Seed in *Auguſt*. The Bulbs commonly ſtick on the Branches, till they are either taken off by the Wind or ſomething rubbing againſt them; nay, ſometimes even while they adhere to the Plant, they put forth Fibres that ſhoot downwards, as if they inclined to their common Mother the *Earth*, and were deſirous to be nurſed by her.

16. Lilium bulbiferum, anguſtifolium, *C. B. Pin.* 77. *Narrow-leav'd, bulbiferous Lilly.* Lilium bulbiferum, cruentum, anguſtifolium, *J. B.* 2. 692. Martagon cruentum, anguſtifolium, exiguos alis diviſo caule nucleis compactos bulbos gerens, *Lob. Icon.* 166.

17. Lilium bulbiferum, minus, *C. B. Pin.* 77. *Smaller, bulbiferous Lilly.* Lilium bulbiferum, repens, *J. B.* 2. 691. Lilium cruentum, ſecundum caulem bulbulis donatum, *Lob. Icon.* 166.

This is of a middle ſize betwixt the laſt and the laſt but one, and ſometimes is as big as the latter; and it has a ſcaley Bulb like the reſt of this Genus. But the Stalk is firm, channelled and a Cubit high, (tho' *Cluſius* ſays, the Stalk is ſlender and feeble) and much larger, marked with black ſpots, downy, and divided into Branches, bearing many beautiful Flowers, ſhaped like thoſe of *common Lilly*, and ſomewhat of the ſame colour, which conſiſt of ſix Leaves each, that generally turn back, and are dyed of a deep *Saffron*-colour, uneven on the inſide with many Furrows, and marked with deep red ſpots, and ſtrewed on the outſide with a little Down. The middle of the Flower is poſſeſſed, as in the other kinds, with ſix *Stamina*, and a triangular Pointal, which are of the ſame colour with the Flower. It bears *Martagon* Leaves, on the Wings of which ſit many Bulbs. The Root generally ſpreads or ſhoots from the ſides, which growing at every joint into white Bulbs, do in time produce a Circle of new Plants, after the manner of the *Lilium rubrum minus, non bulbiferum.*

All theſe Plants bear broad, cartilaginous and browniſh Seed in triangular Heads, as the *common Lilly* does, which is not barren, but produces Plants of its own kind; but thoſe Plants that are raiſed from the Bulbs that grow on the Wings, grow up much ſooner.

This and the former Species grow wild in the mountainous Meadows in *Auſtria*, and *Stiria*, tho' the latter is more rare to be met with than the former.

18. Lilium bulbiferum, incanum, *C. B. Pin.* 77. *Hoary, bulbiferous Lilly.* Martagon bulbiferum, ſecundum, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 136.

This ſcarce riſes a Cubit high, and has a firm channelled Stalk, furniſhed with dark green Leaves, which however are covered with a hoary Down as well as the top of the Stalk. The Flowers are not of a flaming red colour as in the 14*th* Species, but are more upon the pale, and very much of the colour of *the greater Scarlet Lilly*, without Bulbs. The Stalks of the full grown Plant bear only a few ſmall Bulbs on the tops of the Branches.

19. Lilium floribus reflexis montanum, flore rubente, *C. B. Pin.* 77. *Mountain Lilly, with reddiſh bending Flowers.* Lilium flore nutante ferrugineo, majus & minus, *J. B.* 2. 692. Lilium ſylveſtre, *Dod. Pempt.* 201.

The dark red Bulb of this Plant, is compacted of pointed Scales, is of a ſweetiſh and clammy Taſte, and furniſhed with white Fibres, ſome at the bottom and ſome where the Stalk riſes, which is two Cubits high, round, and marked with reddiſh Spots; and is ſurrounded at diſtance with a radiated Series of dark-green *Lilly* Flowers; and at the top of the Stalk are ſet ſingle Leaves, without any Regularity or Order. The top of the Stalk is adorned with pendulous *Lilly*-Flowers conſiſting of ſix fat purpliſh Leaves, ſtained with deep red ſpots, and bending or turning back very much; whoſe Center is poſſeſſed by as many Chives of a ruſty colour, and a Pointal of a diſagreeable Smell.

20. Lilium floribus reflexis, montanum flore pleno, *H. R. Monſp.* *Mountain Lilly with bending double Flowers.*

21. Lilium floribus reflexis, montanum flore albicante, *C. B. Pin.* 77. *Mountain Lilly, with a whitiſh bending Flower.*

22. Lilium floribus reflexis, montanum, flore maculis rubris inordinatis aſpero, *C. B. Pin.* 77. *Mountain Lilly, with bending Flowers, beſtrewed with irregular red Spots.* Lilium montanum, flore purpuraſcente, punctato. *Eyſt.*

23. Lilium floribus reflexis, montanum, flore carneo, *H. R. Par.* *Mountain Lilly with bluſh-colour'd bending Flowers.* Martagon Pannonicum, flore ſuave rubente. *Eyſt.*

24. Lilium floribus reflexis, montanum, longiore ſpicâ, *C. B. Pin.* 78. *Mountain Lilly, with bending Flowers, and a longer Spike.* Lilium flore nutante, maximum, *J. B.* 2. 694. Martagon montanum, ſpicâ longiore. *Bry.*

This Species has a Bulb compacted of ſharp pointed ſcales like the other *Lillies*, but is of a paler yellow colour, and ſmall for the ſize of a Plant. It ſends up a Stalk two Cubits high and better, of a brown purple colour on the upper part, and covered with ſhort Down; ſuſtaining at top above a hundred and twenty Flowers ranged like a Pyramid, moſt beautiful to behold, and of a very ſweet Smell, like that of a *muſk Roſe*. The Flowers are pendulous or hang downwards, being compoſed of ſix fat Leaves an Inch long or half a Finger broad, of a pale red colour, and ſtrewed with broad fortuitous ſpots of a brown purple colour. The Leaves ſurround or crown the Stalk in a radiated Series: two or three, and ſometimes four Circles of Leaves grow around the Stalk: And beſides, about the top of the Stalk are ſet ſingle Leaves much ſmaller than the reſt, without any Order or Regularity. Now the Leaves are ſmooth, broad at bottom and narrow at top, with branched Veins running from the Back, and meeting at the Point. Every Flower has ſix *Stamina*, anſwerable to the number of Leaves, which are tipt with oblong Chives of a reddiſh purple colour, and ſtrewed with a ſort of ruſty Duſt that quickly vaniſhes. In the midſt of the *Stamina* riſes a crooked Pointal ending in a three corner'd reddiſh Head, and ſitting in a three-corner'd green Bag, which remains alone when the other parts of the Flower periſh, turns upwards, and grows gradually bigger, till it becomes above an Inch long, and half an Inch broad, being narrower underneath: The ſame conſiſts of ſix Angles and as many ſides, but is divided within by three Membranes or Partitions into three Cells lengthwiſe, in which is contained a double row of ſmall, broad, plain, yellow Seeds, leaning on each other.

25. Lilium floribus reflexis, alterum, lanuginoſum, hirſutum, *C. B. Pin.* 78. *Another downy and hairy Lilly, with bending Flowers.* Lilium montanum ſive ſylveſtre, 1, majus, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 134.

It has a large Bulb very like that of the laſt Species, inſomuch that it is hard to diſtinguiſh one from the other. But it differs, 1. In that it is a Month later a coming up, and yet flowers earlier. 2. That the Leaves are narrower, ſharper and greener. 3. That the Leaves of the Flowers are ſomewhat longer, and of a deeper red, ſtrewed with leſſer ſpots, and ſometimes have no ſpots at all, and bend back a great deal more. 4. That it has much fewer or thinner ſet Leaves on the ſame Stalk. 5. That before the Flowers blow, the Heads of the Flowers are hairy, and covered with hoary Down. [*Parkinſon* affirms, that in ſome of thoſe Plants, there is no ſuch hoarineſs to be ſeen, but that the Heads are ſmooth and of a purple colour.] 6. That in this the tops of the Stalks are ſmooth and green, otherwiſe than in the other. 7. And *Laſtly*, That the Seed-Veſſels are much longer, and almoſt twice as big.

26. Lilium flore purpuraſcente, non punctatum, *Eyſt.* *Lilly with a purpliſh Flower not ſpotted.*

27. Lilium floribus reflexis, flore ſpadiceo. *Lilly with bending Bay-coloured Leaves.* Martagon exoticum flore ſpadiceo. *Bry.*

28. Lilium floribus reflexis, variis ſive tertium, *C. B. Pin.* 78. *Lilly with various bending Flowers.* Lilium montanum maximum, polyanthos, variegatum. *Eyſt.*

The Flower is of a bluſh-colour on the outſide, before it blows, but when it is blown, it is white on the inſide and marked with purple ſpots.

29. Lilium floribus reflexis, albis, non punctatis, *C. B. Pin.* 78. *Lilly with white bending Flowers not ſpotted.* Lilium montanum, minus, album, non punctatum. *Eyſt.*

30. Lilium floribus reflexis, albis non punctatis, plenis, *H. R. Par.* *Lilly with white, double, bending Flowers, not ſpotted.*

31. Lilium floribus reflexis, albis, punctatis, *C. B. Pin.* 78. *Lilly with white, ſpotted, bending Flowers.* Lilium montanum majus, album. *Eyſt.*

32. Lilium floribus reflexis, polyanthos album punctatum, *C. B. Pin.* 78. *Many-flower'd, ſpotted, white Lilly with bending Flowers.* Lilium montanum, maximum, polyanthos, album, variis maculis rubris aſperſum. *Eyſt.*

33. Lilium Byzantinum miniatum, *C. B. Pin* 78. *Vermilion Lilly of* Conſtantinople. Lilium flore miniato, nutante, ſive Hemecrocallis Chalcedonica quibuſdam, *J. B.* 2. 695. Lilium rubrum ſive miniatum, Byzantinum. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 131.

From a bulbous Root riſes a Stalk two Cubits high, and as thick as one's little Finger, ſtained at bottom with reddiſh ſpots, otherwiſe greeniſh, hollow, and putting forth every where radiated Fibres, after it has forced its way from the Bulb; along which are ſtretched with many irregular Leaves, like the *Lilium Martagon*, channelled and ſharp-pointed, ſhowing ſomething of hairineſs at the edges, and endued with an olerous Taſte. The Flower ſits on the bending top of the Stalk, being generally but one, and ſometimes two or more, of a moſt beautiful Vermilion Colour, conſiſting of ſix *Lilly*-Leaves, but narrower than thoſe of white *Lilly*: Theſe are ſtriped, turning back like thoſe of *Martagon*, ſurrounding the Stalk with their Points; the naked Summits ſtick up and are ſupported by pale *Stamina*, in the midſt of which ſtands a Pointal of the ſame Vermilion colour with the Summits.

Cluſius ſays, the Seeds are plain in an angular Head, or pretty much reſembling the Seed of *wild Lilly*, but blacker, ſmaller, and not ſo ſpungy; and that being thruſt into the Ground, they grew up and bore plain Leaves. Commonly the Root is not ſo big as ſome imagine, being little bigger than the Root of a *Lilly* of ſix Months; and while it is freſh, it is ſo very like it, that even they who are very much verſed in the knowledge of Plants, are hardly able to diſtinguiſh betwixt them, without comparing them together. But if it be kept

ſome-

time after it has been dug up, it is almoſt all over of a purple colour, and then ſtrewed with ſome deep red ſpots.

This Root is compacted of thin Scales, and furniſhed with Fibres both above and underneath.

This Plant is double, one furniſhed with paler, and the other with deeper coloured Flowers. I have learnt, ſays *Cluſius*, by long Experience, that thoſe Plants which bear pale Flowers, have a greener Stalk and Leaves than thoſe which bear deep colour'd Flowers: For in the latter the Stalk and Leaves are generally of a black purple colour.

Lobel likewiſe mentions two varieties of it; the one early, commonly bearing five, ſix, and ten Flowers; the other late, ſometimes bearing but one Flower for many Years.

It flowers in *June* or ſomewhat later, and was ſent to *Cluſius* from *Conſtantinople* to *Vienna*; being brought from the Garden at that Place ſituated in a place called *Pera*, under the Title of *Zuſiniare*.

34. Lilium Byzantinum, flore prorſus niveo, *C. B. Pin.* 78. Conſtantinopolitan *Lilly, with a Flower as white as Snow.*

35. Lilium Byzantinum, flore flavo, *C. B. Pin.* 78. Conſtantinopolitan *Lilly, with a yellow Flower.*

36. Lilium Byzantinum, miniato dilutiore flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 132. Conſtantinopolitan *Lilly, with a paler Vermilion Flower.*

37. Lilium Byzantinum, miniatum, polyanthos, C. B. *Pin.* 78. *Many-flower'd, Vermilion Lilly of* Conſtantinople. Lilium Byzantinum, miniatum, ſaturatiore flore, polyanthos, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 132.

38. Lilium Byzantinum, Serotinum, *Eyſt.* *Late Lilly of* Conſtantinople.

39. Lilium Byzantinum, flore multiplici, *Eyſt.* Conſtantinopolitan *Lilly, with a manifold Flower.*

40. Lilium purpuro ſanguineum, flore reflexo, *C. B. Pin.* 78. *Purple Scarlet Lilly, with a bending Flower.* Hemerocallis Chalcedonica, purpuro ſanguineo, polyanthos, *Lob. Icon.* 169.

41. Lilium pyramidale, moſchatum, *C. B. Pin.* 78. *Pyramidal Musk Lilly.* Lilium ſylveſtre ſive Hemerocallis, moſchato, polyanthos. Martagon Imperiale nuperorum. *Lob. Adv.* Part 2. 504.

42. Lilium rubrum, anguſtifolium, *C. B. Pin.* 78. *Narrow-leav'd red Lilly.* Lilium præcox, nutante flore rubro, *J. B.* 2. 696. Lilium rubrum, præcox, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 133.

The colour of the Flower is not near ſo deep, but much fainter, than in the Flowers of the 33*d* Species; the Stalk is ſlenderer and ſhorter than in the *Conſtantinopolitan* kind, *viz.* not much exceeding a Cubit in height. It is furniſhed with one, two, or three Flowers; and becauſe it has ſometimes broader and ſometimes narrower Leaves, therefore *Cluſius* diſtinguiſhes it into *Lilium primum & ſecundum:* The firſt has much ſhorter and a little broader Leaves than that of *Conſtantinople*, and the ſecond narrower.

It flowers about the end of *May* or beginning of *June*.

43. Lilium brevi & gramineo folio, *C. B. Pin.* 79. Lilium præcox, nutante flore rubro, tenuifolium, *J. B.* 2. 696. Hemerocallis Macedonica, tenuifolia, miniati coloris, *Adv.* Part 2. 504.

This Species, ſays *Cluſius* is very different from the laſt, not indeed in the make, but in the colour of the Flower, which is like the *larger bulbiferous Scarlet Lilly*, as well as in the poſition of the Leaves, and in their unlikeneſs: For it bears many and thick-ſet Leaves, that confuſedly cloath a Stalk which is a Cubit high and better, being very narrow and long, much like the Leaves of *Tragopogon*. The top of the Stalk ſuſtains the Flowers, which do not riſe in the ſame place as thoſe of *Conſtantinple* do, but on the top Branches of the Stalk, growing parallel to one another among very narrow Leaves. All this, ſays, *Cluſius*, is taken from the Relations of others.

After-

Afterwards *Clusius* observed, That commonly the Flower had much the same colour as an *Orange* not quite ripe; but not so sweet a Smell as the last; but that it smelt very much like *Mountain-Lilly* with a yellow Flower. It bears many Flowers on the Stalk.

44. Lilium miniatum, odorum, angustifolium, *C. B. Pin.* 79. *Sweet-smelling, narrow-leav'd, Vermilion Lilly.* Lilii miniati, tenuifolii aliud genus, *Clus. App. Alt.*

This has much brighter Flowers than the last, for they are perfectly Vermilion, like the *Constantinople Lilly*; certainly of a deeper colour than the last described, and not without Smell. It has also narrow Leaves like that, but *Clusius* thought they were of a deeper green colour and more shining, and grew without order on the Stalk as the Flowers did. This Author likewise observed, that the Stalk of this did not so quickly wither as that of the other, but continued longer.

Parkinson has described this more fully and accurately, and therefore we shall not think much to transcribe it for the Readers use, as we have it in *Mr.* Ray's *History of Plants.*

It has a scaley Root compacted of close Scales or Coats, both broader and thinner than in the other Species of this kind, which is dyed of a deep yellow colour, when it is old. From thence rises a green Stalk, which is generally round, seldom plain or flat, a Cubit and a half or two Cubits high, cloathed almost quite up to the top with many thick-set, narrow Leaves, resembling those of *Clove-Gilly-flower*, but greener, placed in no manner of Order or Regularity, growing gradually smaller. On the Stalk stand more or fewer Flowers, according to the Age or Vigour of the Plant; fewer and thinner-set in the young Plants, but much more numerous and thicker-set in the old ones. [Sometimes there have been reckoned upwards of sixty, and at other times a hundred upon one Stalk.] The Flowers are of a reddish yellow colour, but not so deep or intense as in the *Martagon* of *Constantinople*: The Flowers of this are a little smaller than in that other, but otherwise perfectly like them in make. The Seed-vessel is likewise triangular as in that, but smaller, in which are contained Seeds in a six-fold Row, generally empty and useless, but such as are solid are plain, orbicular, small and reddish. It rarely propagates its self by shoots.

Parkinson reckons up three or four varieties of this Species:

1. The first with thinner-set Leaves on the Stalk and flowering somewhat later.

2. The second with Leaves a little shorter and broader, and flowering a little earlier.

3. The third with reddish pale Flowers inclining to yellow, with broader and shorter Leaves than in the former, and flowering late.

45. Lilium flavum, angustifolium, *C. B. Pin.* 79. *Narrow-leav'd, yellow Lilly.* Lilium nutante flore flavo, *J. B.* 2. 697. Lilium montanum flavo flore. *Lob. Adv.* Part 2. 505.

The Stalks of this are two Cubits high and better, round and green, encompassed with many narrow, long, green, soft, three-nerved Leaves placed without any order, with whitish edges as it were bestrewed with Down, sustaining at top three, five, seven or more Flowers, which are of a pale green colour when they first blow, then pale, and at last yellow, the Leaves turning up and folding like the rest of this Genus, marked, from the middle to the Navel on the inside, with dark purple spots, or stains, with six greenish *Stamina* tipt with Vermilion Chives, and a pretty thick triangular Pointal rising from the Center; which Pointal however is wanting in some Flowers even on the same Plant. The Smell is betwixt nauseous and sweet, such as that of *Elder* and some *Orris*-Flowers. The Root is thick, and furnished with many Scales like the Root of *white Lilly.*

Some

Some of these Plants bears a yellow Flower, which is pure, and not marked with any spots.

This is a Native of the *Pyrenean* Mountains; and flowers earlier than the Vermilion *Martagon* of *Constantinople*.

46. Lilium angustifolium, flore flavo, dilutiore, quasi pallescente, *C. B Pin.* 79. *Narrow-leav'd Lilly, with a faint yellow, and as it were paleish Flower.*

47. Lilium angustifolium, flore flavo, maculis nigris distincta, *C. B. Pin.* 79. *Narrow-leav'd Lilly, with a yellow Flower, mark'd with red Spots.* Martagon sive Lilium de Canada, auri colorem referens, flore in tu nigris maculis aspersо. *Bry.*

48 Lilium Orientale, flore luteo, maximo, odoratissimo. *Oriental Lilly, with a very large and very sweet-smelling yellow Flower.*

Lilium comes from λεῖος, *levis*, and *politus*; because *Lilly* is smooth and polish'd, and soft to the touch in all its parts; or, from λειριον, the Letter ρ being changed to *l*.

Some of the Species are called *Hemerocallis*; because the Flower endures not above one Day. And therefore St. *Basil*, in his Exposition of the 44*th* Psalm, says, that no Flower better represents the Frailty of Mankind, than this we are speaking of. And *Theocritus*, in his 28*th* Idyll, says, that the Lilly, indeed, is white, but its Beauty and Colour perish as soon as it declines. They who are Judges may consult the Original.

Of the first Species there are three parts in use; The Root, the Leaves, and the Flowers; to which others add the *Stamina*.

The Flowers are moderately hot and moist, consisting of Heterogenous Parts, and are Anodyne, Digestive and Ripening.

The Root is dry in the first Degree, and cleanses, digests, softens, and ripens. It is seldom used internally, but frequently in outward Applications, in ripening and softning of Tumours, curing of Corns, softening the *Pudenda* of Women in Labour, and healing Burnings, &c.

The *Stamina* are prescribed for facilitating hard Labour, being given in *Vervain*-Water or the like. *Schrod.*

The Preparations of it are,

1. The Conserve of the Flowers.

2. The distilled Water of the fresh Leaves of the Flowers, either alone, or shred with the Root. This is of great use in the Distempers of the Lungs, such as the Asthma, Cough and the like; and externally for beautifying the Face, being mixed with *Camphire*, and Oyl of *Tartar*.

3. The simple Oyl of *Lilly*; which is made by infusing the Flowers in old Oyl of *Olives*.

4. The compound Oyl of *Lilly*; made of the same Flowers and Spiceries. *Id.*

There is nothing very remarkable in the Flowers, except that, besides their digestive and anodyne Faculty, they have also an Anti-hysterick Quality; if you infuse them for some Days in Wine, and so distil them, you may by that means obtain a most excellent Water for the Hypochondriacal or Hysterical Suffocation, which every one does not know. The Dose of this is from one to two or three Spoonfuls, both for a Preservative, and a Cure. *Fr. Hoffm.*

Matthiolus says, that the distilled Water of the Flowers is properly and successfully given to Women in hard Labour, to be drank, and for expelling the After-birth, adding to it some *Saffron* and *Cassia*: But *Camerarius* is against *Saffron* and *Cassia* to increase its penetrating quality; affirming that the distilled Water alone is most effectual for those Intentions; and that it is not to be prescribed rashly in other Cases. *Tragus*, upon the Authority of others, writes that two or three spoonfuls of this Water will recover such as has have fain into fainting Fits. *Simon Pauli* says, there is nothing more common with the young Ladies, than this Water with a little *Camphire* and Oil of *Tartar*, *per deliquium* dissolved in it, to brighten their Complexion, and make them look fair.

There

There is an Oil made of the Flowers by Infolation. But care muſt be taken, that the Leaves muſt not be left in old Oil, for fifteen Days: For when the whole Plant is full of mucilaginous juice, they eaſily putrify, and then the Oil will not ſmell of *Lillies*, which is the prime note of its goodneſs, but will have a ſtinking and diſagreeable Smell. Therefore three Days is a ſufficient time; which being expired, then others muſt be put in, and after them others: For For it is ſufficient to repeat this three times

This Oil has great Virtues in any Pains or Cold Diſeaſes whatſoever: For it ſlackens Tenſion, ſoftens the parts that are hard, and alleviates Pain. And therefore it is of good uſe in Cholical and Nephritick Pains, in the Pleuriſy, *&c.* It is likewiſe of ſpecial uſe in ſtiffneſs and hardneſs of the Nerves, in a *Schirrus* of the Womb, and in the ſtoppage of the *Menſtrua* owing thereto. *Caſp Hoffman.*

Gerard informs us, that *William Godorus*, Serjeant-Surgeon to Queen *Elizabeth*, found by Experience, That the Root of *white Lilly* ſtamped and ſtrained with white Wine; and given to drink for three or four Days ſucceſſively, expelled the Poiſon of the Peſtilence, and cauſed it to break out in Bliſters on the Skin; and that the ſame learned Gentleman had cured many of the Dropſy with the juice of it, tempered with Barley-Meal, and baked in Cakes; taking care that his Patients did eat of it ordinarily for a Month or ſix Weeks together with their Meat, and no other Bread during all that time.

The ſame Author ſays, that this Root ſtamped with Honey, glews together Sinews that are cut aſunder; conſumes or ſcours away the Ulcers of the Head called *Achores*, as alſo the Scurvy from the Face and Beard.

TABLE CCI. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS IV.

Lilio-Hyacinthus, LILLY-HYACINTH.

LILLy-Hyacinth is a Plant with a *Lilly*-Flower A, conſiſting of ſix Petals, and reſembling the the Flower of *Hyacinth*: But the Pointal C turns to a pointed globular Fruit D, which is generally three-corner'd, divided into three Cells E, and full of almoſt globular Seeds F. To theſe marks muſt be added, a ſcaled Root, ſhaped like the Root of *Lilly*.

The Species of *Lilly-Hyacinth*, or rather the varieties of it (for properly ſpeaking, for properly ſpeaking there is but one Species) are,

1. Lilio-Hyacinthus vulgaris, flore cœruleo. *Lilly-Hyacinth, with a blue Flower.* Hyacinthus Stellaris, foliis & radice Lilii, *C. B. Pin.* 46. Hyacinthus Lilio-folius, ſtellatus, *J. B.* 2. 589. Hyacinthus Stellaris, Lilio-folius, *Lob. Icon.* 101.

The Bulb of this Plant is pretty much like that of *Lilly*, but ſmaller, and more oblong, and yellowiſh like that of *Martagon*. Before the Stalk riſes, it produces ſix or more Leaves, like the Leaves of *Lilly*; in the midſt of which riſes a ſlender Stalk not a Foot long, bearing many Flowers at top, exactly of the ſize of the Flower of the *Hyacinthus Stellatus*, conſiſting of ſix deep blue or *Violet* Leaves, with a Knob ſticking up at the Navel. To the Flowers ſucceed triangular Heads containing almoſt globular Seed.

It grows on the *Pyrenean* Mountains, and on ſome Mountains of *Aquitain*, and is ſaid to love a moiſt Soil.

It is found, but ſeldom, with a Flower as white as Snow.

2. Lilio-Hyacinthus vulgaris flore niveo. *Common Lilly-Hyacinth, with a snowy Flower.* Hyacinthus Stellaris foliis & radice Lilii, flore niveo, *C. B. Pin.* 46.

3. Lilio-Hyacinthus vulgaris, flore rubello. *Common Lilly-Hyacinth, with a red Flower.* Hyacinthus Stellaris, Liliaceus, flore rubello, *H. R. Par.*

It is called *Lilio Hyacinthus* from its resemblance both of *Lilly* and *Hyacinth.*

The Herdsmen assured *Joachimus Venerius*, that if the Cattle did eat this Herb, it would make their Heads swell.

It contains a great deal of Oil and Phlegm, and a little essential Oil.

It is accounted softening, digestive, and resolving; but I believe it is hardly ever used in Physick.

TABLES 202, and 203.

GENUS V.

Corona Imperialis, CROWN-IMPERIAL.

Crown-Imperial is a Plant with Flowers A, ranged as it were into a Crown, above which appears a numerous Bush of Leaves B. But the single Flowers are like those of *Lilly*, and as it were Bell-shaped C, and composed of six Petals D. The Pointal E, which stands in the Center of the Leaves, afterwards turns to an oblong Fruit F, which is furnished with Wings lengthwise, divided into three Cells G, and full of plain Seed H, that lye upon one another. To these Marks must be added, a coated Root I K, which is furnished with Fibres at bottom L.

The Species of this Herb are,

1. Corona Imperialis, *Dod. Pempt.* 202. *Crown Imperial.* Lilium sive Corona Imperialis, *C. B. Pin.* 79. Corona Imperialis sive Tusai aliis, *J. B.* 2. 697.

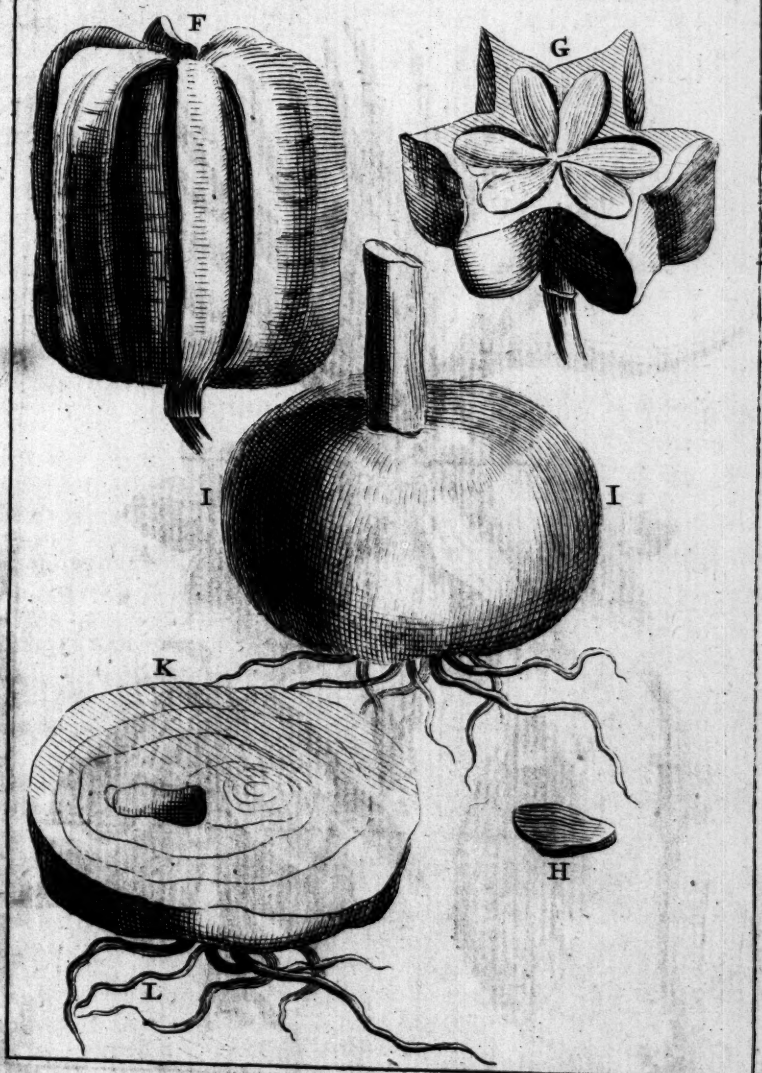
The Root is bulbous, round and thick, of a different shape from that of *Lilly*; for it is flat, and compacted of large, very thick and succulent Scales or Coats, sometimes of a white, at other times of a purplish, and often of a pale colour, of a stinking and nauseous Smell, as are also the Leaves, smelling like *Colchicum*, (*Clusius* says like a *Goat*, and Mr. *Ray* like a *Fox*,) striking the Nose even at a distance, and weighs above two Pound. The Stalk is single, a Cubit high and better, and as thick as one's Finger, and above an Inch thick at bottom, firm, fungous within, green and round, but channelled a Cubit high, furnished for the greater part with numerous Leaves, of a shining green colour, like those of *Lilly*, sometimes encompassing it in an orderly and sometimes in a confused manner, having no Footstalk to stand on, but adhereing to the Stalk by their broadest part or bottom; so that the appendages propagated from them sticking up a little, render the Stalk somewhat angular. The Stalk is naked, without Leaves, a Foot, and sometimes even a Cubit above that thick crowd of Leaves, being slenderer than underneath, and round, neither channelled nor green, but smooth and of a purplish colour, spotted like *Snake-weed*, which ends at top into almost as many corners as it bears Flowers, *viz.* two, three, four, five, six or more, all of them growing equally and opposite to one another in the Spring, and each of them placed betwixt two Leaves, which are much lesser and narrower than the lower ones, but much of the same length.

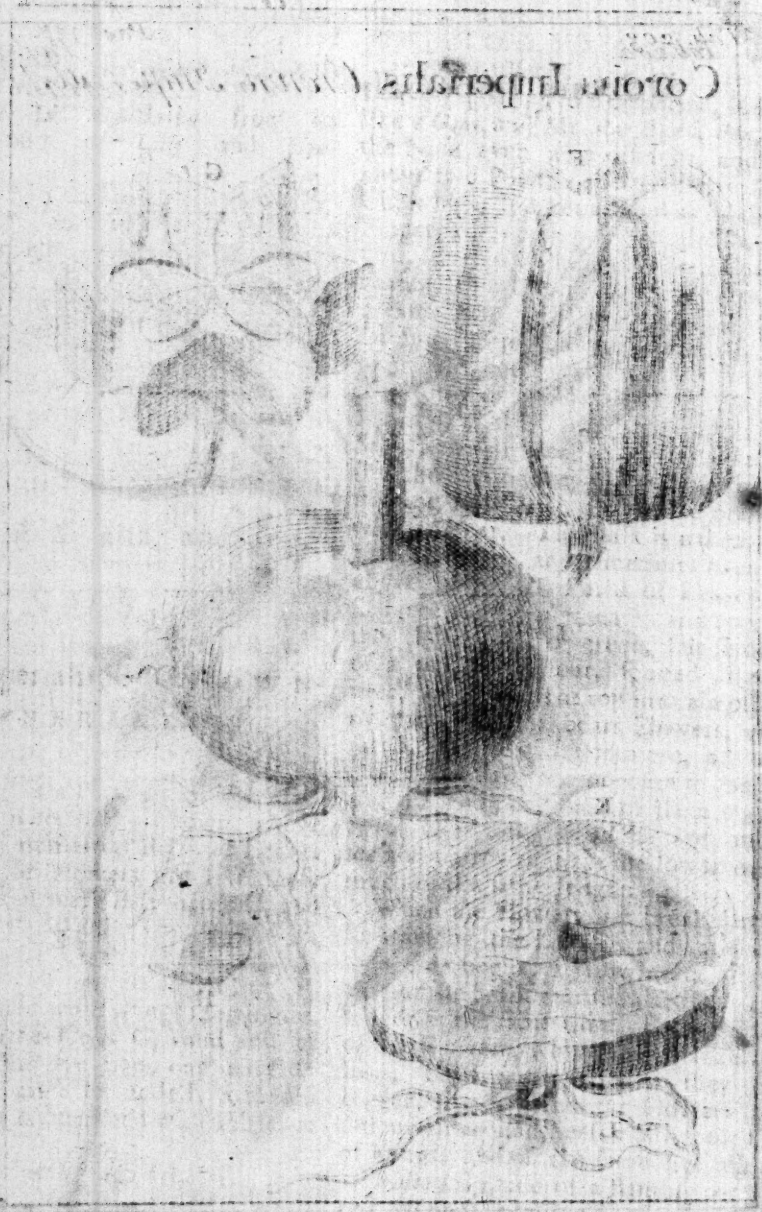
When the Flowers first break forth, they lurk among the Leaves, and are whitish; then they begin to grow larger, the naked part of the Stalk that sustains them growing bigger at the same time. But the Footstalks of the Flowers, which are an Inch and half long, bend downwards as they become bigger, from whence the Flowers are pendulous all around, resembling the Crowns of Kings, and of the same size with those of *white Lilly*, and of a flaming or blazing red colour, consisting of six spreading Leaves, which are pointed at the end, variegated with a beautiful draught of deep or purple stripes running along them, and then cut into various jaggs; but the bot-

tom

Tab. 203. *Pag. 318.*

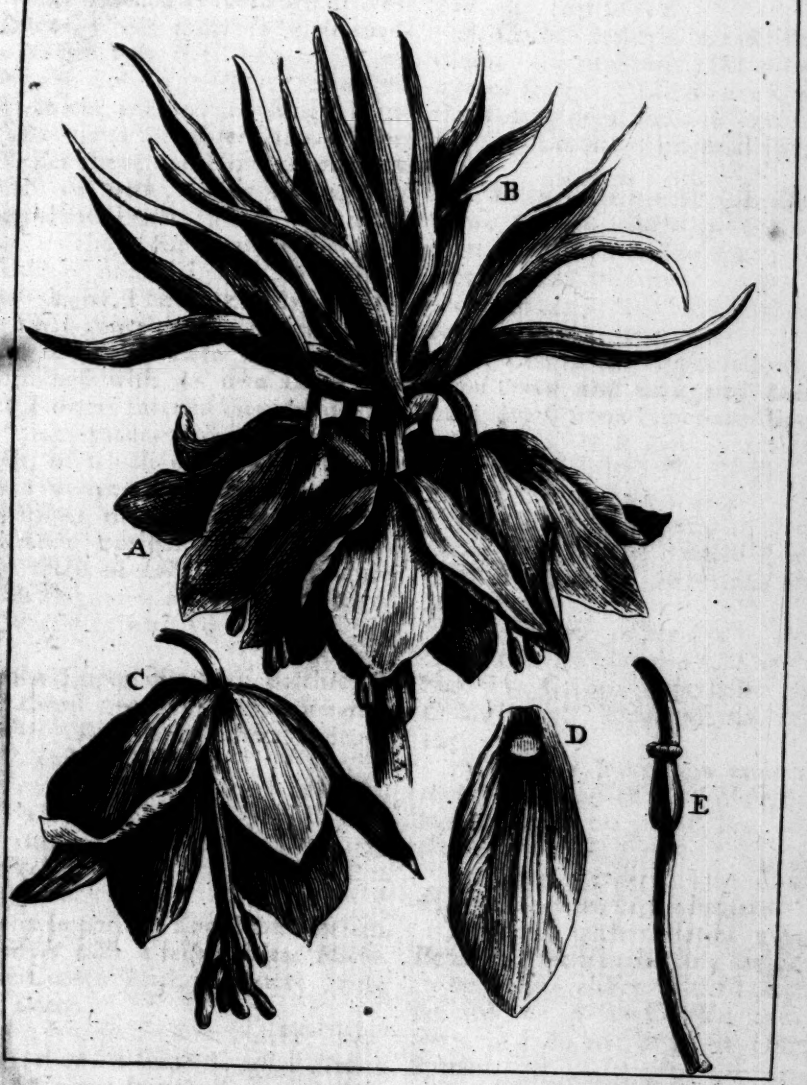
Corona Imperialis. *Crown Imperial.*





Tab. 202. Pag. 318.

Corona Imperialis *Crown Imperial*




B
A
C
D

tom of each *ſingle Leaf*, ſays *Cluſius*, ſticks a little out, and is of a black purple colour, in which ſtands a moſt ſweet Silver Pearl or Drop of pure Liquor, which continues ſeveral Days before it dries up. When the Flowers decay, theſe Tubercles turn to white Cavities.

From the very Center of the Flower riſe as many white *Stamina* as there are Leaves in the Flower, which grow ſo cloſe together, that at firſt view they ſeem to be but one, being tipt with large Chives to incline to an *Oker*-colour, and encompaſſing a Pointal that is divided into three parts. Then the Stalk riſes above the Flowers generally nine Inches or better, being loaded with ſmall and narrow Leaves; tho' ſometimes no Stalk riſes above the Flowers, but only a thick Buſh of narrow Leaves; and ſometimes, ſays *Cluſius*, I have not only ſeen one Stalk or Twig above the Flowers, but even two, three or more, each of which has been furniſhed with its own Leaves.

To the Flowers ſucceed large triangular, and ſometimes quadrangular Heads, as in *Scarlet Lilly*, of which every Angle is feathered and winged; but as ſoon as the Flower periſhes, the fruitful Head immediately ſtands upright. The Seeds are plain like thoſe of *Lilly*, but a little more oblong, cartilaginous, and reddiſh, ranged in a double row in each corner, as in the *Lillies*, &c.

2. Corona Imperialis, flore pulchrè rubente. *Crown Imperial with a beautiful red Flower.* Tuſai ſive Lilium Perſicum, 2 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 128.

3. Corona Imperialis, flore è luteo palleſcente. *Crown Imperial with a pale yellow Flower.* Lilium ſive Corona Imperialis flore luteo vel verius palleſcente, C. B. *Pin.* 79.

4. Corona Imperialis flore luteo, ſtriato. *Crown Imperial with a yellow ſtriped Flower.* Lilium ſive Corona Imperialis flore luteo, ſtriato, *H. Edinb.*

5. Corona Imperialis flore pulchrè luteo. *Crown Imperial with a beautiful yellow Flower.* Lilium ſive Corona Imperialis per omnia major flore luteo, *H. R. Par.*

6. Corona Imperialis, major. *Greater Crown Imperial.* Lilium ſive Corona Imperialis per omnia major, *H. R. Par.*

7. Corona Imperialis, Serotina, foliis amplioribus, flore Saturo phœniceo. *Late Imperial Crown, with larger Leaves, and a deep purple Flower.* Corona Serotina, *Lob. Adv.* part 2. 513.

8. Corona Imperialis, multiflora, latoque caule. *Many-flower'd Crown Imperial, with a broad Stalk.* Lilium ſive Corona Imperialis multiflora, latoque caule, *C. B. Pin.* 79. Corona Imperialis polyanthes, *Eyſt.*

9. Corona Imperialis duplici Corona. *Crown Imperial with a double Crown.* Lilium ſive Corona, ſive Imperialis duplici Corona, *C. B. Pin.* 79. Corona Imperialis phœnicea, duplici Corona aut ſerie florum, *Lob. Icon.* 172.

10. Corona Imperialis folio vario. *Imperial Crown with variegated Leaves.* Lilium ſive Corona Imperialis Sinenſium, ſeu folio vario, *H. R. Par.* Lilium Imperiale ſeu Corona Imperialis, foliis variegatis, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 407.

11. Corona Imperialis flore pleno. *Crown Imperial with a double Flower.* Lilium ſive Corona Imperialis flore pleno, *H. R. Par.*

12 Corona Imperialis, non fœtens *Crown Imperial without a ſtinking Smell.* Lilium ſive Corona Imperialis non fœtens, *C. B. Pin.* 79. Tuſai varietas, IV *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 129.

13. Corona Imperialis ramoſa. *Branched Crown Imperial.* Lilium ſive Corona Imperialis ramoſa, *C. B. Pin.* 79. Tuſai diclonos, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 128.

14. Corona Imperialis monſtroſa, *J. B.* 2. 689. *Monſtrous Crown Imperial.*

Theſe and other varieties mentioned by Botaniſts, ſeem to be only accidental, and to be owing either to the Luxuriancy of the Soil, or to the Culture and Management, and do not argue a Difference of Species.

Crown Imperial was first brought from *Constantinople*; but *Clusius* perswades himself that the Bulbs of this Plant were brought from *Persia* to *Constantinople*; because when he received it among others, this was the Inscription set on it, *Tusai, overo Persiano rosso ò discolorito con la testa abasso*, that is, *Tusai* or discolour'd *Persian* Flower with a bending Head.

It flowers in *April*, and sometimes even in *March*, provided the Weather is kindly.

TABLE CCIV and CCV.

GENUS VI.

Tulipa, TULIP.

TULIP is a Plant with a *Lilly* Flower AB, composed of six Petals C, shaped somewhat like a Pitcher. But the Pointal D, which possesses the middle of the Flower, turns to an oblong Fruit, which gapes in three parts F, is divided into three Cells G, and full of plain Seeds H, and resting upon one another in a double Row. To these Marks must be added a Root I, which is coated K, with Fibres on the lower part.

The Species of *Tulip* are,

1. Tulipa præcox, lutea, *C. B. Pin.* 57. *Early yellow Tulip* Tulipa præcox, flava, *Clus. Hist.* 138. *J. B.* 2. 666.

There being many Species of *precocious Tulip*, as you will perceive in the subsequent distinctions of them; it may suffice to take the description of that sort in general from *Clusius*; which is this that follows.

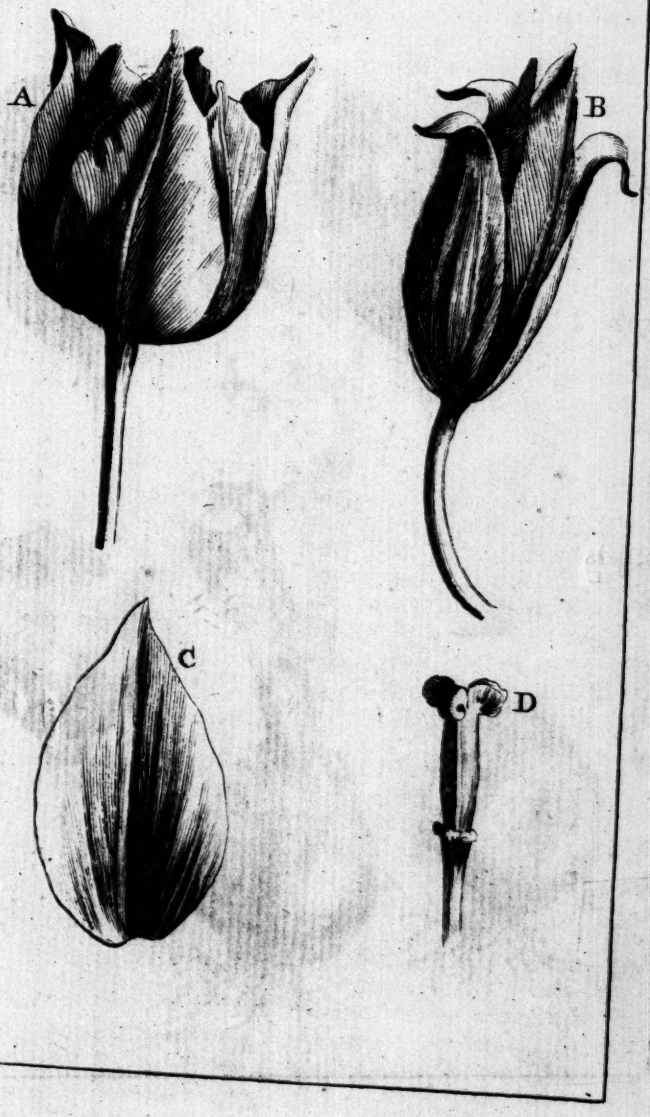
It produces one Stalk which is commonly one Foot long, and sometimes longer, and is round, green, and strewed with short and hoary Down, not hollow but full of compacted Pith. It is generally embraced by three, and sometimes four or five Leaves, of which the lower ones are very broad, insomuch that I have seen some of them a Palm broad, resembling the Leaves of *Lilly*, but longer and thicker, keeled, spreading upon the Ground and twisted; but the upper ones smaller and narrower, and either hanging down and bending, or sometimes upright, but all of them of a greenish blue or rushy colour, and as it were bestrewed with Meal or Flower. On the top of the Stalk sits one large Flower (tho' I have sometimes seen two [This happens preternaturally by reason of the richness of the Soil.] either sitting together on the top of the Stalk, or on a Stalk that is split in two) looking upwards, and commonly consisting of six Leaves (tho' I have seen it with seven or eight) at first of the same colour with the Stalk, and sometimes bending down towards the Ground, and leaning upon it, so that it represents a *Serpent* or *Snake* with its head resting upon the Ground, then raising it self, and changing its colour, and at last opening its self wide, and spreading at the bottom like a Cup or Tankard, from whence rise six *Stamina*, and as many as there are Leaves in the Flower, sometimes yellow, sometimes pale, and sometimes blackish; and even the Stalks that sustain the *Stamina* vary strangely as to their colour.

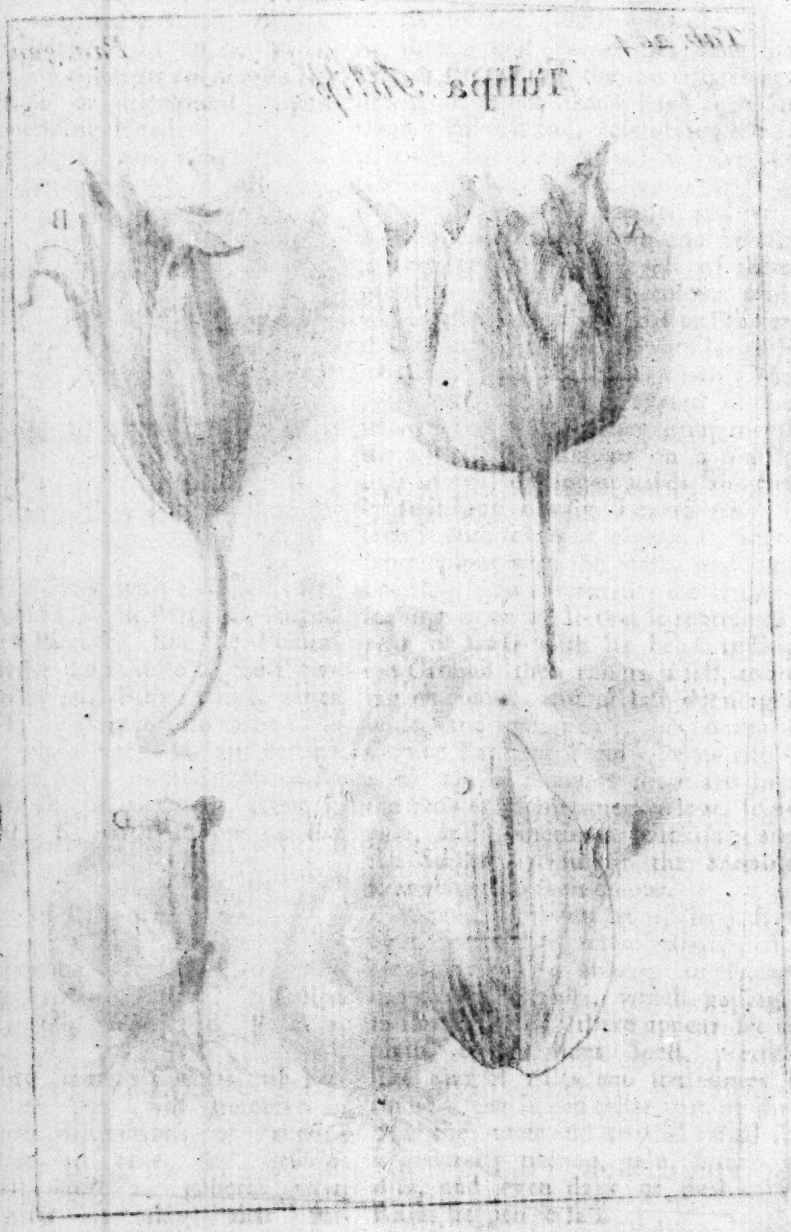
When the Flower fades, it is succeeded by a pretty big, membranous, triangular Head, which is oblong, or shorter, and has a bulging Belly, which gaping at top in three places, there appear six rows of plain, cartilaginous Seed, pretty much like that of *Lilly*, and sometimes exactly round; but in the other part of the Head near the inner and central parts, the Seed is generally oblong, pale, brown or reddish, and even dark or duskish if great Rains happen to fall.

Tab. 204.

Pag. 320.

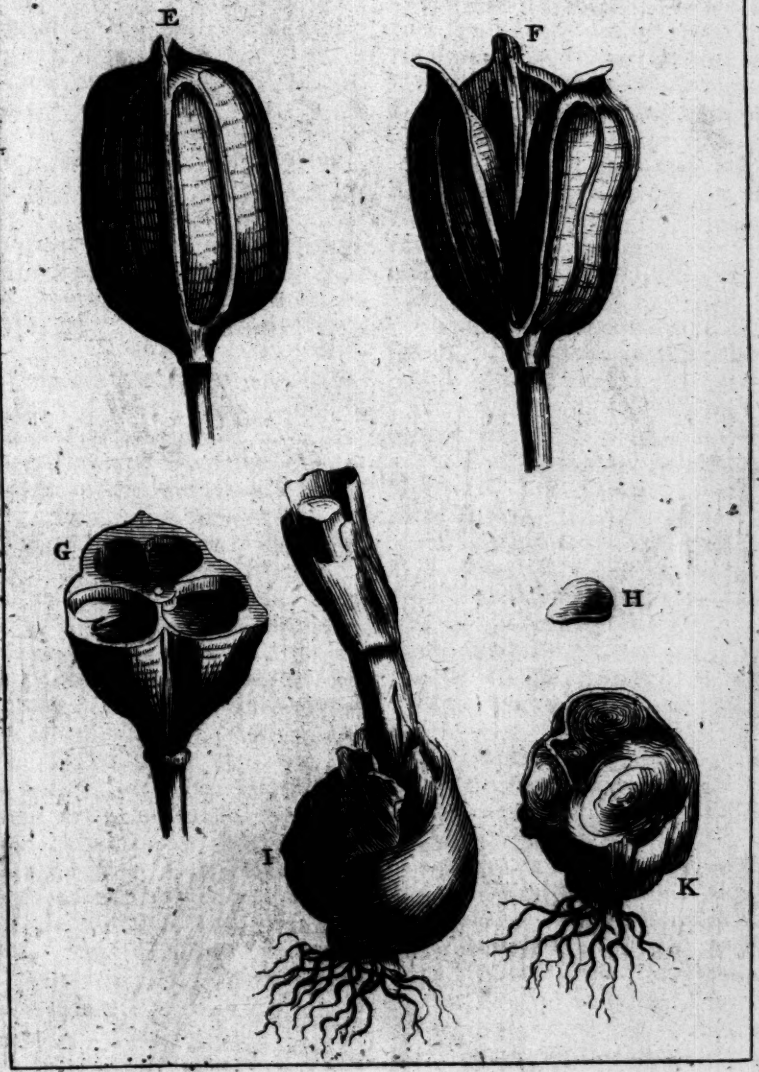
Tulipa. *Tulip.*





TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM
15 OCT 65

Tulipa. *Tulip.*





The Root is bulbous, ſometimes ſhort, and ſometimes oblong, and thick; ſticking but a little at the bottom, much after the manner of *Colchicum*, being furniſhed with ſome ſmall Fibres, and either covered with a reddiſh, or, for the moſt part, blackiſh Membrane, which is downy on the inſide, like the ſhells of *Cheſnuts*; and ſometimes ſo full of thick Flox, that the Bulb lies very ſoft, which is ſolid and firm, and white like the white of an Egg boiled, and ſweet to the Taſte, at leaſt not unpleaſant.

2. Tulipa præcox, rubra, *C. B. Pin.* 57. *Red early Tulip.* *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 139. *J. B.* 2. 666.

3. Tulipa præcox, purpurea, C. B. *Pin.* 57. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 139. J. B. 2. 667. *Early purple Tulip.*

4. Tulipa præcox, flore amethyſtimo, *Early Tulip with a purple Violet flower.* Tulipa præcox Saturatior, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 138. Lilio-Narciſſus purpuro-violaceus, *Lob. Icon.* 129.

5. Tulipa præcox, flore è purpura nigricante & obſoleto. *Early Tulip, with a blackiſh purple and obſolete flower.* Lilio-Narciſſus ſanguineus, puniceuſve obſoletus, tribus exterioribus mucronatis foliis, internis vero retuſis. *Lob. Icon.* 128.

6. Tulipa purpurea, calyce palleſcente, *Eyſt.* *Purple Tulip, with a pale Cup.*

7. Tulipa ſummè miniata, calyce luteo, *Eyſt.* *Tulip of a deep Vermilion colour, and a yellow Cup.*

8. Tulipa præcox, alba, C. B. *Pin.* 57. *Early white Tulip.* Lilio-Narciſſus niveus totus, *Lob. Icon.* 131. *J. B.* 2. 666. Tulipa nivea tota, *Ejuſ.* 2. 675.

9. Tulipa præcox, coccinea, rubentibus oris, petalis ad exortum lituris rubris ad cordis effigiem aſperſis. *Early Scarlet Tulip, with reddiſh Borders, and Leaves ſtriped with red ſpecks at bottom in the ſhape of a Heart.* Lilio-Narciſſus coccineus, rubentibus oris, mediis foliis candicans, & ad baſim notulis rubris, cordis effigie aſperſus, *Lob. Icon.* 127.

10. Tulipa præcox, flore coccineo, puniceove rutilante. *Early Tulip with a Scarlet, or flaming red Flower.* Tulipa coccinea, puniceave, rutilans, J. B. 2. 675. Lilio-Narciſſus coccineus, puniceuſve rutilans, *Lob. Icon.* 128.

11. Tulipa præcox, amethyſtina, varia, J. B. 2. 670. *Early, purple Violet, variegated Tulip.*

12. Tulipa præcox, rubello flore nitido, candidis oris. *Early Tulip, with a bright red Flower, and white Borders.* Tulipa rubris oris & vaginulis albis, J. B. 2. 675. Lilio-Narciſſus rubellus, nitidus, candidis oris, *Lob. Icon.* 129.

13. Tulipa præcox, coccineo flore, candidis oris. *Early Tulip with a Scarlet Flower, and white Edges.* Tulipa coccinea, candidis oris, J. B. 2. 675. Lilio-Narciſſus coccineus, candidis oris, *Lob. Icon.* 130.

14. Tulipa præcox, candore & rubore ſuffuſa. *Early Tulip, mixed with white and red.* Tulipa candore & rubore ſuffuſa, J. B. 2. 675. Lilio Narciſſus candore & rubore confuſus, *Lob. Icon.* 131.

15. Tulipa præcox, rubra, varia, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 140. J. B. 2. 668. *Early red, variegated Tulip.*

16. Tulipa roſea, variegato, polyanthos, C. B. *Pin* 58. *Roſey, variegated, many-flower'd Tulip.* Tulipa præcox, roſea, colore mixto. *Eyſt.*

17. Tulipa præcox, lutea, varia, C. B. *Pin.* 58. *Early, yellow, variegated Tulip.* Tulipa præcox, flavo-varia, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 140.

18. Tulipa lutea, rubentibus oris. *Yellow Tulip, with red borders.* Lilio-Narciſſus luteus, coccineus, rubentibus oris, *Lob. Icon.* 133.

19. Tulipa lutea, phœniceo confuſè mixta. *Yellow Tulip with a confuſed mixture of Purple.* Lilio-Narciſſus luteus phœniceo confuſè mixtus, *Lob. Icon.* 134.

20. Tulipa phœniceo, peramœna, oris luteis. *Very beautiful purple Tulip, with yellow borders.* Lilio-Narciſſus phœniceus, peramœnus, oris luteis, *Lob. Icon* 134.

21. Tulipa

21. Tulipa lutea, latifolia, phœniceis rubentibus oris. *Yellow broad-leav'd Tulip, with purple reddish borders.* Tulipa, sive Lilio-Narcissus luteus, latifolius, obtusus. phœniceis rubentibus oris. *Lob. Icon.* 135.

22. Tulipa lutea, oris rubris, striatis, carina subviridi. *Yellow Tulip, with red Borders, and a greenish Keel.* Lilio-Narcissus luteus, hilaris, oris rubris, striatis, carina subviridi. *Lob. Icon.* 133.

23. Tulipa lutea, maculis minutis aspersa. *Eyst. Yellow Tulip bestrewed with small spots.*

24. Tulipa lutea, lituris aureis, *Eyst. Yellow Tulip with golden specks.*

25. Tulipa lutea, margine aureo, *Eyst. Yellow Tulip with a golden edge.*

26. Tulipa lutea, maculis rubens. *Eyst. Yellow Tulip with red spots.*

27. Tulipa lutea, prope calycem radio rubro, *Eyst. Yellow Tulip, with a red Ray, near the Flower-cup.*

28. Tulipa lutea, lituris miniatis, *Eyst. Yellow Tulip, with Vermilion stains.*

29. Tulipa ex pallido tota virescens, *Eyst. Tulip all over of a pale green colour.*

30. Tulipa ex luteo Citrini coloris, lineis dorsalibus viridibus, *Eyst. Tulip of a yellow Citron colour, with green Lines on the back.*

31. Tulipa flava ex Sulphureo colore, pallescentibus oris, prope apices roseis, flammiformibus, *Eyst. Sulphur-yellow Tulip, with pale borders, that are very rosey near the point, and like a blaze or flame.*

32. Tulipa floridè pallens, oris coccineis, *Eyst. Florid pale Tulip, with scarlet borders.*

33. Tulipa præcox, purpurea, varia, *Clus. Hist.* 142. J. B. 2. 669. *Early, purple variegated Tulip.*

34. Tulipa rosea, venis luteis, *Eyst. Rosey Tulip with yellow Veins.*

35. Tulipa miniata, lineâ viridi, *Eyst. Vermilion Tulip with a green stripe.*

36. Tulipa floribus reflexis, interius miniatis, exterius herbaceis, margine ex Cinnabari rubente, *Eyst. Tulip with bending Flowers of a Vermilion colour within, and herby without, and a border of a reddish Cinnabar colour.*

37. Tulipa præcox, alba, varia, *Clus. Hist.* 141. J. B. 2. 668. *Early, white, variegated Tulip.*

38. Tulipa candida, lineis viridibus. *Eyst. White Tulip, with green lines.*

39. Tulipa alba, maculis roseis, *Eyst. White Tulip, with rosey spots.*

40. Tulipa argentei & albicantis coloris, *Eyst. Tulip of a Silver and whitish colour.*

41. Tulipa albicans, maculis latis rubentibus, *Eyst. Whitish Tulip, with broad reddish spots.*

42. Tulipa alba, marginibus rubescens, *Eyst. Tulip with reddish borders.*

43. Tulipa præcox ex albo in luteum lineis oblongis, rubris, *Eyst. Early Tulip of a whitish yellow colour, with oblong red lines or stripes.*

44. Tulipa ex albo rufa, margine rubente, *Eyst. Whitish russet Tulip, with a reddish border.*

45. Tulipa explicata, flore candido, lineis rubris. *Eyst. Tulip with a white spreading Flower, and red stripes.*

46. Tulipa præcox, angustifolia, C. B. *Pin.* 60. *Early, narrow-leav'd Tulip.* Tulipa Persica, præcox, *Clus. Cur. post in fol.* 9.

To *Clusius* this Species produced a Stalk only a Foot long, but to *Matthew's Caccini*, from whom he received the Bulb, two Foot long, pretty slender, furnished with Leaves not very broad, nay narrow, and very little broader than the Leaves of *French Tulip*, but not quite so green, but more of the colour of early *Tulips* and keeled, sustaining at top a little tender Flower, a little bigger than the Flower of *Narbonne* or *Spanish Tulip*, (but it rises higher, and bears a larger Flower in a free and open place, I have no manner of Doubt) consisting of six Leaves two Inches long, of which the three outer ones are a little longer than the rest, and pointed, of a charming red colour on the outside, but white about the edges, and all over white on the inside; but the three inner Leaves, which are a little shorter, have an almost round Point, and are as white as Snow; but the bottoms or nails of all of them, are marked with a purple spot: The *Stamina* are black and

and tipt with black Chives. The Bulb is ſmall, not exceeding the bigneſs of a *Walnut*, and covered with blackiſh brown Bark or Skin, and furniſhed on the inſide with ſoft Down of a brown and ſomewhat ruſty colour, almoſt ſuch as is on the Seed of *Oleander*, or the Skin that covers the Kernel in *Cheſnuts*.

The Seed ſeldom comes to maturity in our Gardens, but is ſaid to be like the Seed of *Bononia Tulip*. It ſeldom flowers with us after the firſt Year, by reaſon of the Inclemency of the Air; for the Bulb languiſhes by degrees, and grows ſmaller every Year, till at laſt it periſhes quite.

47. *Another narrow leav'd Tulip, with Hyacinth Leaves.* C. B. Pin. 60. Tulipa bicolor, tribus luteis & tribus rubris foliis Caccini, *Cluſ. Cur. poſt in fol.* 60.

This Species has very narrow Leaves, not broader than thoſe of *Hyacinth*, and of an obſcure green colour. Of the Leaves of the Flowers three are red, and three yellow.

48. Tulipa Serotina, lutea, *C. B. Pin.* 60. *Late Yellow Tulip.* Tulipa Serotina flava, cui quatuor folia in caule, J. B. 2. 671.

The Deſcription of *late Tulip* in general we ſhall take from *Cluſius*, which will anſwer to all the varieties; and is as follows:

This late ſort of *Tulip* is larger than the early kind; for it has a Stalk ſometimes two or three foot long, both firmer and thicker than the other, round and full of fungous Matter, and ſtrewed with a ſhort and hoary Down, or ſort of Effloreſcence. This is embraced alternately by four Leaves commonly, but ſometimes by five or ſix, which are keeled, and firmer than in the *early Tulips*, generally upright, not bowing or bending towards the Earth, with borders that bend ſo much back, that they ſeem to be ſinuated; but ſometimes they are all even. On the top of the Stalk, which is commonly a Foot high and better, and even ſometimes a Cubit high, and naked above the Leaves, ſits one large oblong Flower, hollow like a Cup, conſiſting of ſix Leaves, the top Point of all of them being either ſharp or round, or the three outer ones only ſharp pointed, and the inner ones orbicular, as in the *early Tulips*, & *vice verſa*. The Head is triangular and membranous, having a thick and bulging Belly, which opening at top preſents ſix rows of plain, cartilaginous and reddiſh Seed, which is larger than in the *early Tulips*. The Root is like that of *early Tulip*, but generally conſiſt of a longer and bigger Bulb, agreeing with it in all other reſpects.

The Stalk in this kind is ſometimes branched, which doubtleſs is accidental, and owing intirely to the richneſs of the Soil, and Luxuriancy of the Plant.

Cluſius found no remarkable variety in the colours of this kind, but only yellow, or inclining to a golden colour, and red, generally with black nails or bottoms begirt with a golden Circle; and theſe either with ſweet-ſmelling Flower, or Flowers having no Smell at all.

But I have not found any variety, ſays *Cluſius*, of theſe *late Tulips*, which are either yellow or red, after ſowing, except that from the Seed of the red riſe yellow, and from the Seed of the yellow riſe red *Tulips*; the nails or bottoms varying very often.

49. Tulipa aurei coloris, *Eyſt. Golden coloured Tulip.*

50. Tulipa lutea, ex rubro, viridi coccineo variegata, *Eyſt. Yellow Tulip, variegated with red, green and ſcarlet.*

51. Tulipa Serotina, coccinea, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 399. *Late Scarlet Tulip.* Tulipa coccinea, holoſerica, J. B. 2. 671.

52. Tulipa globoſa, Serotina, aureo colore punctata, *Eyſt. Late globular Tulip, marked with ſpots of a golden colour.*

53. Tulipa albicans, margine coccineo, *Eyſt. Whitiſh Tulip, with a ſcarlet border.*

54. Tulipa

54. Tulipa albicans ex flavo purpureo, foliis prope calycem luteis unguibus, *Eyst. Whitish yellow purple Tulip, with Leaves having yellow Nails or bottoms near the Cup.*

55. Tulipa nivea, oris rubeo-purpurascentibus, *Eyst. Snowy Tulip, with purple Ruby borders.*

56. Tulipa nivea, oris ex rubro purpureis, *Eyst. Snowy Tulip, with purple red borders.*

57. Tulipa Serotina, Stellata, *Eyst. Late Star fashioned Tulip.*

58. Tulipa diversi coloris, alba, linea rubente, *Eyst. White Tulip, of different hues, with a red stripe.*

59. Tulipa coccinea, albescentibus oris, *Eyst. Scarlet Tulip, with whitish borders.*

60. Tulipa globosa, Serotina, Cinnabaris colore, *Eyst. Late globular Tulip, of a Cinnabar colour.*

61. Tulipa Serotina, rubra, *Clus Hist.* 144. J. B. 2. 671. *Late red Tulip.*

62. Tulipa versicolor, parte media, viridibus signaturis, altera verò rubra, *Eyst. Tulip, one half variegated with green stripes, and the other with red.*

63. Tulipa Serotina, ramosa major, C. B. *Pin.* 61. *Greater, late, branched Tulip.* Tulipa Serotina, polyclades, major, *Clus. Hist* 143. J. B. 2. 670.

64. Tulipa Serotina, ramosa, minor, C. B. *Pin.* 61. *Smaller, branched, great Tulip.* Tulipa Serotina, polyclonos, minor, *Clus. Hist.* 143. J. B. 2. 670.

65. Tulipa Serotina, Brassicæ floridæ similis vel Tulipa, viridis, prima, C. B. *Pin.* 61. *Late Tulip resembling Colliflower, or the first green Tulip.* Tulipa viridis, *Eyst.*

66. Tulipa Serotina, viridis, duplici foliorum in flore serie, *Clus. Hist.* 148. *Late green Tulip, with a double row of Leaves in a Flower.*

67. Tulipa viridis, altera, C. B. *Pin.* 61. *Another green Tulip.* Tulipa Serotina, viridis, oris pallidis & albis, *Clus. Hist.* 148.

68. Tulipa Serotina flore pleno, miniato, *Eyst. Late Tulip with a double Vermilion Flower.*

69. Tulipa Serotina, tota lutea, flore pleno, *Eyst. Late Tulip, all over yellow, with a double Flower.*

70. Tulipa dubia, major, *C. B. Pin.* 61. *The greater doubtful Tulip.* Tulipa dubia, 1, major, *Clus. Hist.* 145. J. B. 2. 671.

Those *Tulips* that flower betwixt the flowering of the early and late *Tulips, viz.* which blow their Flowers when the early *Tulips* begin to fade, and which fade when late *Tulips* begin to flower, nay, and sometimes flower the same time with them; may in some manner be called *Doubtful*, because they bear some resemblance to the Nature of both: Among these there are some, whose Flowers, and even the Plant it self, equal the size of the same kind; and others which do not exceed the early *Tulips*, nor unlike them in make; and these are furnished either with very large Flowers, or with Flowers no larger than those of the early *Tulips*, and some of them are even lower than the early ones.

Clusius expatiates at great length upon the differences of these *Tulips*; whom the curious may, if they please, consult for their further Satisfaction.

71. Tulipa dubia, major, altera, C. B. *Pin.* 61. *Another greater, doubtful Tulip.* Tulipa dubia, 1, major, altera, *Clus. Hist.* 150.

72. Tulipa dubia, media, Sulphurei coloris, C. B. *Pin.* 61. *Middle doubtful Tulip, of a Sulphur colour.* Tulipa dubia, 2, media, 1 *Clus. Hist.* 146. J. B. 2. 672.

73. Tulipa lutea, lituris miniatis, *Eyst. Yellow Tulip, with Vermilion Stains.*

74. Tulipa Sulphurei coloris, oris rubris, *Eyst. Sulphur-colour'd Tulip, with red Borders.*

75. Tulipa

75. Tulipa dubia, major ad aurantium colorem accedens. *Greater doubtful Tulip, pretty near an Orange-colour.* Tulipa lutea, obtusis foliolis florum, *J. B.* 2. 674. Tulipa dubia, major, flava, *Clus. Hist.* 144.

76. Tulipa dubia media, altera, *C. B. Pin.* 61. *Another, middle, doubtful Tulip.* Tulipa dubia, Media 2, versicolor, *J. B.* 2. 673. Tulipa dubia 3, media, versicolor *Clus. Hist.* 146.

77. Tulipa bulbos in foliorum alis ferens, *C. B. Pin.* 63. *Tulip bearing Bulbs in the midst of the Leaves.* Tulipa bulbifera, *Clus. Hist.* 150. *J. B.* 2. 674.

78. Tulipa pumilio, latifolia, alba, *C. B. Pin.* 63. *White, broad-leav'd, Dwarf-Tulip.* Tulipa pumilis alba, unguibus luteis, *Eyst.*

79. Tulipa pumilio, latifolia, sulphurea, *C. B. Pin.* 63. *Broad-leav'd, Dwarf Tulip, of a Sulphur-colour.* Tulipa pumilio, fulva, sulphurei coloris, *Eyst.*

80. Tulipa pumilio, latifolia, rubra, *C. B. Pin.* 63. *Red, broad-leav'd, Dwarf Tulip.* Tulipa dubia, pumilio, *Clus. Hist.* 148. *J. B.* 2. 676.

This Species does not rise above a Foot high, nay generally it comes not up to that, resembling the early kind both in its Leaves and Flower; now all the Leaves of the Flower are pointed, but the outer ones are much longer than the others, of an obscure red colour on the outside, but green on the Borders: All the inner Leaves are intensely red and shining; the Nails are yellow and radiated, but so stained with a very black spot, that only a golden and radiated Circle seems to encompass it, and in some manner resemble an Eye. The *Stamina* with their Chives are black. The bulbous Root of this Plant is sometimes Downy; for that under Membrane, which embraces and covers the substance of the Bulb, is covered with much thick, white and soft Flox or Down, so that the Bulb must needs lie in a very soft Bed.

81. Tulipa pumilio, angustifolia, *C. B. Pin.* 63. *Narrow-leav'd, Dwarf Tulip.* Tulipa pumilia, altero, *Clus. Hist.* 149. *J. B.* 2. 676.

The whole Plant (so far as *Clusius* could discern from the Figure) is not above a Palm high, putting forth four keeled narrow Leaves, that resemble the Leaves of *Montpelier Tulip*; among which rises a naked Stalk, an Inch high or a little better, of a green purplish colour, bearing at top a Flower consisting of six Leaves, some purplish on the outside, and white within, an oblong possessing the middle, surrounded by six yellow *Stamina*. That it bore a Flower in the Month of *April*, *Clusius* conjectures from hence, because the Picture or Figure of it was sent him about the beginning of *May*.

The Bulb is small, but resembles the Bulbs of the other *Tulips* in make, and is covered with a Bark or Skin of a blackish bay colour.

82. Tulipa pumilio, Gramineo folio, *C. B. Pin.* 63. *Dwarf Tulip with a Grass Leaf.* Tulipa pumilio, alba, altera, Lusitanica, *Lob. Adv.* part 2. 494. *J. B.* 2. 679.

This little Plant is only an Inch or an Inch and half high, with smaller and shorter Leaves than those of the last, with a small white Flower and a short Footstalk. The Bulb is very small, shaped like those of the other *Tulips*, but covered with a harder Skin, which is dark on the outside and scaley, but red on the inside.

83. Tulipa minor, lutea, Italica, *C. B. Pin.* 63. *Smaller, yellow, Italian Tulip.* Tulipa lutea, Bononiensis, *J. B.* 2. 678. Tulipa Appennina, *Clus. Hist.* 151.

The *Bolognia Tulip* has a tolerable big Bulb, which is oblong and fibrous, of a sweet and agreeable Taste, like *Earth Nuts*, covered with a bay Skin, says *Clusius*, is divided every Year into two shoots, which will yield Flowers the Year after; nay, sometimes it puts forth others obliquely at the side (especially if it has never bore a Flower) and not straight up. It produces a Stalk a Cubit or two Cubits high, which is divided into two or three, and sometimes more Branches from one and the same Root, is angular, of a herby colour, and purplish towards the top. The Leaves are nine Inches long and better but some of

leſſer, an Inch broad, coming partly from the Root immediately, and partly from the Stalk, without any Footſtalk, keeled, and of a grey colour. The Flower on each Branch is of a ſweet Smell, like that of *Wall-flower* called *Keiri*, but fainter, pretty large, conſiſting of ſix Leaves, of which the three outer ones are of a yellow purpliſh or greeniſh colour, yellow on the inſide, and the other three perfectly yellow, except that they are ſomewhat red at the Point. In the middle riſe ſix yellow Chives, with a green triangular Pointal, which turns to a great Pod. *Cluſius* ſays, the Seed is like that of the other *Tulips*, but much ſmaller.

84. Tulipa minor, folio latiore, *C.B. Pin.* 63. *Smaller Tulip with a broader Leaf.* Tulipæ Byzantinæ genus alterum, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 151.

85. Tulipa minor, folio latiore, *C. B. Pin. Smaller red Tulip.* Tulipa rubra, anguſtifolia, facie Bononienſis, *Lob. Adv.* part 2. 492.

86. Tulipa bombycina, Cretica, C. B. *Pin.* 63. *Silken Tulip of* Candy. Tulipa bombycina, flore rubro, *Suvert.*

The Bulb is long and covered with Down or Flox, nor has it any Protuberancy as in the Bulbs of the greater *Tulips*; but it differs from them chiefly, in that the top of it is furniſhed with a great deal of yelloviſh Silken Down, and the Bark or outward Membrane is dyed of a brighter or paler Red, and is not ſo eaſily peeled off; nor does it only ſhoot down directly, but likewiſe ſpreads out at the ſides, after the manner of the 83*d* Species. It puts forth broad and long Leaves, but narrower and of a more obſcure green colour than the Leaves of the late *Tulips*, and not grey or hoary like them, being three or four on the Stalk, which bears at top a Flower like the other *Tulips*, but which has longer and narrower Leaves, with a black bottom, of a pale reddiſh colour, but not ſo gay as in the greater *Tulips*, but of a more agreeable Smell, like that of the *Bolognia Tulip*.

87. Tulipa minor, lutea, Gallica, C. B. *Pin.* 63. *Smaller, yellow, French Tulip.* Tulipa, minor, lutea, Narbonenſis, J. B. 2. 677. Tulipa Narbonenſis, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 151.

This has narrow Leaves almoſt like *Leeks*, with the Bulbs and Stalk of *Daffodil*, but leſſer, ſlenderer, and more delicate, bearing one yellow Flower, reſembling *Lilly*, or the Flower of *yellow Lilly Aſphodel*, with yellow *Stamina* or Threads riſing from the Center. The Bulb is very ſmall, ſcarce ſo big as a Clove of *Garlick*, and has frequently annexed to it a head of *Garlick* by a ſmall Thread.

It is ſmaller in all reſpects than the 83*d* Species; the Flowers are greener on the outſide, yellow within, and breathe a delicate Smell: The Root alſo ſpreads little Bulbs at the ſides, which hang by ſmall Nerves.

Lobel dug this firſt up on the Mountains of the *Cevennes*.

88. Tulipa minor, ex luteo purpuraſcens, C. B. *Pin.* 64. *Smaller, yellow purpliſh Tulip.* Tulipa Hiſpanica, Narbonenſi paulo minor, J. B. 2. 678. Tulipa Hiſpanica, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 151.

This is ſomewhat ſmaller than the laſt; *Cluſius* did not ſee its Flower, but underſtood that it was like the laſt deſcribed; which however has Leaves not altogether green on the outſide, but ſtrewed with ſomething of Purple.

89. Tulipa variegata. Perſica, C. B. *Pin.* 64. *Perſian variegated Tulip.* Tulipa Perſica. *Suvert.*

90. Tulipa Candiæ, folio lucido, polyclonos, *H. R. Par. Candy Tulip, with a ſhining Leaf, and parted into many Branches.*

91. Tulipa verſicolor, media foliolis criſpis, ad florum baſin adhæreſcentibus. *Variegated, middle Tulip, with criſped or curled Leaves, adhereing to the bottoms of the Flowers.* H. R. Par.

92. Tulipa lutea, centifolia, H. R. *Par. The double yellow Monſter.*

93. Tulipa lutea, lituris quibuſdam viridibus & ſanguineis diſtincta, flore maximo, laciniato, H. R. *Par. The yellow Monſter.*

These

These are all that our Author has thought fit to enumerate; and indeed it would be endless to reckon up, much more to describe all that have been mentioned by Botanical Writers, or cultivated in the Gardens of Curious Florists; especially since we do not look upon them to be all distinct Species; because they owe their Rise to their Stock or Race, and the same Seed does not always produce the same varieties. And therefore new ones rising every Year from the Seed, their number is infinite, or at least indefinite and indeterminate; from whence it also appears, that they are not all distinct Species, since the number of Species is certain and determinate in Nature, as may be easily proved. To which we may add, that the Plants of this kind, which are valued chiefly for their Variety and Beauty, do degenerate by degrees, change their colours, and from being variegated become of one colour, if they be suffered to continue long in one place without Culture. On the other hand, *Clusius* informs us, that he had a *Tulip* whose Flower, tho' it had been red for several Years before, yet was afterwards variegated of red and yellow blended together, sometimes the yellow taking possession of the middle of the Leaf, and sometimes the red or both running in stripes along the edges: In like manner a yellow one that was variegated with yellow and red, and a purple one that had white and purple variously blended, and cutting the Leaves by stripes or Lines. He likewise observed, that as many as changed their Native Hue, soon perished; but that it was willing first to please its Master's Eye by this variety of Colours, as being about to take its farewel of him.

And therefore we conclude with probability, that the change of colours in *Tulips* is a Symptom of a Sickly Constitution, and not owing to the Disports of luxuriant Nature.

Besides, *Clusius* observes, That the Flowers of all *Tulips* do not long preserve their charming and beautiful Colour; but that the Flowers of some being more fleeting soon decay, but those of others are more firm, and do longer retain their agreeable colour, especially the late and doubtful *Tulips*. It is certain, that all of them shrink in cloudy Weather, and easily perish with Rain, even before they blow, if the Rain is of any continuance. On the other hand the Sunshine brightens them and makes them blow fairly, and keep longer. But then if they are too much scorched with its Heat, and exhausted of their Moisture, they easily drop. Nor do all variegated *Tulips*, either early or late, retain the same agreeableness of colour always, but are often observed to change alternately. Of this you may see Examples or Instances in *Clusius*.

But, continues *Clusius*, altho' this kind of Plants are commonly preserved and propagated by Seed sown in the Autumn, (for generally sowing bulbous and tuberous Plants in the Spring comes to nothing) yet sometimes they are propagated by the Knobs that grow at the great Bulb; but among the early *Tulips* none are more fertile than the red and white; and the late red most of all, which is so prolifick, that even raised from the Seed, and scarce two Years old, it produces Off-spring, two or three Years before it bears Flowers, which most of the doubtful ones also do. For most *Tulips* not yet come to their full Growth, and before they begin to bear Flowers, generally shoot down deep into the Earth every Year perpendicularly, to the Depth of nine Inches or a Palm (except the *Apennine* kind and some others, which spread Kernels hanging by long veins, not directly down, but at the sides and obliquely, before they bear Flowers) but the doubtful and the late ones already mentioned leave some substance in the Ruins of the old Bulb, which forming it self into another Bulb; likewise leaves some substance in its Ruins which in like manner turns to another Bulb; so that if any one will be at the pains to dig up with dexterity such as are three or four years old, carefully pursuing the Vestiges of the Spoils, he will find as it were a Chain of several cohering Bulbs, that owe their original to the first Ruins; tho' it sometimes happens, that the Root of the late kind, being now become big, but not yet arrived at full maturity, will spread its Off-spring at the sides, as I have frequently observed.

I likewiſe remember to have ſeen Bulbs on the lowermoſt Wing, growing as it were on the Surface of the Earth, eſpecially in the late and doubtful kinds, which being put into the Ground, have produced a Flower the Year following of the ſame colour with the Parent: And thoſe Bulbs which grow at the Mother-Bulb do likewiſe retain the ſame Colour. But the Propagation made from the Seed is very uncertain, *viz.* in the early and doubtful Kinds; for the late kinds generally ſeem to preſerve their Nature, or if they undergo any change, it is inconſiderable; and commonly conſiſts in the variety of the Nails and the *Stamina*, or in the Intenſion or Remiſſion of the Colour.

The Stalk uſually breaks forth from the middle of the Bulb, when both it and the Leaves are withered and dry; and if you dig up the Bulb, you will ſee a Kernel or Knob growing at its ſide (which alſo happens in bulbous *Flower-de luce*, *Colchicum* and and other Plants of that kind) a new Bulb ſucceeding it by degrees, and drawing to its ſelf the juice of the whole Plant; at which time it is moſt proper to dig it up; and this Bulb may be kept a long while out of the Gronnd, and carried to far diſtant places without any hurt.

All *Tulips* of what kind ſoever, ſo long as they do not bear Flowers, are altogether without Stalks, and uſually produce one Leaf every Year; but if while it comes forth, a ſecond appears within it, there is good Hope that it will bear a Flower that Year, unleſs it is cruſhed either by Froſt, or by the Eroſion of ſome Inſect.

In *Tulips* the Leaves of the Flowers are of different ſhapes; for in ſome they are all ſharp, and in others all blunt or roundiſh; in many the outer ones are ſharp, and the inner ones roundiſh; and in others on the other hand, the three inner ones are ſharp-pointed, and the three outer ones roundiſh. Moreover, in ſome all the Leaves are longiſh and narrow, in others ſhorter and broader. Of the early *Tulips*, ſome have very large Flowers, almoſt equal to thoſe of the late kinds; others have them ſmall and no bigger than thoſe of the *Bologna Tulip*. Nay the bottoms of the Flowers in *Tulips* differ widely, as alſo the *Stamina* and Chives; for in ſome they are black, in others white, *&c.*

There is likewiſe a difference in the Smell of the Flowers; for ſome of them are very fragrant, while others have hardly any Smell at all; ſome again have a Smell betwixt both, which is neither ſtrong nor diſagreeale, while others have a very ſtrong and diſagreeable Smell.

Parkinſon ſays, that whatever others are pleaſed to write, he could never obſerve, that either middle or late *Tulips* roſe from the Seed of early *Tulips*, but always early ones; much leſs early *Tulips* from the Seed of middle or late ones; which is a ſtrong argument that they are of different Species.

As to the choice of Seed, *Cluſius* learnt from experience and diligent Obſervation, That the Plants raiſed from the Seed of early white *Tulips*, acquired a beautiful variety of Colours beyond others. But *Parkinſon* prefers before all others, the Seed of that which bears a beautiful purple Flower, then that with a purple Flower and white edges, and in the next place that with a red Flower and yellow edges or Borders.

For the Seed of the middle ſort, he prefers the white before the yellow, the purple before the red, and intirely rejects both the yellow and the red. But in theſe he adviſes to take particular notice of the bottom of the Flower. For if the Flower be white or have a white Caſt, ſpotted or ſtriped, with a blue or purple bottom, that is by far the beſt of all, for raiſing from the Seed Plants, valuable both for the variety of their Colours, and for their Rarity.

The Time or Seaſon of Sowing them is the Autumn, as we have already hinted from *Cluſius*. But *Parkinſon* is rather for ſowing them later, *viz.* towards the latter end of *October*, rather than the beginning of Autumn, or when the Seed is perfectly ripe and dry. For ſuch as are ſown early, ſometimes riſe ſo early that they prevent the Spring, and periſh by the Froſt.

It is good not to ſow the Seeds too thick, in a lax and rich Ground. For the richer the Ground is, the more reaſon is there to hope for a greater Crop of beautiful and variegated Flowers.

According to the Obſervation of *Parkinſon*, the Leaves of early *Tulips* may be diſcerned from the Leaves of doubtful or late *Tulips* by this mark, that they appear all above Ground, ſhowing the Footſtalk on which they reſt; whereas the Leaves of the doubtful and the late *Tulips*, never riſe wholly above Ground; but their bottom is perpetually buried in the Earth.

Tulips raiſed from the Seed muſt be dug up in the third Year, and ſometime even in the ſecond Year, if the Soil and Climate prove favourable, or planted, or planted again in the ſame place, after they have been a little dried and cleanſed; for they naturally ſhoot down deep into the Earth, and therefore muſt be raiſed up again near the Surface. But care muſt be taken that they be not planted too cloſe together, but at ſome diſtance from one another, according to the ſize of Bulbs, leſt they hinder one another's Growth. Thoſe that are ſown may be left two Years, or tranſplanted every Year at pleaſure, provided it be timely done, *viz.* about the latter end of *July* or beginning of *Auguſt*. They generally bear a Flower the fifth Year after ſowing; ſeldom the fourth, ſometimes not before the ſixth or ſeventh, or perhaps the eighth or tenth. To preſerve the Bulbs of rare and tender *Tulips* from the injuries of Cold and Froſty Weather, *Parkinſon* adviſes to thruſt them deep into the Ground, and approves of the method of thoſe, who cover the Ground in the Winter-time with Straw.

It is very dangerous to tranſplant *Tulips* after they have put forth new Fibres at the bottom, that is, from the Month of *September* to the time of flowering. But after the Flowers are paſt, and the Leaves and Stalks are withered, they may be dug up very ſafely, and may be kept out of the Ground for the ſpace of ſix Months without any conſiderable Damage, provided they be put in a dry place, that is not expoſed either to Sun or Wind.

We muſt obſerve in general, That all Bulbs whoſe lowermoſt Fibres die every Year, and new ones grow in their place, may be taken out of the Ground without any hurt or injury, at the time when the old Fibres are withered, and the new ones are not come forth, and may be kept a long time out of the Ground, as we ſaid before; but, ſuch as never loſe their Fibres, cannot be taken up without Damage.

We muſt obſerve further, that if you would preſerve the beauty of the Colours and would prevent their degenerating, you muſt take them up every Year at the proper Seaſon, and keep them out of the Ground for ſome time, before put them in again.

In the laſt place, we ought by no means to omit what the very ingenious *Ferrarius* has obſerved concerning the Bulb of *Tulip*. In the very Heart of the Bulb, ſays he, from whence the Stalk and Flower come forth, there grows a new Bulb, or as it were a little twin-Brother, to the ſhaft of the Flower, and together with it not only ſucks in the nouriſhment of the Earth by the Fibres of the Mother-Bulb, but likewiſe the very ſap and juice of the Mother; but when the Flower is already paſt, and the Stalk at the ſide is withered, it arrives at its perfection by being nouriſhed by the reſt of the Juice, while the old Bulb is in the mean while eviſcerated into membranous Spoils or Ruins, *viz.* turning into the Coats or Covers of the new one. After this it is not to be wondered at, that the dry ſhaft is found adhering to the outſide of the Bulb when you dig it up, ſince the ſame Birth joined them both together, or that the new Bulb is flatter on one ſide than on the other, ſince the Flower that grew to it, hindred it from being perfectly round. Thus the old Mother renews her Youth by her flowery Birth, and brings forth her ſelf within her ſelf. If any one has a mind to be an Eye witneſs to what I affirm, let him cut the Bulb of a *Tulip* after it has begun to Bud, and then he will find the ſmall rudiment of a little Flower among the folded Leaves, and the Kernel of a new Bulb growing to the riſing Stalk.

The Notes of goodneſs, in the Flowers of *Tulips* are, 1. That the Colours penetrate the Leaves, and be conſpicuous on both ſides: 2. That there be three or four different colours in the ſame Flowers.

Tulip, whoſe Deſcription and Figure was firſt given by *Geſner* in 1560, in his Appendix to *Cordus*'s Hiſtory, received its name from the Caps or Hats which they wear in *Dalmatia*, and which they call *Tulipan*; and that from the reſemblance which the Flower bears to that Cap, which the *Turks* call *Tulipan*, and we by corruption *Turban*.

Every body knows that this Flower is cultivated with great care, and ſometimes at vaſt charge by curious Floriſts; but what other excellency it has beſide its Beauty, is not ſo well known.

Whether it is endued with the ſame Faculties with *Satyrion*, I do not know that any one has made the Experiment, ſays *Cluſius*. *Jo. Muller*, an Apothecary at *Vienna*, candied many Bulbs of *Tulip*, like the Roots of *Orchis*, which *Cluſius* found to be much ſweeter and more agreeable to the Palate; but could not tell whether they had the ſame Virtues that are aſcribed to *Satyrion*.

Parkinſon likewiſe candied the Roots of *Tulips* like thoſe of *Eringo* or *Orchis*, and ſays, he found them to be ſo ſweet and agreeable, that they hardly yielded in that reſpect to *Eringo*-Root: But whether they were poſſeſſed of any venereal Quality, he could no more tell than *Cluſius*, nor could ever learn it from others: But if the Roots of *Orchis* be endued with any ſuch Faculty it is very probable they may have the ſame Virtue. Any old *Lecher* that has a mind to make an Experiment of a new Provocative, will be the fitteſt Perſon to make the Diſcovery.

TABLE CCVI.

GENUS VII.

Fritillaria, FRITILLARY.

Fritillary is a Plant with a *Lilly*-Flower A, ſhaped like a Bell and pendulous, and compoſed of ſix Petals B, the Center of which is poſſeſſed by the Pointal C, which turns to an oblong Fruit D, which is divided into three Cells E, and full of flat Seeds F, that lye upon one another in a double Row. To theſe Marks we muſt add the Root G, conſiſting of two Knobs H, which are commonly Semi-globular, betwixt which riſes the Stalk I.

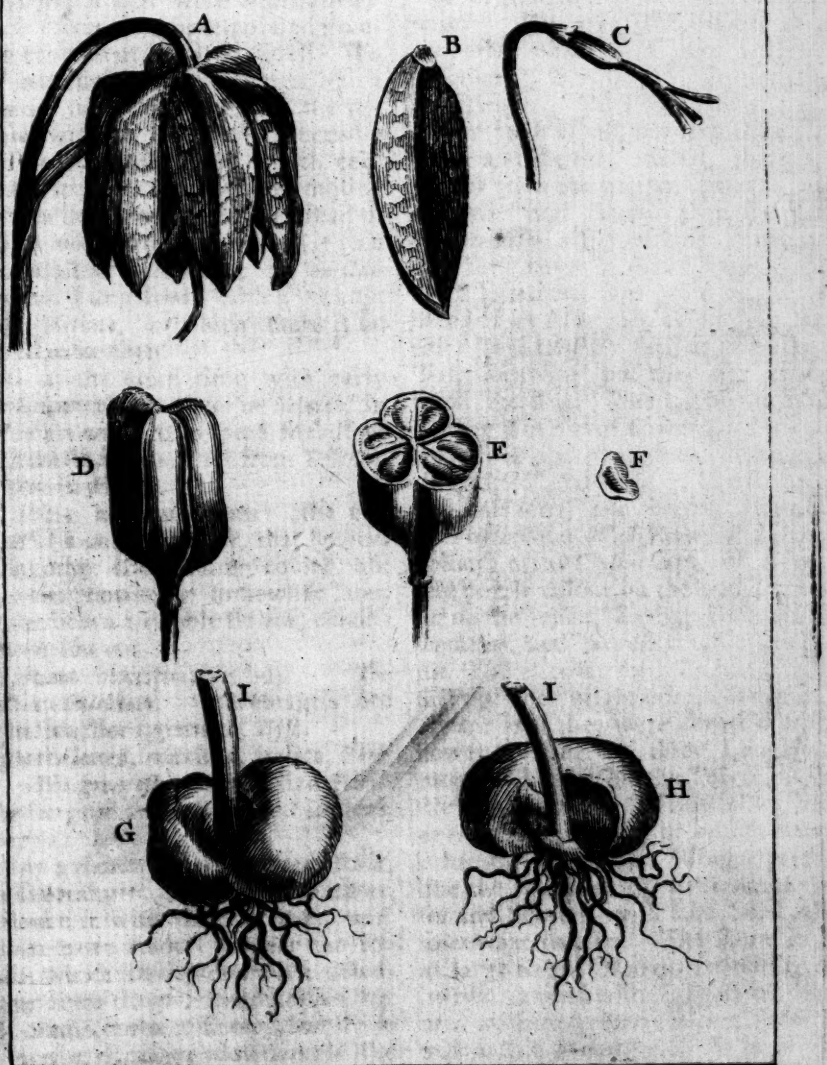
The Species of *Fritillary* are,

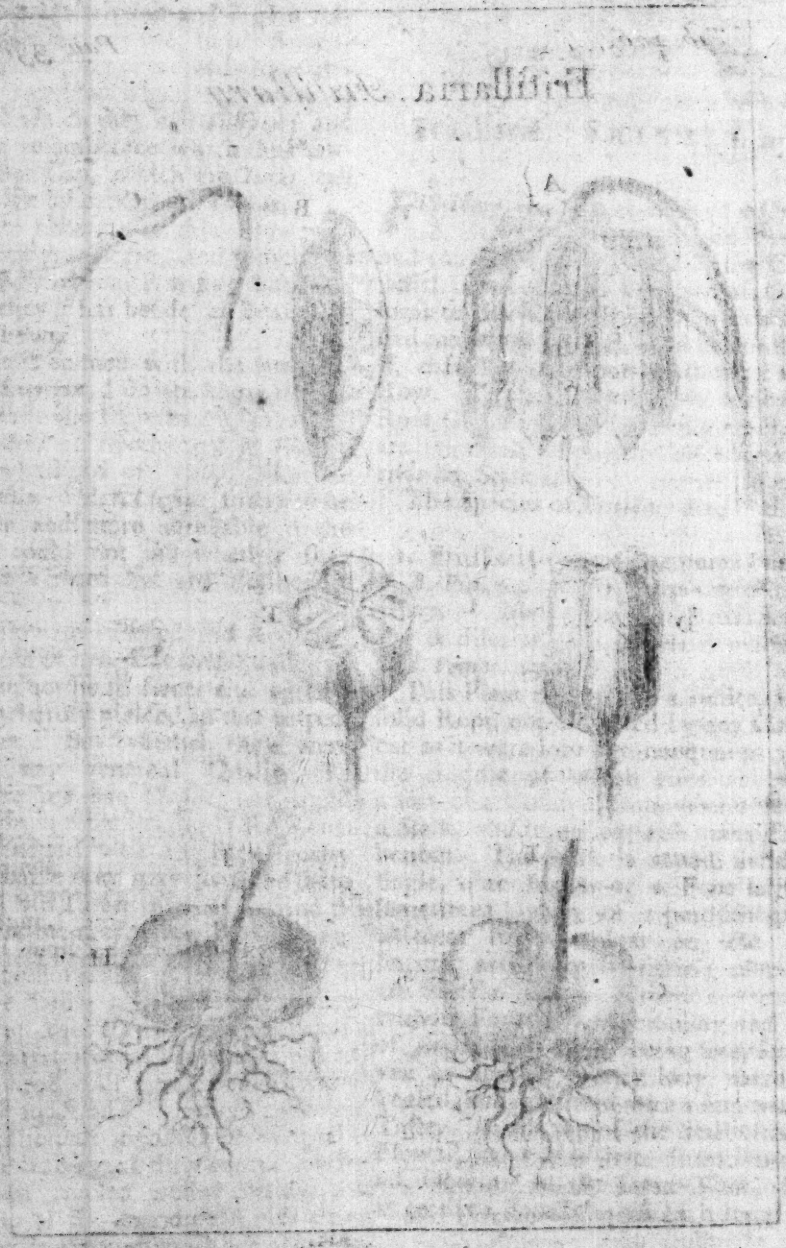
1. Fritillaria præcox, purpurea, variegata, *C. B. Pin.* 64. *Early, purple, variegated Fritillary.* Meleagris ſive Fritillaria ſaturatior & dilutior, *J. B.* 2. 681. Meleagris, *Dod. Pempt.* 233.

This Plant riſes from a white, bulbous, ſolid Root, not defended by any Coats, but cut as it were into two unequal parts, from the middle of which riſes as it were a ſort of a Cuſhion, from whence comes up a Stalk, and furniſhed with many Fibres at bottom. The Stalk is round, ſlender and ſingle, nine Inches or a Foot high, and ſometimes higher, of a purpliſh green or obſolete brown colour on the outſide, ſmooth, and fungous within; along which are ſtretched Leaves without any order, and without Footſtalks, reſembling the Leaves of *purple Goats-beard*, being five, ſix, or ſeven in number, pretty long, narrow and keeled, and endowed with a ſomewhat acid Taſte. At the top of the Stalk ſtands one Flower, ſometimes two, ſometimes three, all blowing at the ſame Time, hanging at crooked Footſtalks an Inch long, and of

the

Fritillaria. *Fritillary.*




A
B
C
D
E
F

the ſame colour with the Stalk, being large, beautiful, ſhaped like a Bell, conſiſting of ſix Leaves, checquer'd like a Cheſs-board, the Checquers being alternately of a fleſh-colour, red or ſcarlet, and white, moſt entertaining to the Eye, and of a deep ſhining purple colour on the inſide. Every Leaf has a raiſed rib from the bottom, that ends at the middle of the Leaf, and is yellow, with ſome mixture of Scarlet. In the middle of the flower are ſix Chives tipt with Summits ſprinkled as it were with Saffron-Meal, which ſurround a three-pointed Pointal, of an herby colour, and no ſmell. To the flower ſucceeds a triangular Head, which is generally an inch long, thick on the upper part, and without a Crown, otherwiſe like the Head of *French Tulip*, which contains within it pale flat ſeed reſembling Tulip-ſeed, or otherwiſe like the Head of *French Tulip*; which contains within it pale flat ſeed reſembling Tulip-ſeed, or, as *Cluſius* ſays, *French* Tulip-ſeed, with a broader membranous border, in which there is no Germ or Bud to be ſeen.

It flowers at the ſame time with early Tulips, and ſometimes even in *March* in Gardens. It grows wild in ſome Meadows along the River *Loire*, not far from *Orleans*, a noted Town in *France*.

Of this there are two ſorts; the one ſightly, and of a deeper colour, that flowers earlier; the other of a fainter colour, not ſo ſightly, and flowering ſomewhat later. Sometimes it bears a double flower, conſiſting of twelve Leaves.

2. Fritillaria maxima, Italica. *The greateſt* Italian *Fritillary*. Meleagris ore maximo, Italica, flore gemello, *Eyſt*.

3. Fritillaria lutea, maxima, Italica, *Park. Par.* 42. *The greateſt yellow* Italian *Fritillary*. Meleagris flos maximus, Italicus, *Eyſt*.

It ſends up a round, browniſh green ſtalk, beſet with ſeveral pretty broad ſhort Leaves, which embrace it with their bottom, and are of a dark green colour. Near the top of the Stalk, which bends ſomewhat downwards, come forth three or four Leaves, out of whoſe boſom comes a flower, which is generally ſingle, bending downwards like the reſt, of a yellow dark purpliſh colour, and checquer'd with ſmall red ſpots. It flowers late, and after all the reſt.

4. Fritillaria ramoſa, *C. B. Pin.* 64. *Branched Fritillary*. Fritillaria maxima, purpurei coloris, *Suvert*.

5. Fritillaria polyanthos, flavo-viridis, C.B. *Pin.* 64. *Many-flowered greeniſh-yellow Fritillary*. Fritillaria polyanthos, lutea, *Eyſt*.

6. Fritillaria umbellifera, C. B. *Pin.* 64. *Umbelliferous Fritillary*. Fritillaria Hiſpanica, umbellifera, *Suvert*.

7. Fritillaria maxima, flore obſoletæ purpuræ. *The greateſt Fritillary, of an obſolete purple colour*. Lilium Perſicum, ſive Suſianum, J. B. 2. 699. Lilium Perſicum, *Dod. Pempt*. *The* Perſian *Lilly*.

The Stalk is tall, not very thick, a Cubit high, and better, round, thick ſet with Leaves from the bottom upwards, which are narrower and ſharper than the Leaves of *Saffron-Lilly*, a Finger long, much narrower than the Leaves of *Crown Imperial*, but very much like them that grow on the very top, being of an Aſh-green colour, or ſomewhat ruſty (ſays *Cluſius*) ſuch as is to be ſeen in Tulip-Leaves; but they are twiſted and ſmell like *Box*. The top of the Stalk bears a Long Thyrſus of flowers, which are very numerous and pendulous, looking towards the ground, and hang at Footſtalks an inch and half long, and better, reſembling the Bell of *bulbous Wall-flower*, of a deep purple colour, or, as *Cluſius* ſays, of a very obſolete purple colour on the outſide, but brighter on the inſide, having greeniſh Nails or Bottoms, and no remarkable ſmell. From the Navel come forth ſix unequal *Stamina*, firſt tipt with bright purple Summits, which appear as if they were corner'd with yellow flower: Then the three Longeſt *Stamina* meet, and reſemble the Pointal in the middle of the flower. Then follow hexagonal or triangular Heads, of which every Angle is furniſhed with two Wings, pretty much like the Heads of *Crown Imperial*, but Leſſer and Shorter, with like Seed alſo, only ſomewhat ſhorter. The Root is bulbous, as large as an Orange, roundiſh, and ſplit in two, armed with Large Scales or Coats, of a whitiſh yellow colour, and covered with a thin Membrane. It is of the ſame Subſtance and Conſiſtence with other Bulbs, ſeſſile on the Lower Part, and generally

bored

bored through by the Stalk. The Taſte is very bitter, and extremely offenſive, but has no diſagreeable or naſty Smell.

It flowers in *April*, and the Seed is ripe with the Seed of *Tuſsi* or a little later. It holds out with us even in Winter, provided it is not very ſharp, but the Bulb always decreaſes, unleſs it be ſown in a warm place, or put in a Pot during the Winter.

Cluſius calls it *Lilium Suſianum*, becauſe it was brought from *Suſa*, a City in *Perſia*.

8. Fritillaria alba, polyanthos, *H. Edinb. Many flower'd, white Fritillary.*

9. Fritillaria flore, luteo, puro, *Park. Par.* 43. *Fritillary with a pure yellow colour.*

This has a rounder Root and not ſo plain or flat as in the former kinds, and of a middle ſize; a Stalk a foot and half long, and ſometimes longer, and cloathed with many oblong, pretty broad, grey or whitiſh Leaves like the Leaves of *black Fritillary*, but narower by one half; and a ſmall oblong Flower, ſhaped not much unlike the Flower of *black Fritillary*, but has ſmaller Leaves with rounder Points, of a pale or green yellow colour, not variegated either on the outſide or inſide, with any Spots or Chequers, and is furniſhed with yellow Chives. The Seed is like that of the firſt Species.

Mr. *Ray* cultivated this Species in his Garden at *Cambridge*; and ſays, it is very like *black Fritillary*.

10. Fritillaria Serotina, floribus ex flavo-virentibus, flore pleno, *H. R. Par. Late Fritillary, with double greeniſh yellow Flowers.*

11. Fritillaria Hiſpanica, elatior, flore carneo, *H R. Par. Taller* Spaniſh *Fritillary, with a bluſh Flower.*

12. Fritiallaria nigra, *Lob. Adv.* part 2. 496. *J. B.* 2. 682. *Black Fritillary.*

13. Fritillaria Iſabella dicta, floribus ex pallidè rubicundo virentibus, *H. L. Bat. Fritillary, commonly called Iſabella, with pale red greeniſh Flowers.*

14. Fritillaria flore ſulcato & anguloſo, obſoletè puniceo, *H. L. Bat. Fritillary with a furrowed and angular Flower, of an obſolete ſcarlet colour.*

15. Fritillaria flore magno, pleno, *C. B. Pin.* 64. *Fritillary with a large double Flower.* Fritillaria flore pleno, *Eyſt.*

16. Fritillaria alba, variegata, C. B. *Pin.* 64. *White variegated Fritillary.* Fritillaria alba ex phæo-purpurea teſſulata, *J. B.* 2. 684. Fritillaria alba, elegantiſſima, ex phaio-purpureo teſſulata, *Lob. Adv.* part 2. 495.

17. Fritillaria alba, præcox, *C. B. Pin.* 64. *Early white Fritillary.* Fritillaria alba, altera, *Lob. Adv.* part 2. *J. B.* 2. 684. Frilaria albo flore, *Suvert.*

This ſeems to be rather a variety of the firſt Species, than a diſtinct Species it ſelf, ſince, according to the Obſervation of *Cluſius*, both the Stalks and the Leaves are very much alike, and it flowers early at the ſame time with the other. The chief marks whereby it differs from it are theſe: 1. The Stalk and Leaves are altogether green, and not purpliſh or brown on the lower part as in that. 2. The colour of the Flower is white, which however varies in ſome, being ſtriped on the inſide with ſome purpliſh Veins. 3. The Nails or bottoms of the Flowers are green, and a green Rib likewiſe divides the Leaf in the middle lengthwiſe.

In moſt of this kind of Plants there appear ſome obſcure Chequers, and in ſome a bright purpliſh colour: From whence it is plain, they differ no other ways from the *common Fritillaries*, than other Plants with a white Flower, that ſometimes vary from the ſame Plants by a red, blue, or any other coloured Flower whatſoever.

18. Fritillaria Serotina, atropurpurea, *C. B. Pin.* 64. *Dark purple late Fritillary.* Meleagris altera, *Dod. Pempt.* 233.

Lobel gives this ſhort Deſcription of it: The Flower of this Species, ſays he, is very beautiful, and is of a moſt charming deep, bright, dark purple-violet colour. But *Parkinſon*, if he means the very ſame Species, deſcribes it more at large thus:

The Root of this Species is ſomewhat rounder and more compact than the former; the Stalk ſhorter than in any other Species of *Fritillary* whatſoever, furniſhed underneath with one or two Leaves, and on the upper part with two or three ſet cloſe together, ſhorter, broader and whiter than the reſt, much like the Leaves of *yellow Fritillary*; among which riſes a Stalk ſuſtaining a Flower that bends a little downwards, or rather ſticks out, larger than in the common ſort, and almoſt as large as Flower of *yellow Fritillary*, of an obſcure aſh-colour all over on the outſide, or of a brown aſh-colour, of a dark red-colour on the inſide, and variouſly ſtriped or ſpotted. This Species is neither eaſily propagated by the Root, nor does it bring ripe Seed with us.

It flowers with the early kinds; and its Flower vaniſhes ſooner than in any other Species of *Fritillary* whatſoever.

19. Fritillaria Serotina, floribus ex flavo virentibus. *C. B. Pin.* 64. *Late Fritillary with greeniſh yellow Flowers.* Fritillaria Aquitanica, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 153. Melegris five Fritillaria Acquitanica, reflexis oris, *J. B.* 2. 683. *Black Fritillary*, or *Leather-coat.*

Parkinſon writes, that ſometimes it has a Bulb of that ſize and bigneſs, that you would take it for a moderate Root of *Crown-Imperial.* From this riſes a ſlender green Stalk a foot high, and begirt with ſix or ſeven Leaves of a green aſh-colour, much ſuch as in other *Fritillaries*; on the top of which grows a Flower, ſmaller than Flowers of other *Fritillaries*, conſiſting of ſix Leaves, the Brims of which turn back a little, ſo that it reſembles a little Bell, of which the three outer are narrower than the three inner ones, all of them of an obſolete colour on the outſide, but ſtriped (eſpecially the inner ones) with ſome yellowiſh Veins about the borders, but of a greeniſh yellow and ſhining colour on the inſide; then marked with many deep purple ſpots like Chequers from the middle of the Leaves to the bottom, which is of the ſame colour. From the Navel riſe ſix ſhort *Stamina*, tipt with long pale Chives, in the midſt of which riſes a three-furrowed Pointal. The Smell is diſagreeable, being, being pretty much like that of *ſtinking Gladwyn.* The Seed is like the Seed of *common Fritillary.*

20. Fritillaria flava, rubris maculis diſtincta, *C. B. Pin.* 64. *Yellow Fritillary, marked with red ſpots.* Meleagris five Fritillaria flava, *J. B.* 2. 684. Fritillaria flavo flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt* 153.

It riſes as high as the 9*th* Species, and has broader, ſhorter and blunter aſh-coloured Leaves; and larger Flowers, whoſe Leaves are of a yellow colour, marked with red ſpots, with a riſing middle Nerve of a greeniſh colour.

21. Fritillaria anguſtifolia, lutea, variegata, magno flore, *C. B. Pin* 64. *Narrow-leav'd, yellow, variegated Fritillary, with a large Flower.* Fritillaria juncifolia, *Eyſt.*

This riſes with a round, oblong, ſlender and feeble Stalk, cloathed with thin-ſet, oblong, narrow and *Ruſh* Leaves. It bears a large yellow Flower, chequered with redder ſpots than any other kind of *Fritillary.*

22. Fritillaria lutea, anguſtifolia, variegata, parvo flore, *C. B. Pin.* 64. *Narrow-leav'd, yellow, variegated Fritillary, with a ſmall Flower.* Fritillaria Luſitanica, *Cluſ. Cur. poſt. in fol.* 10.

The Stalk of this is firm, the Leaves ſhort, the colour of the Flower an obſolete purple on the outſide, and ſtriped with ſome veins that run to the Borders.

23. Fritillaria flore minore, *C. B. Pin.* 64. *Fritillary with a ſmaller Flower.* Meleagris five Fritillaria Pyrenæa, flore minore, *J. B.* 2. 683. Fritillaria Pyrenæa, *Cluſ. Cur. poſt. in fol.* 10.

There is no leſs diverſity, ſay *Cluſius*, in the Flowers of thoſe Plants that are upon the *Pyrenean* Mountains, than in thoſe which are common in ſeveral Provinces of *France*: For tho' all that I have ſeen, have been much of the ſame make, *viz.* conſiſting of ſix Leaves, and the three inner ones are commonly larger and broader than the three outer ones; yet in ſome Flowers theſe Leaves turn back, but in others the

edges do not turn back, or at leaſt but very little. Again of thoſe Flowers which turn back, ſome are of a deep colour, and ſome ſo very deep, that they ſeem to be black, eſpecially on the outſide of the Leaves, which neither ſhines, nor is chequered; but are marked on the inſide with ſome purple ſpots either more or leſs cloſe together, either deeper or fainter, and ſhines at the ſame time. But thoſe Flowers which have not bending Leaves, or whoſe borders turn back but a very little, are generally of a greeniſh colour on the inſide, ſuch as is to be ſeen in that thin Silk Stuff which they call *Tafety*, which is made of yellow and green Silk, and in them the Chequers appear but very obſcurely: But the bottoms of all the Leaves on the inſide are ſomewhat hollow, and have a greeniſh ſpot upon them. From the Navel of the Flower riſe ſix white *Stamina* tipt with pale Summits, among which comes up a Pointal ſplit in three, raiſing it ſelf a little above the *Stamina*.

Theſe *Pyrenean Fritillaries* flower a little later than the late *Fritillaries*, and bear Seed in triangular Heads or Husks like the common *Fritillary*, which is flat, very like the Seed of the common ſort, and has no Germ or Bud in it.

Sometimes this Plant bears two Flowers on the ſame Stalk, as the common ſort does.

24. Fritillaria minima, pluribus foliis, *C. B. Pin.* 64. *The ſmalleſt Fritillary, with many Leaves.* Fritillaria minima. *Eyſt.*

25. Fritillaria orientalis, Plantaginis folio, flore parvo, è viridi purpuraſcente. *Oriental Fritillary, with a Plantain Leaf, and a large greeniſh purple Flower.*

26. Fritillaria Samia, Plantaginis folio, flore parvo, è flaveſcente. *Fritillary of* Samos, *with a Plantain Leaf, and a ſmall greeniſh yellow Flower.*

It is thought to have received its name from the chequered board on which they play at *Cheſs*, which they fancy is called *Fritillus* in *Latin*: But properly ſpeaking, *Fritilius* does not ſignify a *Cheſs* board, but a long wooden or horn Box, out of which they throw the Dice upon the Table.

Geſner and others think it was called *Meleagris*, from the Feathers of a Bird of that Name, which though it does not reſemble in colour, yet it pretty well repreſents in the variety, arrangement and bigneſs of the ſpots.

TABLE CCVII.

GENUS VIII.

Dens Canis, Dogs-Tooth-Violet.

Dogs-Tooth Violet is a Plant with a *Lilly*-Flower A, compoſed of ſix pendulous Petals that turn back, the middle of which is poſſeſſed by the Pointal B, which turns to a roundiſh Fruit C, divided into three Cells D, and full of oblong Seed E. To theſe Marks muſt be added a fleſhy Root F G, reſembling a *Dog's Tooth*.

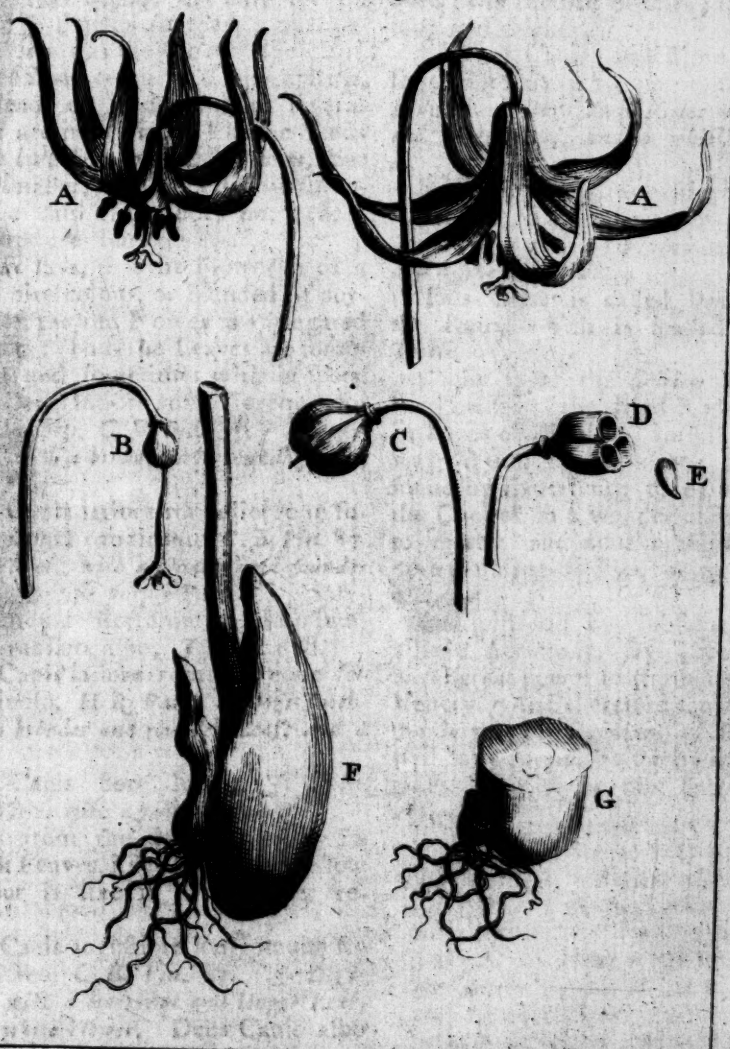
The Species of *Dog's-Tooth-Violet*, are,

1. Dens Canis latiore rotundioreque folio, flore ex purpura rubente, *C. B. Pin.* 87. *Dogs-Tooth-Violet with a broader and rounder Leaf, and a reddiſh purple Flower.* Satyrium quorundam Erythronium, bifolium, flore unico, radiato, purpureo, *J. B.* 2. 680. Dens Caninus purpuraſcente, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 266.

It has a white Root two Inches long, which is pretty big at bottom, and ſlender at top. It puts forth two, rarely three Leaves oppoſite to one another, ſays *Cluſius*, which at firſt embrace one another, and hide the Flower, ſpread upon the Ground, and are ſhaped like the Leaves of *Lilly of the Valley*, or of *Allium Urſinum*, but are thicker and more fleſhy, narrow at bottom, two Inches broad in the middle, and then gradually ending in a Point, a Palm long, and variegated with browniſh red ſpots, or, as *Cluſius* ſays, with large, broad, whitiſh purple ſpots: Among which riſes a round, ſmooth, red Stalk, without joints, a Palm long; on which ſits one Flower that bends

Tab. 207. Pag. 334

Dens Canis *Dogs tooth Violet.*




B
C
D
E

ends downwards, compoſed of ſix oblong pointed Leaves, which are ſometimes white, and ſometimes mixed with purple and white at bottom, which when it opens by the Heat of the Sun, the Leaves are radiated and turn back, like thoſe of *Sow-bread*: In the middle ſtand ſix purple *Stamina* ſurrounding a longer, white, three-pointed Pointal, not in the leaſt valuable for its ſmell, ſays *Cluſius*, but only for its Beauty. To a Flower ſucceeds a triangular Pod, that bends as the Flower does, and is of a green bay colour. *Cluſius* affirms, that the Head or Pod contains ſeveral Seeds which are pretty much like the Seeds of *Leucoium bulboſum, præcox alternum*, but longer and ſmaller, and of a yellowiſh colour. While this Plant does not bear a Flower, it produces but one Leaf.

C. Bauhinus ſays, that the Flower is of a purple, or white colour, or blended of purple and white, the red Flower is variegated with red ſpots: Thus the Leaves are ſometime ſported, and ſometimes without ſpots.

2. Dens Canis latiore rotundioreque folio, flore candido, *C B Pin.* 87. *Dogs-Tooth-Violet, with a broader and rounder Leaf, and a white Flower.*

3. Dens Canis latiore rotundioreque folio, flore è purpurâ candicante, *C. B. Pin.* 87. *Dogs-Tooth Violet, with a broader and rounder Leaf, and a whitiſh purple Flower.* Satyrium quorundum Erythronium, bifolium, flore unico, radiato, albo, *J. B.* 2. 688.

4. Dens Canis latiore rotundioreque folio, flore vinoſo, *H. R. Par.* *Dogs-Tooth-Violet with a broader and rounder Leaf, and a Vine Flower.*

5. Dens Canis flore luteo, *J. Rhea.* *Dogs-Tooth Violet with a yellow Flower.*

It differs from the firſt Species, by its darker green Lenves, its pale or faint yellow Flower; but is like it in all other reſpects.

6. Dens Canis anguſtiore longioreque folio, flore lacteo, *C B. Pin.* 87. *Dogs-Tooth Violet with a narrower and longer Leaf, and a Milk white Flower.* Dens Canis albo flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 266.

The Leaves of this are longer than thoſe of the firſt Species, and retain their white ſpots longer; and when they firſt come forth they embrace the Flower, which is commonly larger than that other, either perfectly white, or conſiſting of purple and white both together, having white *Stamina* tipt with blackiſh Summits. To the Flower ſucceeds a triangular Head, containing Seed as in the firſt Species; the Root is alſo long and thicker.

7. Dens Canis anguſtiore longioreque folio, flore ex albo purpuraſcente, *C. B. Pin.* 87. *Dogs Tooth Violet with a narrower and longer Leaf, and a whitiſh purple Flower.*

8. Dens Canis anguſtiore longioreque folio, flore ſuave-rubente, *H. R. Par.* *Dogs-Tooth Violet with a narrower and longer Leaf, and a fine red Flower.*

This Genus is called *Dens Canis*, from the Root, which is ſhaped like a *Dogs-Tooth.*

Cluſius ſays, the *Stirian* Women ſtrew the Powder of the dried Root into the Papp or Sopps of Children, to kill and bring away Worms: And drank in Wine it is found by Experience to eaſe the Pains of the Cholick in a wonderful manner, as alſo to recruit and nouriſh the Body, and to cure Children of Fits, being drank in Water.

Its moiſt and hot ſubſtance mixed with a little Acrimony, ſays *Lobel*, proves it to have great power to ſtimulate and excite to Venery. And therefore ſome take it to be the *Satyrium erythronium* of *Dioſcorides*, but without Ground, as *Parkinſon* thinks, who takes *Tulip* to be that *Satyrium erithronium.*

TABLE CCVIII.

GENUS IX.

Ornithogalum, STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

Star of Bethlehem is a Plant with a *Lily*-Flower A, B, compoſed of ſix Petals ranged in a Circle, whoſe Center is poſſeſſed by the Pointal D, C, which afterwards turns to a roundiſh Fruit E, H, is divided into three Cells F, I, and full of roundiſh Seeds G, K. To theſe Marks muſt be added, a bulbous or tuberous Root, by which it differs from *Spiderwort*.

The Species of *Star of Bethlehem* are,

1. Ornithogalum umbellatum, maximum, *C. B. Pin.* 69 *The greateſt umbellated Star of Bethlehem*. Lilium Alexandrinum ſive ornithogalum magnum, Syriacum, *J. B.* 2.629. Ornithogalum majus, *Dod. Pempt.* 221.

This is the *Ornithogalum Arabicum Park.* and the *Ornithogalum majus Arabicum Ger.* Great Arabian Star-flower.

It has oblong, green, keeled Leaves, ſo very like the Leaves of *Oriental Hyacinth*, that none but ſuch as are much converſant in this Study will be able to diſcern the difference, eſpecially after the Plant has loſt both its Stalk and Flowers, but not at all like the Leaves of *Daffodil:* Among which riſes a ſmooth, naked, ſlender, greeniſh Stalk, a Cubit high, ſurrounded at top with ſome little Branches, or long Footſtalks growing without any order, and ſuſtaining large Flowers, as big as thoſe of *Daffodil*, but ſhaped like ordinary *Star of Bethlehem*, and cloſing like them in the Evening, conſiſting of ſix white Leaves, of a phyſical Smell, much like that of chewed *Coriander*, with a black, ſhining, triangular Head poſſeſſing the middle which is ſurrounded by ſix white *Stamina* tipt with yellow Summits. *Cluſius* could never obſerve any of the Seed, tho' Bulbs were ſent every Year from *Conſtantinople* to *Vienna*. Some of which bore Flowers; but the Heads becoming greater as the Flower decay, and from a black acquiring a green colour, ſo that they ſeemed to promiſe Seed, began to waſte away by Degrees. The Root is bulbous like that of *Hyacinth*, generally of a whitiſh colour, made up of many Coats, having a very broad bottom, and ſpreading Fibres all around.

It Flowers in *May*.

This Bulb, ſays *Cluſius*, is of a wonderful Nature; for I have generally found, that it ſcarce ever produces any Leaves unleſs it be taken up every Year, and kept for ſome time, and then put in the Ground again in the Autumn; for then it commonly begins to bud before the Winter; but I never ſaw any one flowering unleſs it was brought freſh from *Conſtantinople*. For it is one of thoſe, which unleſs they have already conceived a Flower in their Womb, will never produce any after they are tranſplanted to cold Countries. Being very impatient of Cold, it cannot bear our Winters; but muſt be put into a Pot, where it happily propagates it ſelf by the Bulbs that grow about the Mother.

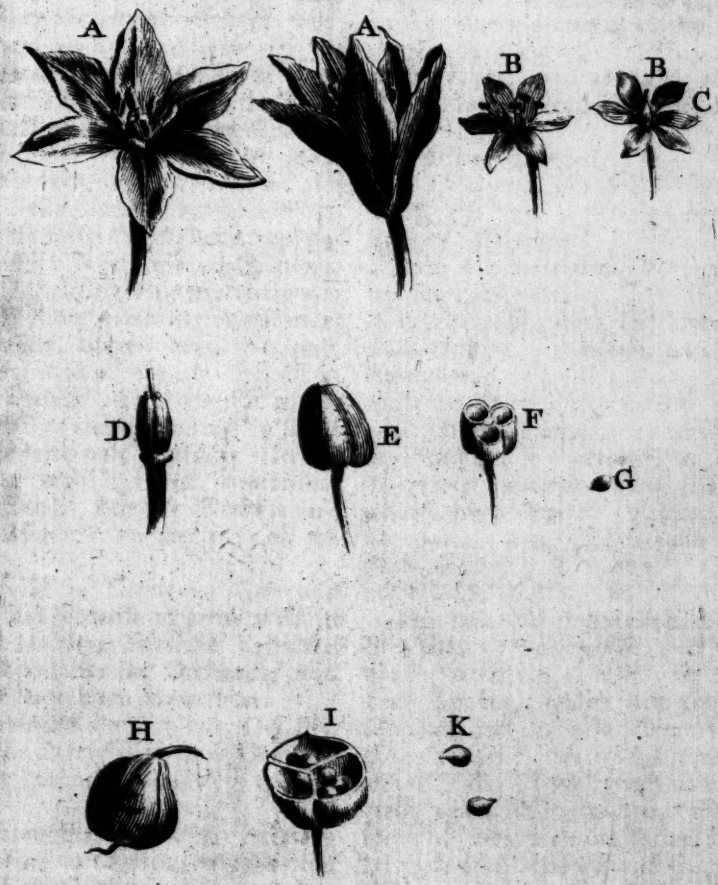
2. Ornithogalum umbellatum, majus, anguſtifolium, *C. B. Pin* 70. *Greater, narrow-leav'd, umbellated Star of Bethlehem*. Ornithogalum medium, *Eyſt.*

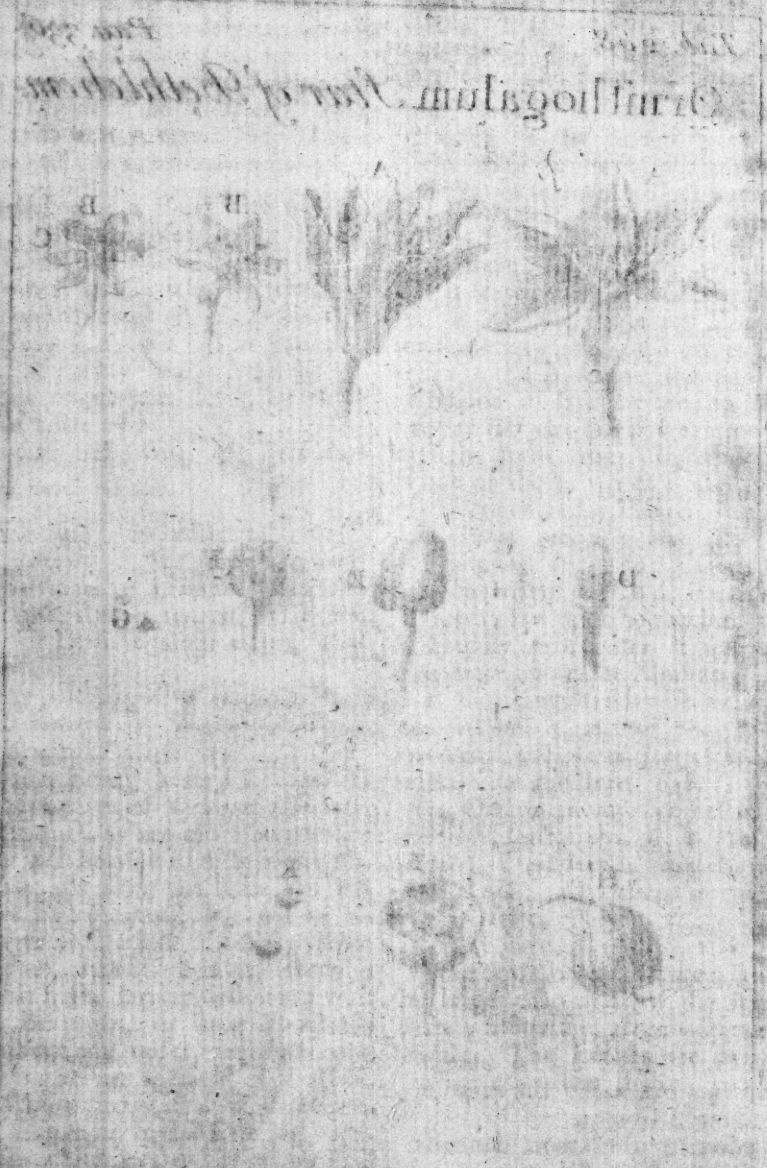
3, Ornithogalum umbellatum, album, medium, latifolium, *C. B Pin* 70. *White, middle, broad-leav'd, umbellated Star of Bethlelem*. Ornithogalo vulgari ſimile, latiore folio, *J. B.* 2 361. Ornithogalum aliud vulgare, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 188.

The Stalk of this is ſhort, and the Flowers larger than thoſe of the Species immediately following, green without, and white within. The Leaves are twice as broad, having no white ſtripe; and the Bulb a little bigger.

4. Or-

Ornithogalum. *Star of Bethlehem.*





4. Ornithogalum umbellatum, medium, anguſtifolium, C. B. *Pin.* 70. *Middle, narrow-leav'd, umbellated Star of Bethlehem.* Ornithogalum vulgare & verius, majus & minus, *J. B.* 2. 630. Bulbus leucanthemus, minor ſive Ornithogalum, *Dod. Pempt.* 221.

The Root is white and bulbous, having many little Bulbs adhereing to it, like a Bunch of Grapes, full of Fibres, and multiplying very much, of a bitteriſh Taſte, and filling the Mouth when chewed, with a tough and frothy Mucilage. It puts forth ſmall narrow Leaves, which are half a foot long, and riſe higher than the Stalk, keeled, ſoft and ſpread upon the Ground, with a white ſtripe running along their middle; and among them a Stalk a Palm or half a Foot long, tender, round and naked, which puts forth Footſtalks at top, under each of which is ſet an oblong, membranous Leaf, ſuſtaining Flowers compoſed of ſix, oblong, pointed Leaves, as white as Milk on the inſide, but on the outſide only about the edges, and of a herby colour in the middle; among which riſe ſix white and pretty broad *Stamina*, ending in ſharp Points, and tipt with pale Summits. In the Center riſes a whitiſh Head, containing flat blackiſh Seed. But the Flowers are ſpread out in Umbels on the top of the Stalks.

It grows wild in *Germany*, *Italy* and *France*; it is ſaid likewiſe to grow wild in *England*; and Mr. *Ray*, ſays, he had ſeen it in great abundance in Orchards, and thinks it might have been ſown there.

5. Ornithogalum album, minus, *C B. Pin.* 70. *Smaller, white Star of Bethlehem.* Ornithogalum minus è Pyrenæis, *Cluſ. App.* 1. *J. B.* 2. 624.

This differs from that which immediately follows, according to *Cluſius*, only in that the Flowers of that appeared a little larger, of which every Leaf had a blueiſh Nerve or Vein running along the middle, and ſix *Violet* colour'd Chives.

6. Ornithogalum umbellatum, floſculis ex albo ſubcæruleis, *C. B. Pin.* 70. *Umbellated Star of Bethlehem, with whitiſh blue Flowers.* Ornithogalum Hiſpanicum, minus, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 188.

From a ſmall, whitiſh, orbicular Bulb it puts forth ſix or ſeven Leaves in the beginning of the Spring, which are pretty much like the Leaves of *common Star of Bethlehem*, but a little narrower, and not cut lengthwiſe by any whitiſh Vein; in the midſt of which comes up a ſingle Stalk (ſometimes two) which is a Palm long, round, and ſuſtains ſix or ſeven, or more Flowers, which grow alternately, but form as it were a ſort of an Umbel, they are of ſo equal a heighth, in the ſame manner as in the common and the Arabian kinds, conſiſting of ſix whitiſh blue Leaves, and as many white *Stamina*, and a blueiſh Head in the middle poſſeſſing the Center.

It flowers in *April*.

7. Ornithogalum latifolium & maximum, *C. B. Pin.* 70. *The greateſt broad-leav'd, Star of Bethlehem.* Ornithogalum vel Lilium Alexandrinum, floribus albis, innumerabilibus, *Suvert.*

8. Ornithogalum latifolium, alterum, *C. B. Pin.* 70. *Another broad leav'd Star of Bethlehem.* Ornithogalum Indicum Promontorii Bonæ Spei, *Suvert.*

9 Ornithogalum anguſtifolium, majus, floribus ex albo vireſcentibus, *C. B. Pin.* 70. *The greater narrow-leav'd Star of Bethlehem, with whitiſh green Flowers.* Aſphodelus bulboſus Dodonæi, ſive Ornithogalum ſpicatum, flore virente, *J. B.* 2. 627. Ornithogalum majus, 1, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 186.

The Bulb of this is white and ſweetiſh like that of *Montpelier*, and will fill your hand; from which riſe very large keeled *Leek* Leaves, which are ſpread on the Ground, and have a clammy Taſte: Among which comes up one ſtraight, ſmooth, naked Stalk, above two Cubits high eſpecially when cultivated, on which is ſet a ſpike of Flowers nine Inches long, reſembling that of *Aſphodel* and *ſpiked Star of Bethlehem*, or long Footſtalks ſhut up ſome ſpace in a Bag, of an herby or pale yellow colour, of an agreeable Smell, and conſiſting of ſix Star-faſhioned Leaves in the midſt of which riſe upright and pretty broad Fibres, of the ſame number with the Leaves, but whiter, ending in a very ſharp Point, tipt with whitiſh yellow Chives, and ſurrounding an oblong triangular Head. [The Seed veſſel has three Cells full of Seed,

Seed, which is ſo very like that of *Star of Bethlehem*, that it is hardly poſſible to diſtinguiſh them.] The Seed is ſmall and angular, of a leguminous Taſte, or rather rugged like the Seed of *Staves-acre* or *Louſe-wort*, ſolid and white within, as it were of a leguminous Taſte, which when ripe, the Husks open in three parts.

Mr. *Ray* found this towards Mount *Saleva* near *Geneva*. *Tho. Williſell* obſerved it on a Hill three Miles on this ſide of *Briſtol*, among Briars and Thorns, as you go from thence to the *Bath*. *Cluſius* found it pretty common among the Corn in *Hungary*.

It flowers in the Month of *May* and *June*, or a little later.

10. Ornithogalum anguſtifolium, ſpicatum, maximum, *C. B. Pin.* 70. *The greateſt narrow-leav'd, ſpiked Star of Bethlehem.* Ornithogalum lacteum ſpicatum maximum, *Eyſt.*

11. Ornithogalum ſpicatum ſeu comoſum, flore lacteo, *C. B. Pin.* 70. *Spiked or buſhy Star of Bethlehem, with a Milk white colour.* Ornithogali lactei Species major, *Eyſt.*

12. Ornithogalum majus, ſpicatum, flore albo, C. B. *Pin.* 70. *Greater ſpiked Star of Bethlehem, with a white Flower.* Ornithogalum ſpicatum, albo flore, Monſpeſſulanum, J. B. 2. 628. Ornithogalum Narbonenſe, *Dod. Pempt.* 222.

This has one large bulbous Root like an *Onion*, whiter than that Species with the greeniſh Flower, and ſometimes longer, growing to a very large ſize. The Leaves are a Cubit long, and an Inch broad with a ſharp Point.

The Stalk, ſo far as has been obſerved, is ſingle, ſtrong, one or two Cubits high, round and firm, and greener than the other juſt mentioned; being adorned almoſt from the middle up to the very top with Flowers that blow gradually, and ſet ſo cloſe to one another, that they reſemble a Spike; of which the ſingle ones are ſo very like the Flowers of the *ſmaller white Star of Bethlehem*, that they may eaſily impoſe upon any Body, being white within, and of a herby colour on the outſide, with yellow Chives in the middle, all over green on the outſide, except the Borders, which are a white, but of a perfect Milky colour, within, when they are full blown. The Seed in the triangular Heads is like that of the 9*th* Species, but a little bigger and more oblong, black, rugged and uneven, as in *Staves acre*, but ſmall.

Cluſius found it about *Montpelier*, and all over *Spain*. It flowers in *May*.

Caſalpinus ſays, it is ſometimes found with a yellow Flower.

13. Ornithogalum majus, ſpicatum, alterum, *C. B. Pin* 70. *Another great ſpiked Star of Bethlehem.* Ornithogalum Byzantinum Cluſio, J. B. 2. 629. Ornithogalum 3 vel majus, Byzantinum, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 187.

This is a little lower than the laſt, and has alſo a paler Stalk and Leaves, ſays *Cluſius*; which was firſt brought from *Conſtantinople* mixed with other Bulbs, and without a Title.

14. Ornithogalum ſpicatum, flore viridi-lacteſcente, C. B. *Pin.* 70. *Spiked Star of Bethlehem, with a whitiſh green Flower.* Ornithogalum Creticum & Pannonicum, albo flore, J. B. 2. 629. Ornithogalum Pannonicum, albo flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 187.

This Species, contrary to what happens in the reſt, has five or ſix Leaves budding up before Winter, as in the Arabian ſort, which are narrow, lye upon the Ground, are a finger long, of a hoary green colour, and very like the Leaves of *Garden Clove-Gilly flowers* both in ſhape and colour, ſomewhat hairy, and of an inſipid herby Taſte. The *April* following, when the Leaves begin to wither, there riſes among them a Stalk nine Inches high, which bears ſix or more Flowers cohering Spike faſhion, which are compoſed of ſix Leaves, and blow in the Month of *May*, being no leſs of a Milky colour than the *Montpelier* kind, *viz.* on the inſide, with a green Nerve or Rib on the Back, as in the common kind. Then follow triangular Heads containing black round Seed. The Root is bulbous, long and white, full of clammy juice, of an inſipid Taſte at firſt, but afterwards acrid, covered with a thin aſh coloured Membrane, and furniſhed with many whitiſh Fibres at bottom. This Plant has this peculiar

uliar in it, That in its native Soil, where it grows wild, it is generally loaded with Flowers, but void of Leaves, or at leaſt they are decayed and paſt at that time. But when it is cultivated in Gardens, it commonly keeps the Leaves longer, and grows to a greater height, ſometimes bearing a Spike of twenty or more Flowers.

The Title tells you the native Soil.

J. Bauhinus takes the *Ornithogalum Creticum*, which he received from *Honorius Bellus*, to be the ſame with this. He adds, That in the boſom of the Flower there is a Clue wound round with Threads: The Seed is ſmall, black and rugged, and beautifully ſpotted, being round, except on one part which is a little ſharp, hard, white within, and of a ſweetiſh Taſte.

15. Ornithogalum ſpicatum, album, C. B. *Pin* 70. *White ſpiked Star of Bethlehem.* Ornithogalum Hiſpanicum, ſpicatum, *Eyſt.*

16. Ornithogalum cæruleo-pallente flore, C. B. *Pin* 70. *Star of Bethlehem, with a pale blue Flower.* Ornithogalum cæruleum, pallens, J. B. 2. 622. Ornithogalum cæruleum, pallens, *Lob. Obſ.* 73.

17. Ornithogalum exoticum, magno flore minori innato, C. B. *Pin.* 70. *Foreign Star of Bethlehem, with a ſmall Flower riſing out of a large one.* Ornithogalum Neopolitanum, flore interius candido, exterius cineraceo, *Suvert.*

The Leaves of this are long and keeled, and not very much unlike thoſe of *Hyacinth*, but narrower and green. The Stalk is thick, pretty firm, nine Inches high, ſmooth and green, ſuſtaining at top ten, twelve or more Flowers, that hang at Footſtalks an Inch and a half long, and lean forwards, altho' they grow alternately at all ſides of the Stalk out of the boſom of a certain Membrane; conſiſting of ſix ſharp-pointed Leaves, which are white on the inſide, but of a greeniſh aſh-colour on the outſide, with white edges. The Navel of the Flower is poſſeſſed by another Flower with ſix ſmaller upright Leaves, which form a Veſſel or Tube; in which appear ſix white *Stamina*, tipt with yellowiſh Summits, and a Pointal in the middle. The Flowers have no manner of Smell; and are ſucceeded by pretty thick triangular Heads, ending in a blunt Point, bearing down the Stalk with their Weight, and full of black rugged Seed. The Root is bulbous and whitiſh, but covered with a brown Membrane, ending in a Cone on the upper part, but flat underneath, like the Root of the Arabian kind, but has not ſo broad a bottom, but is furniſhed all around with many white Fibres.

This Plant is called *Hyacinthus arvorum Ornithogaloides*; which *Cluſius* ſays, grows in great abundance in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and flowers at the ſame time with *common buſhy Grape Hyacinth.*

18. Ornithogalum luteum, ſive pallidum, majus, C. B. *Pin* 71. *Greater yellow or pale Star of Bethlehem.* Ornithogalum pallido flore, J. B. 2. 624. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 188.

The Root is bulbous, as big as the Bulb of white *Star of Bethlehem*, white, and furniſhed with very ſmall Fibres, of a viſcous and ſweetiſh, not a bitter and aſtringent Taſte, as both *Fuchſius* and *Dodonæus* obſerve. From the Root riſes a *Leek* Leaf, half an Inch broad, and about nine Inches long, leaning upon the Ground, of a grey colour, ending in a round taper Point, ſmooth, even on the upper part, and furniſhed with *Plantain* Ribs underneath, ſometimes but one, and ſometimes two or three in number; and ſometimes there are ſeveral Leaves, which are narrow, pretty fat, and three-corner'd. Theſe are accompanied by a ſingle angular Stalk that riſes from the Root, is ſhorter than the Leaves and reddiſh, naked, otherwiſe furniſhed with one or two Leaves about an Inch and a half below the top which are about a Palm long, ſometimes ſmooth, at other times hairy, with the edges turning in, ſo that they reſemble a Keel; from whoſe boſom the reſt of the Stalk running up, otherwiſe undivided, bears one Flower; and ſometimes it is ſubdivided, and bears ſeveral Flowers to the number of nine, a Leaf being ſet at every Diviſion. The ſingle Flowers hang at longiſh Footſtalks as in *common Star of Bethlehem*, and conſiſt of oblong Leaves, which are green on the outſide, and hairy with yellow Borders, all over yellow on the inſide; and the middle is poſſeſſed by as many

Stamina

Stamina tipt with yellow Chives. When the Flower periſhes, there riſes in the middle a triangular Head containing the Seed, from whoſe Navel riſes a Pointal, which ends in yellow Top.

It grows in *Piedmont* along Hedges and among the Corn; and is common in *Germany* along the ſides of Fields and Copſes. It is likewiſe to be found in the North part of *Yorkſhire*, in the Woods near the Bridge of *Greta* and *Brignal*, on the River of *Teſe*.

19. Ornithogalum luteum, magno flore, C. B. *Pin.* 71. *Yellow Star of Bethlehem, with a large Flower.* Ornithogalum flavum cum Staminibus rubris, J. B. 2. 624. Ornithogalum flavum, Alemarinum, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 188.

This differing from the laſt chiefly in the bigneſs of the Flowers, and the red colour of the *Stamina*, we can hardly think it to be a different Species from it.

20. Ornithogalum Africanum, luteum, odoratum, foliis cepaceis, radice tuberoſâ, *H. L. Bat. Yellow, ſweet-ſmelling African Star of Bethlehem, with Onion Leaves, and a tuberous Root.*

This has a large tuberous Root, which is ſomewhat flat and feſſile, as big as one's Fiſt, and of a yellowiſh colour; putting forth long, fiſtulous, *Onion* Leaves; and bearing yellow, ſweet-ſmelling, hexapetalous Flowers gathered into a Spike, from which riſe *Stamina* of the ſame colour, covered with downy Flox. To theſe ſucceed the Seeds in tricapſular Seed veſſels, as in the reſt of this Genus.

It grows in the Rocky Marſhes in the *Cape of Good Hope.*

21. Ornithogalum luteum, C. B. *Pin.* 71. *Yellow Star of Bethlehem.* Bulbus ſylveſtris Fuchſii, flore luteo, five Ornithogalum luteum, J. B. 2. 623. Bulbus ſylveſtris, *Dod. Pempt.* 222. *Vid. Spec.* 18.

22. Ornithogalum luteum, minus, C. B. *Pin.* 71. J. B. 2. 624. *Smaller yellow Star of Bethlehem.* Ornithogalum Pannonicum, luteo flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 189.

It puts forth one narrow Leaf, which is two or three Inches long, of a whitiſh colour, and acid Taſte; beſide which ſtands a ſmall Stalk an Inch long, ſuſtaining one or two Leaves, in the midſt of which come forth two or three Star-faſhion Flowers, which are yellow on the inſide, and of a greeniſh purple colour on the outſide, furniſhed with ſix Leaves and as many *Stamina*. To them ſucceed ſmall triangular Heads, full of ſmall, reddiſh and uneven Seed. This Root is white and round, covered with an aſh-coloured Skin, and about as big as ſmall Pea; but it grows a little bigger by Culture.

23. Ornithogalum anguſtifolium, bulbiferum, C. B. *Pin.* 71. *Narrow leav'd, bulbiferous Star of Bethlehem.* Ornithogalum anguſtifolium, campeſtre, luteum, minimum, bulbiferum, *Col.* part 1. 323.

This Plant riſes but half a Foot high, from a bulbous Root that is covered with reddiſh Bark, is white within, and furniſhed with ſmall Fibres like *Onion*. It has two ſmall Leaves like thoſe of *Crocus* or *common Star of Bethlehem*, but ſmaller and narrower, and a foot long. The Stalk is three Inches long, on which are ſet five or ſix graſſy Leaves, which is three or four Inches long, broad at their lower part, and red at bottom, otherwiſe hairy and white; in the Center of which are gathered little Balls or Bulbs, about the bigneſs of *Millet* or *Rape-ſeed*, which are yellowiſh and purpliſh, and ſcatters on the Ground when the Plant withers, each of which buds there the following Year, and bears a ſingle Leaf. Among the boſoms of the Leaves which encompaſs the little Bulbs, come forth two or three reddiſh Footſtalks, three Inches long, bearing Flowers that are yellow within, but greeniſh without, compoſed of ſix Leaves with yellow *Stamina* and a thick Pointal in the middle riſing from the Fruit, which gradually becomes triangular, and broad above, and is full of ſmall Seed like *Sand*.

It flowers early in the Spring in the Fields, both in hot and cold Countries; in the Month of *February* in hot, and in the Month of *March* in cold Countries.

24. Ornithogalum Luſitanicum, capillaceo folio, luteum. *Yellow* Portugueze *Star of Bethlehem, with a capillaceous Leaf.*

25. Ornithogalum luteo-virens, Indicum, *Corn.* 160. *Greeniſh yellow* Indian *Star of Bethlehem.*

The Stalk and Leaves come forth at the ſame time; the latter of which are long and broad, like the *Hungarian* kind, and furrowed in like manner. In the midſt of theſe riſes a round, ſmooth and greeniſh Stalk above a Foot high, which is covered with a fine Down of a grey colour, which comes off at the ſlighteſt touch, as you ſee on ſound *Plumbs* and ripe *Grapes*. Almoſt from the middle to the top there runs a ſpike of globular little Flower at each of which is ſet a little Leaf, under the hollow of which every Flower is hid, in the ſame manner as the Grains are covered in a Head of *Wheat*, by the Chaff or Husks; which is ordinary in our common *Star of Bethlehem.* Theſe little Balls gradually withdraw themſelves from the Cavity, and the Foot-ſtalks lengthen, and bend downwards together with the Flower. At length the greeniſh yellow Flower opens, conſiſting of ſix Leaves, of which the three outer ones ſpread very wide, and are yellow about the edges, but the three inner Leaves continue compreſſed within themſelves, as in the ſmall vernal *Wall-flower*, and have Points that bend inwards, under which are buried white *Stamina* with yellow Chives; but the three *Stamina* that are ſet betwixt them have no Chives. The triangular Pointal that poſſeſſes the middle of the Flower is full of ſmall Seed; and on the top of it ſtands a ſmall *Epiphyſe*, which withers with the Flowers.

The Leaves of this Flower never fall off either through Age or by the Wind, but contract and fold themſelves up and ſo wither.

26. Ornithogalum Africanum, flore viridi, altero alteri innato, *Prodr. Par. Bat.* African *Star of Bethlehem, with a green Flower, in the middle of which grows another.*

27. Ornithogalum ſpicatum, unifolium, flore niveo, odorato V. Luſit. *Spiked Star of Bethlehem, with one Leaf, and a ſweet-ſmelling Snowy Flower.* Bulbus monophyllos, an Bolbine Theophraſti, J. B. 2. 622. Donzellas Luſitanorum.

Cluſius ſays, this is a very rare Plant, which he purchaſed of *Nicholas le Quilt*, who affirm'd he dug it up in *Portugal*. It roſe out of the Ground with one Leaf, which was ſmall at firſt and ruſhy, and at length came to be a Foot long; two Inches from the bottom it acquired a little more breadth, and became channelled, but continued ruſhy at top; but ſo ſoon as it had acquired a greater breadth from the middle of it ſtarted up a ſlender, ſmooth, pale green Stalk three Inches long, on the top of which were placed alternately three Flowers, which were not very large, conſiſting of ſix very white Leaves, not much unlike the Flowers of *Parnaſſus Graſs*, but not incloſed in a Flower-Cup like them: From whoſe Center roſe ſix white *Stamina* tipt with yellow Chives; and the Navel was poſſeſſed by a triangular Head, bearing on its top a ſmall white Pointal, not exceeding the *Stamina* in height. That Flower was ſweet-ſmelled, and very near the Smell of *Haw-Thorn* Flower. The Bulb was of an orbicular Form, not bigger than a *Filberd*, covered with a brown Skin, and furniſhed with many ſmall white Fibres at bottom. It had two Leaves and as many Stalks; and the Flowers blowed about the middle of *June*. Our Author could not obſerve the Seed.

28. Ornithogalum bifolium, Germanicum, cœruleum. *Two-leav'd* German, *blue Star of Bethlehem.* Hyacinthus Stellaris, bifolius, Germanicus, *C. B. Pin.* 45. Hyacinthus Stellatus, bifolius & vernus, dumetorum, flore cæruleo, J. B. 2. 579. Hyacinthus cæruleus, mas, minor, *Fuchſ. Hiſt.* 837. *Small vernal Star Hyacinth.*

From an oblong, fibrous, bulbous and white Root, of a clammy and ſweetiſh Taſte, riſes a brittle ruſh Stalk, a Palm or a foot high, brown and whitiſh towards the Root; with two and ſometimes three longiſh, keeled Leaves, riſing immediately from the Root, which is divided into more or fewer Footſtalks according to the number of the Flowers, ſometimes twelve, ſhorter or longer; tho' the ſhaft of the Stalk is ſometimes found to bear a ſingle Flower. The Flowers are beautiful, blue, ſeldom white, Star-faſhioned, conſiſting of ſix narrow pointed Leaves, in the middle of which ſtand ſix pale blue *Stamina* tipt with Summits of a deeper colour, which ſurround a pointed turgid Pointal of the ſame colour; but if the Flower be white, then white *Stamina* tipt with yellow Chives ſurround a white Pointal. To theſe ſucceeds a Head, which does not contain black Seed, as other *Hyacinths* do, but only brown and as it were covered with Soot.

29. Ornithogalum trifolium, Germanicum, flore ſaturatè cæruleo. *Three-leav'd German Star of Bethlehem, with a deep blue Flower.* Hyacinthus Stellaris, bifolius, Germanicus, colore magis ſaturo, C.B. *Pin.* 45.

30. Ornithogalum bifolium, Germanicum, flore carneo, *Two-leav'd German Star of Bethlehem, with a fleſh-colour'd Leaf.* Hyacinthus Stellaris, bifolius, Germanicus, flore carneo, C. B *Pin.* 45.

31. Ornithogalum bifolium, Germanicum, flore exalbido. *Two-leav'd German Star of Bethlehem, with a whitiſh Flower.* Hyacinthus Stallaris, Germanicus, flore exalbido & veluti cinericeo, C. B. *Pin.* 45.

32. Ornithogalum anguſtifolium, albiſerotinum. *Narrow-leav'd, whitiſh, late Star of Bethlehem:* Hyacinthus Stellaris, albus, C. B. *Pin.* 45. Hyacinthus Stellaris, albicans, ſerotinus, J. B. 2. 580. Hyacinthus Germanicus, Stellaris, albicans, ſerotinus, *Lob. Icon.* 100.

C. Bauhinus takes this to be the ſame with *white Star Hyacinth*; but his Brother *John* diſtinguiſhes them. *Lobel* ſays, it flowers later and bears ſmaller Leaves. The flower is whitiſh and very beautiful, and ſometimes it has ſeven or more Flowers.

It was brought to *Holland* from the Mountains of *Biſcay.*

Lobel is miſtaken when he paints it with a five-leav'd Flower.

33. Ornithogalum cæruleum, ſtaminulis è viridi luteis. *Blue Star of Bethlehem, with greeniſh yellow Stamina.* Hyacinthus ſtellatus, cæruleus, ſtaminulis ex viridi luteis, C. B. *Pin.* 46. Hyacinthus ſtellatus, Italicus, *Eyſt.*

34. Ornithogalum purpureum. *Purple Star of Bethlehem.* Hyacinthus Stellaris, purpureis, C. B. *Pin.* 46. Hyacinthus Stellaris, major, *Jo. Someri, Lob. Adv.* part 2. 487. J. B. 2. 581.

35. Ornithogalum ſpicatum, cinereum. *Aſh-colour'd, ſpiked, Star of Bethlehem* Hyacinthus Stellaris, ſpicatus, cinereus, *C.B. Pin.* 46. Hyacinthus Stellatus, multiflorus, cineracei coloris, J. B. 582. Hyacinthus Stellatus, cineracei coloris, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 184.

This does ſomething reſemble *Engliſh Hyacinth*, in its whole make, in its ſparſed Leaves, and in its Stalk which is a Span long: But the pale, blueiſh, Star-faſhioned Flowers are ranged like an Umbel at firſt, to the number of thirty or more; being formed into a flat or ſomewhat depreſſed Spike like *Roſe Plantain*, and at laſt drawing to a long Point. To the Flowers ſucceed triangular Heads, containing the Seed. The Root is bulbous and white, like the Root of *Engliſh Hyacinth.*

It flowers with *common Hyacinth*, about the latter end of *March* or beginning of *April.*

Its native Soil is not mentioned by any Author, that I know of; but it is very common in our Gardens.

36. Ornithogalum cœruleum, Byzantinum. *Blue Star of Bethlehem, from* Conſtantinople. Hyacinthus Stellaris, cæruleus, amœnus, *C. B. Pin.* 46. Hyacinthus Stellatus, Byzantinus, alter, elegantiſſimus, ſerotinus, bullatus, J. B. 2. 582. Hyacinthus peregrinus, pluribus floribus præditus, cærulo-violaceus, *Suvert.*

It has a large, white, and bulbous Root, furniſhed with Fibres, purpliſh on ſome parts, of a ſweetiſh, viſcid, and nauſeous Taſte. From the Root come four or five Leaves, which lye on the Ground, are an Inch broad, broader than the Leaves of *ſmall vernal Star Hyacinth*, from which it differs, tho' very like it, a Cubit long, keeled, channelled and ſhining. There is one, or two, ſmall Stalks, and ſometimes four, which are a Cubit high, (ſome of them are a Palm, a Palm and half, or two Palms long) purpliſh, ſhining, and angular, which ſuſtain at the top four, five, or ſix Flowers at the ſides, conſiſting of ſix longiſh, ſharp-pointed, blue or rather *Violet* Leaves, with white bottoms, and a deep *Violet* Line running lengthwiſe, and ſo far diſtant from one another to the very Footſtalk, that they reſemble a *Star* with Rays. The middle is poſſeſſed by a round channelled Head, as big as a *Pea*, which is white, and the Rudiment of the Seed-Veſſel, which is ſurrounded in order by ſix ſtiff, *Violet* coloured *Stamina*, that are whitiſh about the bottom; and from the middle of the Head riſes a *Violet* Pointal. The Footſtalks of the lower Flowers are above two Inches long, purpliſh, ſhining and upright, but thoſe of the upper ones ſcarce ſo long as the breadth of a Blade of *Corn*, thoſe of the middle Flowers are betwixt the two.

The Title tells you the native Soil; it flowers in the Month of *April*.

37. Ornithogalum Byzantinum, flore è cæruleo purpuraſcente. Conſtantinople *Star of Bethlehem, with a blueiſh purple Flower.* Hyacinthus Stellaris, amœnus, flore è cæruleo purpuraſcente, C. B. *Pin.* 46.

38. Ornithogalum Byzantinum, flore albo. Conſtantinople *Star of Bethlehem, with a white Flower.* Hyacinthus Stellaris, amœnus, flore albo, C. B. *Pin.* 46.

39. Ornithogalum Byzantinnm, obſoletè cæruleum. Conſtantinople *Star of Bethlehem, of an obſolete blue colour.* Hyacinthus Stellaris, obſoletè cæruleus vel major, C. B. *Pin.* 46. Hyacinthus Stellatus Byzantinus, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 184 J. B. 2. 582.

This Species has four or five long, keeled, bright green Leaves ſpread upon the Ground, equal to the Leaves of *Engliſh Hyacinth*, but ſhorter: Among which riſes a Stalk almoſt a Finger long, ſlender and feeble ſuſtaining ſix Star-faſhioned, bright or pale blue Flowers without Smell, the Leaves being diſtant from one another when the Flowers blow, and not ſo contiguous and near as in the other kind. The *Stamina* are tipt with purple Chives. Then ſucceed triangular Heads, ſuch as are in the common ſort, but empty; for the Seed ſeldom comes to maturity, becauſe the Heads by reaſon of their Weight, generally cannot be ſupported by their feeble Stalks, but leaning on the Ground, periſh either by Wet or Froſt. The Root is bulbous, not big, covered with a black bark, and furniſhed underneath with ſome long, thick, white Fibres.

40. Ornithogalum Byzantinum, Borraginis flore. Conſtantinople *Star of Bethlehem, with a Borrage Flower.* Hyacinthus Stellaris, Byzantinus, Borraginis flore, *H. R. Par.*

41. Ornithogalum cæruleum, ſtriatum. *Blue channelled Star of Bethlehem.* Hyacinthus Stellatus, cæruleus, C. B. *Pin.* 46. Hyacinthus Stellatus à Poreto, *Cluſ. Cur. poſt. in fol.* 20.

From a Bulb about the bigneſs of a *Wallnut*, ſays *Cluſius*, came up only four thickiſh Leaves, not much unlike the Leaves of the laſt deſcribed, but larger; among which roſe five or ſix Stalks nine Inches high, more firm than in that, purpliſh and channelled, bearing ſeven or eight ſpreading blue Flowers hanging at long Footſtalks, a deep *Violet*-coloured Vein cutting the Leaves in the middle. The Navel of

the Flower was poſſeſſed by a triangular greeniſh Head, furniſhed with a ſmall Pointal, ſurrounded by ſix *Violet*-coloured *Stamina* tipt with black Chives.

The Flower blowed in *April*, and had a very very weak feeble Smell. After the Flower was paſt, thoſe triangular Heads were found to contain ſmall black Seed when ripe. The Root was not much unlike the Bulb of that *Hyacinth* that bears Flowers in the Autumn.

42. Ornithogalum Hiſpanicum, ſaturè cæruleum. Spaniſh *Star of Bethlehem, with a deep blue Flower.* Hyacinthus Stellaris, ſaturè cæruleus, C. B. *Pin.* 46. Hyacinthus Hiſpanicus, Stellato flore, *Cluſ. Cur. poſt. in fol.* 20.

It produces three or four Leaves ſpread on the Ground, a foot long, green, keeled, half an Inch broad, and gradually ending in a Point: Amongſt which, about the latter end of *April*, riſes a green firm Stalk, nine Inches high or better, ſuſtaining at diſtances eighteen or twenty Flowers, that are compoſed of ſix Star-faſhioned Leaves, of a deep blue colour, eſpecially about the Navel, not very much unlike the Flowers of *Eriophorus Peruanus*; from whoſe Center roſe ſix pale *Stamina* embracing a triangular Head of a *Violet*-colour. The Seed has not been obſerved.

43. Ornithogalum cæruleo-purpuraſcens, majus. *Greater, blueiſh, purple Star of Bethlehem.* Hyacinchus Stellaris, æſtivus, cæruleo-purpuraſcens, major, C. B. *Pin.* 46. Hyacinthus Stellaris, æſtivus, *Cluſ. App.* 2. J. B. 583.

This Species has four, five or more Leaves, which are green, keeled, a Palm long, pretty narrow, and ſpread as it were in a Circle on the Ground, otherwiſe pretty firm, reſembling the Flowers of *Star Hyacinth* with an aſh-coloured Flower: Amongſt which riſes a pretty firm Stalk a Palm high, ſuſtaining, at oblong Footſtalks coming forth among purpliſh Appendages, ten or twelve blueiſh purple Flowers having little or no Smell, with a pointed Knob or Rudiment of a Head at the Navel, ſurrounded by ſix whitiſh purple *Stamina* tipt with blue Chives. At laſt theſe Heads become triangular and pointed, much as in *Dutch Hyacinth*, which gaping when ripe, they are found to contain round, ſhining Seed, perfectly like the Seed of that other. The Root is bulbous, almoſt orbicular and whitiſh, furniſhed at bottom all around with many ſmall white Fibres, that ſpread themſelves on every ſide, ſometimes above an Inch thick, and almoſt a Finger long, and ſhooting deep down; as may be likewiſe obſerved in other kinds of *Hyacinth*.

This is ſaid to have been brought from *Portugal*.

44. Ornithogalum æſtivum, floſculis alternatim poſitis. *Summer Star of Bethlehem, with little Flowers placed alternately.* Hyacinthus Stellaris, æſtivus, minor, floſculis alternatim ſitis, C. B. *Pin.* 46. Hyacinthus Stellatus, æſtivus, minor, *Cluſ. Auct. App.* 2 J. B. 2. 581.

When it firſt appears above Ground, there riſe from the Root ſeven or eight, narrow, plain, green, and ſomewhat ſhining Leaves about ſeven Inches long, which are ſcattered upon the Ground and ſpread in a Circle: Amongſt which riſes a ſhort round Stalk, not above two Inches long, bearing at top ſix or ſeven Flowers alternately, gathered as it were into a Spike, pretty much like the laſt both in make and colour, but but much ſmaller and paler. To theſe alſo ſucceed triangular Heads, pointed at top and containing black Seed. The Root is bulbous and almoſt orbicular, about as big as a *Spaniſh Nut*, covered with a white or brown Membrane, at whoſe bottom come forth many Fibres, which are for the moſt part very ſmall, among which are mixed ſeven or eight a little thicker.

It flowers in the Month of *May* with the laſt, and was alſo brought from *Portugal*.

45. Ornithogalum autumnale, majus, flore dilutè purpuraſcente. *Greater autumnal Star of Bethlehem, with a faint purple Flower.* Hyacinthus Stellaris, autumnalis, major, C. B. *Pin* 46. Hyacinthus autumnalis, major, J. B. 2. 584. Hyacinthus autumnalis, major, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 185.

This

This Species has five or six pretty broad and bending Leaves, which are green, and somewhat keeled, like the *Spanish Mountain Colchicum*: Amongst which rises one, and sometimes two, three, or more Stalks, about a Palm high, and pretty firm, adorned with many Flowers consisting of six Leaves spreading out like a Star, and of a faint purplish colour, in which are some *Stamina* tipt with blackish Chives. When the Flowers wither, they are immediately succeeded by very small triangular Heads, which quickly ripening and gaping, present black Seed, which, as soon as it is received into the Womb of the Earth, generates Plants of its own kind, which bear Flowers the third Year, according to *Clusius*. The Root is pretty thick and whitish, and furnished at bottom with many Fibres.

This has sometimes branched Stalks, of which every Branch is loaded with Flowers.

46. Ornithogalum autumnale, majus, flore albo. *Great autumnal Star of Bethlehem, with a white Flower.* Hyacinthus autumnalis, alto flore, *Suvert.*

47. Ornithogalum autumnale, minus, flore dilutè purpureo. *Smaller autumnal Star of Bethlehem, with a faint purple Flower.* Hyacinthus Stellaris, autumnalis, minor, flore purpuræ dilutioris, C. B. *Pin.* 46. Hyacintuhs autumnalis, minor, *Clus. Hist.* 185. J. B. 2. 574.

From a whitish Bulb rise three or four very narrow Leaves scarce five Inches long: The Stalk is slender, and not a Palm long. From the middle to the top are set small, blue, Star-fashioned Flowers. to which succeed small Seed-Vessels.

It begins to flower before the Leaves come forth, about the beginning of *September*. Mr. *Ray* observed it on St. *Vincent's* Rock near *Bristol*, and at the *Lizard Point* in *Cornwall*, in great abundance. *Clusius* found it on the little Hills in the Neighbourhood of *Montpelier*, and in the Forest near *Paris*, and on the little Hills about *Salamanca*.

48. Ornithogalum autumnale, minus, floribus cæruleis. *Smaller autumnal Star of Bethlehem, with blue Flowers.* Hyacinthus Stellaris, autumnalis, minor, flore cæruleo, C B. *Pin.*

49. Ornithogalum pumilum, vernum. *Dwarf vernal Star of Bethlehem.* Hyacinthus Stellaris, minimus, C. B. *Pin.* 47. Hyacinthus Stellaris, vernus, parvulus, flore ex cæruleo e nereo, J. B. 2. 581. Parvulus Hyacinthus, Stellaris, vernus, *Lob. Adv.* part 2. 486.

This Species bears three or four Star-fashioned Flowers, of a blue ash colour, composed of six Leaves and as many *Stamina* tipt with dark blue Chives, with a Pointal in the middle, and an ash-coloured blue Knob. The Plant is scarce a Palm high, with four or five narrow upright Leaves. The Root is small, white, oblong, and a little fibrous.

50 Ornithogalum cæruleum, Lusitanicum, latifolium. *Broad leav'd, blue,* Portugueze *Star of Bethlehem.* Hyacinthus Indicus, bulbosus, Stellatus, C. B. *Pin.* 46. Hyacinthus Peruvianus, J. B. 2. 585. Hyacinthus Stellatus, Peruvianus, *Clus. Hist.* 182.

From an oblong bulbous Root, says *Clusius*, not very much unlike the Bulb of *Muscari*, (for it was covered with a brownish Bark, and had a prominent bottom, upon which it spread six fibres all around) came forth three, five or six green Leaves in the beginning of the Spring, which were almost an Inch broad and keeled, nine Inches long and spread on the Ground in a Circle. Amongst which rose a Stalk nine Inches long, which is very short for the size of the Plant, as thick as a Goose's Quill, which produced at top many thick blackish purple Footstalks, each of which sustained a Flower consisting of six pointed Leaves, spreading like a Star, sometimes of a blue purple colour, and sometimes of a deep and *Violet* purple colour; from whose Center rose a thick Knob, of a very intense purple colour, begirt with six broad *Stamina*, in some of a faint blue and as it were whitish colour, in others a little deeper, tipt with yellow Chives: But the whole Congeries of Flowers was almost of an equal heighth, and in some sort resembled

ſembled an Umbel; but I could not perceive any ſweet ſmell in the Flowers. You might divide both the Bark and the Leaves into the ſmalleſt Threads, no leſs than thoſe of the *Bulbus eriophorus.*

It flowers in the Month of *May.*

51. Ornithogalum Luſitanicum, latifolium, flore quaſi violaceo. *Broad leav'd,* Portugueze *Star of Bethlehem, with a ſort of a Violet coloured Flower.* Hyacinthus Indicus, bulboſus, Stellatus, flore quaſi violaceo, C. B. *Pin.* 47.

52. Ornithogalum Luſitanicum, latifolium, flore carneo. *Broad leav'd,* Portugueze *Star of Bethlehem, with a blueiſh Flower.* Hyacinthus Indicus, bulboſus, Stellatus, flore ex albo rubicante, C. B. *Pin.* 47. Hyacinthus Peruanus, carnei coloris, *Suvert.*

53. Ornithogalum Luſitanicum, latifolium, flore ſubcinericeo. *Broad leav'd,* Portugueze *Star of Bethlehem, with an aſh coloured Flower.* Hyacinthus Stallaris, Peruvianus, ſubcinericeo flore, *Hort. R. Par.*

54. Ornithogaum Luſitanicum, latifolium, flore albo. *Broad leav'd,* Portugueze *Star of Bethlehem, with a white Flower.*

55. Ornithogalum Eriophorum, Peruvianum. *Wool-bearing* Peruvian *Star of Bethlehem.* Eriophorus Peruanus, C. B. *Pin* 47. Eriophorus, Peruanus, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 172.

It puts forth many Leaves from the Root, which at firſt are upright, and then bend towards the Earth, thick and keeled like *Hyacinth* Leaves, green and ſhining, which being broke into very ſmall pieces yield very fine Threads. Amongſt the Leaves riſes a Stalk a foot and a half high, which is ſometimes round and ſlender, but firm, naked and greeniſh; bearing at top many Flowers gathered at firſt as it were into a Spike, then beginning to open from the bottom, and ſpread into breadth, they are found to conſiſt of ſix Star-faſhioned Leaves, of a purple colour, but blue about the Navel, as is alſo the prominent Knob, and the ſix broad *Stamina* that ſurround it, tipt with yellow or pale Chives; every Leaf of the Flowers being cut lengthwiſe by a dark purple Vein. The Smell is very feeble and weak. The Flowers reſt on oblong and ſlender Footſtalks, of a greeniſh purple colour, each of which comes out of the Boſom of white and membranous Lappets. To the Flowers ſucceed triangular and pointed Heads, containing round black Seed, like *Engliſh Hyacinth* Seed. Its Bulb is thick, longiſh, and ſomewhat pyramidal, and of a whitiſh yellow colour, whoſe Scales or Coats are full of ſoft Down, and furniſhed with many thickiſh Fibres at bottom.

It flowers in the latter end of *May.*

It has a great Affinity, ſays *Cluſius,* with the laſt Species; but the Leaves of this are twice as broad, and the Stalk taller. The Flower is purple, blue about the Navel, and a dark purple Vein runs along the Leaves of the Flower.

56. Ornithogalum Eriophorum, orientale. *Oriental down bearing Star of* Bethlehem. Bulbus Eriophorus, orientalis, C. B. *Pin.* 47. Bulbus Eriophorus, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 172. J. B. 2. 621.

This has many oblong Leaves almoſt like thoſe of *Hyacinth,* but not like the Leaves of *Daffodil,* leſs fleſhy and ſucculent, and harder, green, pointed, of a diſagreeable Taſte, which being broke very ſmall, you may draw from them very fine Threads, like the Threads of a Cobweb. In the midſt of them riſes a Stalk a Cubit high and better, which is ſtreight, like the Stalk of *Squill,* ſmooth, naked, and greeniſh, inclining to blue on the upper pars, bearing a ſort of an oblong and thick Spike, parted in ten or more Rows before it blows; at firſt green, but afterwards contracting a blue colour. The Flowers conſiſt of ſix Star-faſhioned Leaves, with a triangular Knob ſticking up in the middle, very much like the Flowers of *autumnal Hyacinth,* without ſmell, and blue, with the Footſtalks on which they reſt, and their *Stamina* within, whoſe Chives are firſt purple, and afterwards as it were beſtrewed with pale Flowers. It begins to flower from below as *Squill* does, and moſt of the other bulbous Plants, having thick-ſet Flowers, like a bunch of *Grapes,* or a Spike. *Cluſius* was very deſirous to obſerve the Seed, but the Flowers being very fleeting, and withering quickly, they

hey left nothing but their Footſtalk on the Stalk. The Root is thick and bulbous, compoſed of many white Coats, flocky and covered as it were with Cobwebs, having many Bulbs generally growing at the ſides, and furniſhed with thick and oblong Fibres.

This has been often ſent from *Conſtantinople*. It rarely riſes into a Stalk and bears Flowers in theſe Countries; although the Bulb is wonderfully fruitful and proliferous.

57. Ornithogalum maritimum, ſeu ſcilla radice rubrâ *Maritime Star of Bethlehem, or Squill with a red Root.* Scilla vulgaris, radice rubrâ, C. B. *Pin.* 73. Scilla rufa, magna, vulgaris, J. B. 2. 615. Pancratium, *Dod. Pempt.* 691.

It has a great Bulb oftentimes as big as *Adam's Apple*, or a great *Lemon*, furniſhed with many thick Fibres, and compacted of viſcid, red Plates, or Coats; under the Bulb are many Fibres, from which come forth Leaves intenſely green, a Cubit long and almoſt a Palm broad, ſucculent, thick, bitter and very clammy: Amongſt which riſes an *Aſphodel* Stalk, adorned with Flowers, that are white, ranged in a long Series, and blow ſucceſſively, reſembling the Flowers of *ſpiked Star of Bethlehem*. The Stalk riſes firſt, as in *Crocus*, and on it a yellowiſh white Flower, which being paſt, then come forth broad Leaves a great while after, having no Footſtalks, ſomewhat reſembling the Leaves of *Onion*, and moſt of them bending to the Ground. *Matthiolus* ſays, that *Squil* or *Sea Onion* is bitter and acrid.

Cluſius makes his *Pancratium* to be larger than *Squill*, the outer Coats to be reddiſh, the Leaves broader and longer, more keeled and ſomewhat upright. But as to the Bulb, both *J. Bauhinus* and *Lobel* are agreed, that it differs no otherwiſe from white *Squil* than in the colour, ſince the outer Coats of this are reddiſh, as in oblong *Onions*, and of the other whitiſh.

58. Ornithogalum maritimum, ſeu Scilla radice alba. *Maritime Star of Bethlehem, or Squill with a white Root.* Scilla radice alba, C. B. *Pin.* 73. Scilla, *Dod. Pempt.* 690. Scillæ magnæ, albæ, J. B. 2. 618.

The Stalk of this is generally a Cubit high or better, upright, naked, without Leaves, adorned with many white Star-faſhioned Flowers, ſmaller than thoſe of *Aſphodel*, very like thoſe of the *greater Star of Bethlehem*, beginning to blow underneath, as the Flowers of *Aſphodel* and ſome other bulbous Plants do. To theſe ſucceed triangular Heads, with flat corners as it were empty, in which however is contained black, flat, chaffy Seed. Then come forth five, ſix or more broad, *Lilly*-Leaves, which are very green, thick or fleſhy, ſpread upon the Ground, and ſomewhat keeled. The Root is thick, furniſhed with many white Coats full of a certain clammy juice, and capillated with many thick Fibres.

It grows in great plenty above *Lisbon*, and in moſt other places in *Portugal* and *Spain*. It flowers in *Auguſt* and *September*, and brings ripe Seed in *October* and *November*. When the Seed is ripe and the Stalk withered, it produces Leaves in *November* and *December*.

J. Bauhinus could not perceive any difference betwixt the red and the white *Squills*, except in the colour; for the ſize is the ſame in both, the Coats broad and thick; from whence it appeared to him, that the Leaves were as broad in the white as in the red.

Beſides, ſays *Dodonæus* and *Cluſius*, we cannot yet conceive why white *Squill* is more *Squill* than the red.

59. Ornithogalum maritimum, radice eſculenta. *Maritime Star of Bethlehem with an eatable Root.* Scilla eſculenta, C. B. *Pin.* 73. Scilla vera & legitima, *Ang.* 119.

60. Ornithogalum orientale, villoſum, flore luteo, magno. *Oriental hairy Star of Bethlehem, with a large yellow Flower.*

61. Ornithogalum Samium, villoſum, umbellatum, album. *White, hairy, umbellated Star of Bethlehem of* Samos.

Ornithogalum is ſo called from two *Greek* Words, *viz.* ὄρνις a *Bird*, and γάλα *Milk*. For the Leaves, which are herby on the outſide, are of a Milky colour when they blow, as *Dioſcorides* ſays; which Milky colour is to be ſeen on the Wings of many Birds. Others think it rather called ſo from the Root, which is of a white or Milky colour.

Lemery ſays, the Root of the 4*th* Species is uſed in Phyſick; and that it contains a great deal of Phlegm and Oil, but a moderate quantity of eſſential Salt. That it is proper to exite Spitting, and to provoke Urine; that it ſweetens the acrimony of the Humours, being taken either in Decoction, or eaten in Subſtance.

Pliny, *Dioſcorides*, and *Galen* have ſaid a great deal concerning the Virtues and Preparation of the 57*th* and 58*th* Species, which the Reader may ſee in the original Authors. The Moderns are generally agreed, That *Squill* has the faculty of cutting, opening and diſcuſſing: For which reaſons it may be properly uſed in the Obſtructions of the Liver, and Spleen, in the Retention of the *Menſtrua* and Urine, in the Cough and Mucilage of the Lungs.

It is ſaid to prevent Witchcrafts and Enchantments.

Sea Onions or *Squills* are uſed only in Infuſion, which is generally in *Vinegar*, which they render *Emetick*. It is ſometimes boiled into the conſiſtence of Syrup with *Honey*, and called *Oxymel Scylliticum* in the Shops, which retains the ſame Properties. They wonderfully deterge and ſcour off the viſcid Adheſions in the Bowels, and greatly irritate the Stomach to Ejection. They are alſo, as all of the *Onion* kind are, very Diuretick, and therefore in great Eſteem with ſome in Dropſies; for if their Infuſion be mixed with Cinnamon Water, they will ſeldom Vomit; but work downwards, and very forcibly by Urine. In Aſthmas and all Obſtructions or Infaretions of the Lungs, which are to be removed by Deterſives and Expectorations, there is ſcarce any thing more effectual. Theſe are alſo eſteemed Alexipharmick; and upon that account have a place in the *Theriaca Andromachi*. Quincey.

Squills muſt be choſen freſh, of a good ſize, ſound, plump, gathered about the Month of *June*, heavy, firm, full of a viſcous, bitter and acrid juice. They contain a great deal of eſſential Salt, Oil and Plegm, but little Earth. They are inciſive attenuating, deterſive, aperitive, reſiſt Putrefaction, provoke Urine and the Monthly Diſcharges in Women, rarify the Phlegm in the Cheſt, being taken inwardly either in Decoction or Subſtance. It is likewiſe applied outwardly for the Some pretend that if you cut this Root with an ordinary Knife, that Knife will be poiſoned: For which reaſon, in the Preparation of *Squills*, Authors order the Coats to be ſeparated by an Ivory or Wooden Knife. *Lemery*.

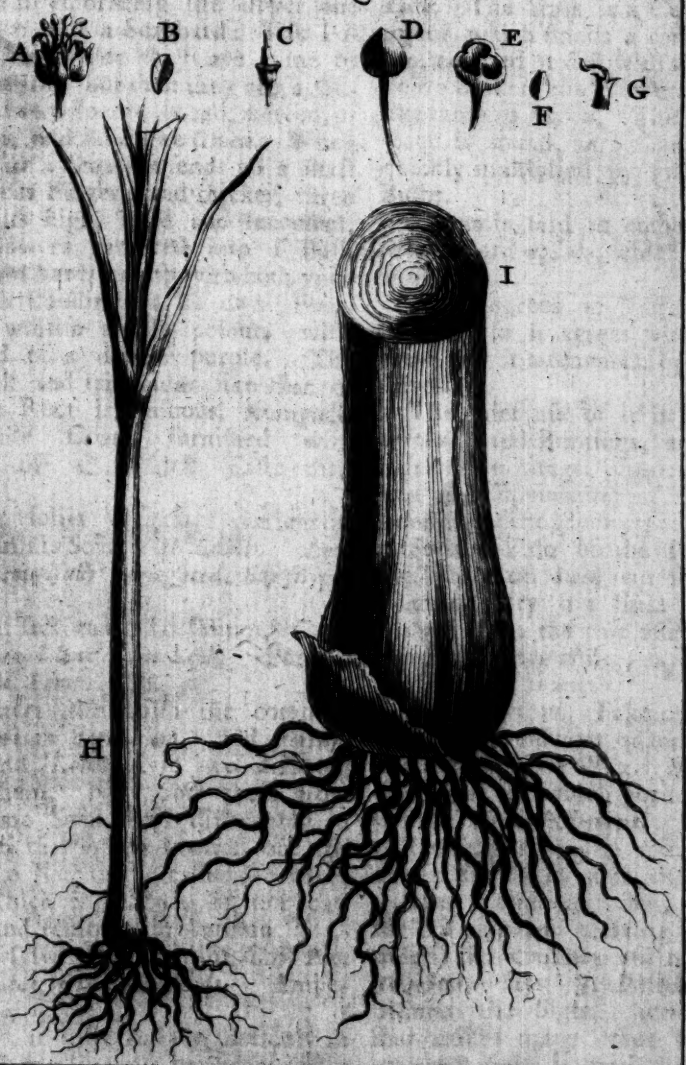
TABLES CCIX.

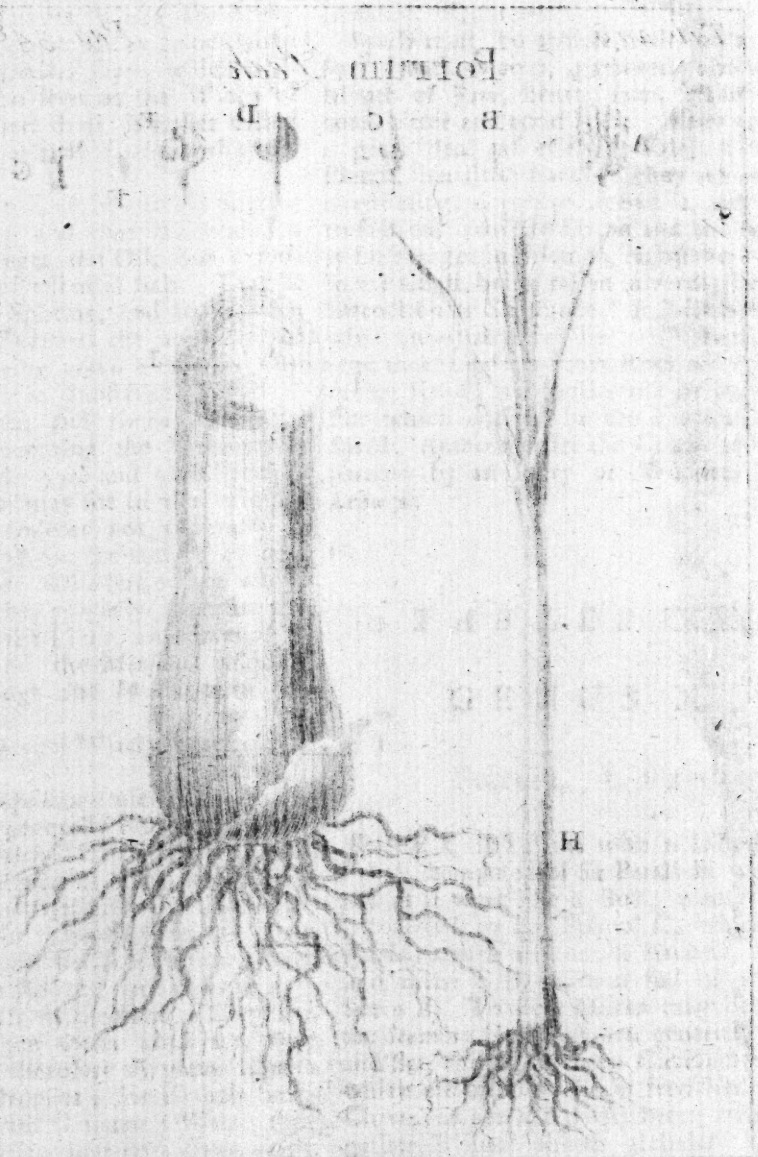
GENUS X.

Porrum, LEEK.

LEEK is a Plant with a *Lilly* Flower A, compoſed of ſix Perals B, and ſhaped as it were like a Bell; whoſe Center is poſſeſſed by the Pointal C, which afterwards turns to a roundiſh Fruit D, divided into three Cells E, and full of roundiſh Seeds F. To theſe Marks may be added the *Stamina* G, which are generally broad and flat, ending in three Capillaments, of which the middle one is furniſhed with a Chive, as are alſo the Flowers, which are gathered into almoſt globular Bundles. Then the Roots I are long, cylindrical H, and coated; the Coats ending in plain Leaves K, tho' ſometimes they are keeled;

Tab. 209. Porrum. *Leek.* Pag. 348.




H

The Species of *Leek* are,

1. Porrum commune, capitatum, C. B. *Pin.* 72. Porrum, *Dod. Pempt.* 688. J. B. 2. 551. *Leek or Porret.*

Leek while it is yet young, has Leaves half an Inch broad, and placed alternately, the under Leaf embracing the upper one for ſome ſpace like a Scabbard: The Poſition is the ſame when they are come to their full growth; but then they are a Cubit long, and two Inches broad, keeled, of a grey colour, and taſte like *Onion.* When it grows up to a Stalk, it ſends up a ſhaft as thick as ones Finger, and thicker, three or four Cubits high, ſolid and ſucculent, ſuſtaining Flowers gathered into a Ball, which you can hardly graſp with both your Hands, each ſtanding on its own Foot-ſtalk, of a whitiſh purple colour, with Chives dyed of a deeper purple. The Seed is black and triangular like that of *Onion.* The Root is bulbous, compacted of white Coats, furniſhed with Fibres, and of a milder Taſte than *Onion.*

2. Porrum foliis eleganter variegatis, adinſtar Graminis Striati, *H. Edinb. Leek with Leaves beautifully variegated, like ſtriped Graſs.*

3. Porrum ſectivum, latifolium, C. B. *Pin.* 72. *Broad-leav'd cut Leek.* Porrum ſectivum, *Dod. Pempt.* 688.

Moſt Writers diſtinguiſh the common *Leek* into *Porrum capitatum,* and *Porrum ſectivum*; and *Lobel* gives two different Figures of them. Now both theſe grow from the ſame Seed, and differ only in Culture; for that which is often cut for the uſe of the Kitchin is called *Sectivum*; the other, which is headed, is not cut, but ſpared, and removed in Autumn.

4. Porrum ſylveſtre, vinearum, C. B. *Pin.* 72. *Wild Leek of the Vineyards.* Ampelopraſum, *Matth.* 552.

This grows all over *Tuſcany,* not only in the Vineyards, but likewiſe very commonly along the Hedges on the ſides of Fields, and in the pleaſant places of Hills. The Country People there call it *Porrandello.* It reſembles *common Leek,* but both the Leaves, Neck and Head are ſmaller, and is both harder and more acrid.

5. Porrum ſylveſtre, gemino capite, C. B. *Pin.* 72. *Wild Leek with a double Head.*

6. Porrum ſylveſtre, vitigineum, *Ger. Emac.* 176. *Wild* French *Leek, or Vine Leek.*

It grows up with Blades like thoſe of *Leek.* The Stalk is a Cubit high, on the top of which ſtands a round Head or Button, covered at firſt with a thin Skin, which being broken, the Flowers and Seeds come like thoſe of *Onion.* The Bulb or headed Root is round, hard, and ſound, and is quickly multiplied by putting forth many Bulbs.

Porrum is ſaid to come forth from the *Greek* Word πεφύκεν, which ſignifies the ſame thing.

As it agrees in Taſte with *Onion* or *Garlick,* ſo it agrees with them in Virtues; for it attenuates, opens, cuts and reſolves.

The chief uſe of it is in the Bites of *Serpents,* and Burnings, and in the Mucilage of the Lungs. Externally in the tingling and ſuppuration of the Ears, in the ſmelling of the Hemorrhoids, *&c.*

For the Pain of the Pleuriſy, Take of the White of *Leek* cut ſmall a ſufficient quantity; fry it a little in a frying Pan, and lay it on the part affected. I can upon Experience affirm, ſays *Cheſneau,* that it has relieved many.

For a Polypus, Take of the juice of uncut *Leek* a ſufficient quantity, with a little *Tartar* and green Wax. Make of them an Ointment, of which put ſome up the Noſe often. *Alexis Pedemont.*

The too frequent uſe of this Herb cauſes uneaſy Dreams, and hurts the Sight.

Some commend the eating of *Leeks* for opening and clearing the Voice: But much and conſtant uſe of it ought to be avoided, ſays *J. Bauhinus,* becauſe it dimms the Sight, hurts the Stomach, and cauſes many other Inconveniencies; and therefore it muſt be given only to People of robuſt Conſtitutions, and boiled with Honey, or in Ptiſan.

Lemery's Account of it, in his Treatiſe of Foods, is as follows; *Leek* is opening, cutting and penetrating: It provokes the *Menſtrua*, promotes ſpitting, makes the Urine paſs, and ſtimulates the Seed-Veſſels; it overcomes the Vapours, and prevents Drunkenneſs. It is applied externally for the biting of Serpents, for Burnings, and for the Piles; and to promote the ſuppuration of the Ears.

It is hard of Digeſtion, and produces Wind; it likewiſe heats very much, and cauſes Head-aches and troubleſome Dreams, according to ſome Authors.

It contains abundance of Oil and eſſential Salt.

It is proper in cold Weather, for old People, ſuch as are Phlegmatick, and ſuch as have groſs Humours, that move but little.

This Herb is cultivated in Kitchen-Gardens with care, and is more employed in Food than in Phyſick. Moſt Authors who have wrote of it, make it paſs for a very pernicious Food; but we cannot find here, where it is very much uſed, that it produces all the bad effects that are aſcribed to it. 'Tis true it is of hard Digeſtion, and ſometimes raiſes Wind, by reaſon of a viſcous and glutinous Phlegm which it contains; which is the reaſon of ordering it to be well boiled before it is eaten, in order to attenuate that bad juice by Coction.

It provokes Urine, brings down the *Menſtrua*, and ſtimulates the ſeminal Veſſels, by its acrid, inciſive and penetrating Salt. It promotes ſuppuration, being applied externally, becauſe it digeſts, ripens and attenuates the Matter of Suppuration, and communicates to it ſufficient force and motion to force its way out. It is applied in the ſame manner for Burning, and for the biting of Serpents; and on that occaſion it opens the Pores of the part affected, and gives a free paſſage to the extraneous Matter that was conveyed thither. In fine, its juice eaſes the Pains and removes any hard Tumours in the Ear, being put into it, becauſe it rarifies and attenuates, by its acrid Salts, the viſcous and acid Humours ſettled there, which made it prick and ſhoot.

Matthiolus ſays, the 4*th* Species is eaten raw in Sallads by the Country People in *Tuſcany*, inſtead of *young Garlick*; tho' it be harder, more acrid to the Taſte, and harder to digeſt. *Galen* ſays, that *Ampelopraſum* is more acrid and dry than the *Garden Leek*, as all wild Herbs are ſtronger than Garden ones, and therefore more offenſive to the Stomach than they; that this *wild Leek* does more powerfully cut thick and tough Humours, and more effectually removes the Infaretions and Obſtructions of the Veſſels. For this reaſon alſo it often provoked Urine and the *Menſtrua*, when they were obſtructed by groſs and thick Humours. But it is ſo very hot, that applied by way of Cataplaſm, it exulcerates.

TABLE CCX.

GENUS XI.

Cepa, ONION.

ONION is a Plant with a *Lilly* Flower A, compoſed of ſix Petals C, in the midſt of which riſes the Pointal D, which afterwards turns to a roundiſh Fruit E, divided into three Cells F, and full of roundiſh Seeds G. To theſe Marks muſt be added, That the Flowers are collected in a Spherical Bunch B, and that the Leaves I and the Stalk H are fiſtulous.

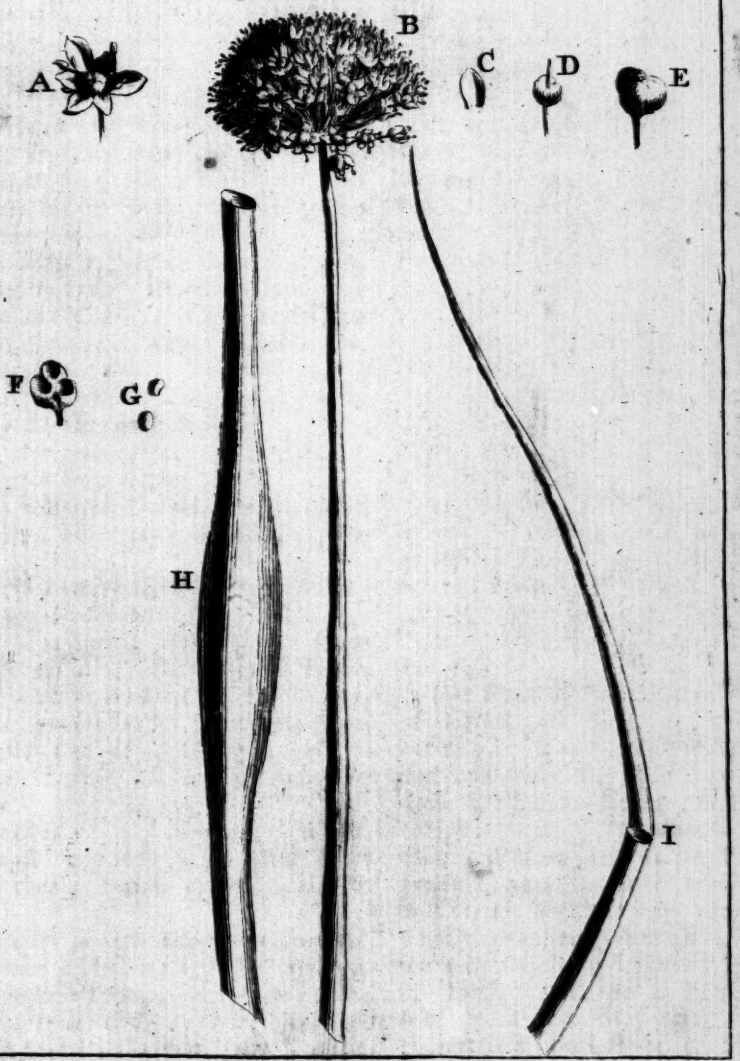
The Species of *Onion* are,

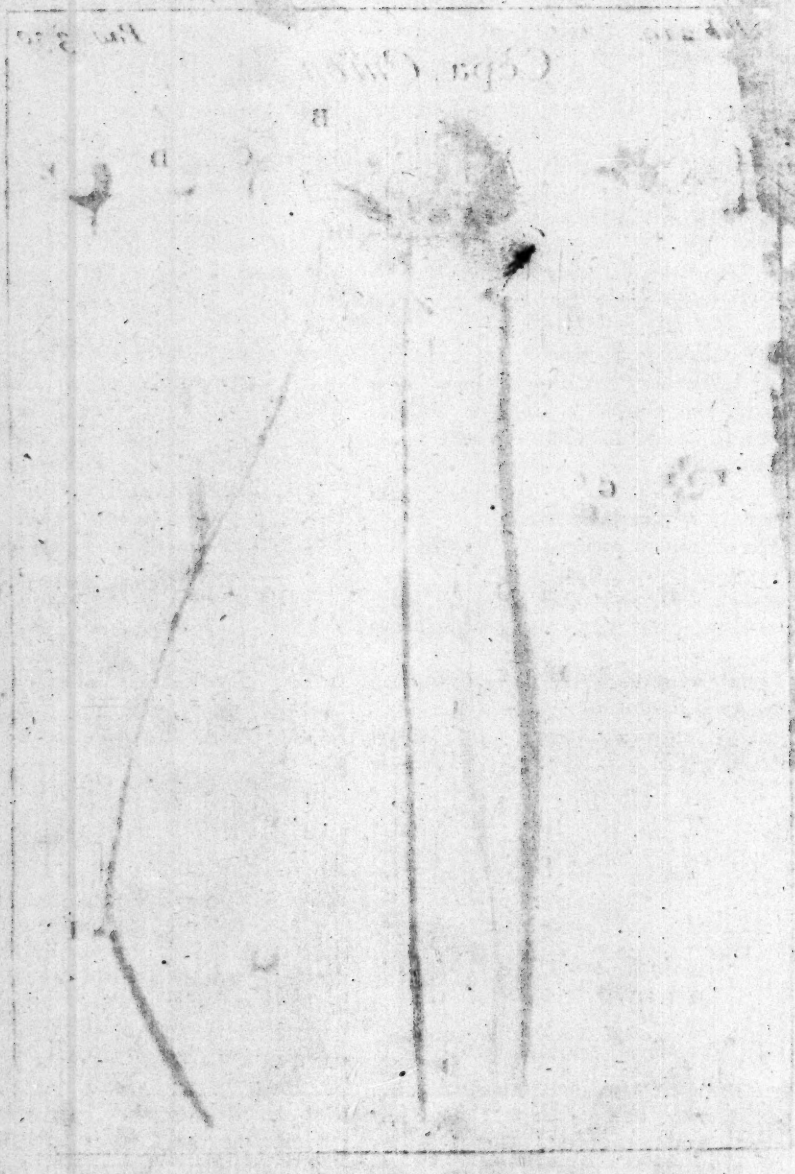
1. Cepa vulgaris floribus & tunicis purpuraſcentibus, C. B. *Pin.* 71. *Common Onion, with purpliſh Flowers or Coats.* Cepe ſive Cepa rubra, rotunda, J. B. 2. 547. Cepa rotunda, *Dod. Pempt.* 687.

There

Tab. 210. *Pag. 350.*

Cepa. *Onion.*





There is no Bulb in the whole compaſs of Nature better known than *Onion*, whoſe Root has a great deal of Acrimony, and draws Tears from the Eyes, is compacted of Coats, ſometimes red, as in this, ſometimes white, ſometimes orbicular, and ſometimes has a long Bulb, with white Fibres hanging at its bottom; as you will perceive in the Species that follow. The Leaves are a foot long and fiſtulous, and not quite ſo acrid as the Root, eſpecially if they are young. The Stalk is naked, ſtraight, two or three Cubits high, ſwelling into a Belly about the middle, bearing a glomerated Head of Flowers at top, as big as one's Fiſt, and ſo heavy when pregnant with Seed, that the Stalk is hardly able to ſupport it, unleſs it be propped up. The Seed is angular and black.

2. Cepa vulgaris, floribus & tunicis candidis, C. B. *Pin.* 71. *Common Onion, with white Flowers and Coats.* Cepe ſive Cepa alba, rotunda, J. B. 2. 547. Cepa alba, *Tabern. Icon.* 483.

This is only a variety of the firſt; and not properly a different Species.

3. Cepa turbinatâ radice, C. B. *Pin.* 71. *Onion with a turbinated Root.*

4. Cepa oblonga, *Dod. Pempt.* 687. Cepe ſive Cepa oblonga, J. B. 2. 547. *Oblong Onion.*

Our People commonly call theſe oblong *Onions*, St. *Omer's Onions.*

5. Cepa Aſcalonica, *Matth.* 556. Cepa Aſcalonica ſive fiſſilis, J. B. 2. 551. *Barren Onions, Eſchallots or Scallions.*

This has ſeveral Bulbs joined together, much of the ſize of ordinary *Leeks*, fibrous, and taſting like common *Onion.*

The Leaves are fiſtulous, round, ſmooth, and endued with the ſame Taſte. It rarely bears either Stalk or Flower.

The Authors of the *Adverſaria* ſuppoſe, that the *French Eſchallotes* are the *Aſcalonitides*, or *Paleſtine Onions*, of the Antients; which the *French* call *Appetitz*, becauſe they whet and ſharpen the Appetite.

6. Cepa fiſſilis, *Matthioli, Lugd.* 1539.

7. Cepa Africana, maxima, bulbo lagenario, dulci, *H. R. Par. The greateſt African Onion, with a ſweet Flaggon Bulb.*

8. Cepa ſectilis, juncifolia, perennis, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 383. *Cives or Chives.* Porrum juncifolium, C. B. *Pin.* 72. Porrum ſectivum & ſchænophraſon quibuſdam, J. B. 2. 553. Schænophraſum, *Dod Pempt.* 689.

Cives bring forth many Leaves, about a hand-breadth high, long, ſlender and round like little *Ruſhes*; amongſt which grow up ſmall and tender Stalks, bearing certain Knobs with Flowers like thoſe of *Onion*, but much leſſer. They have many little Bulbs or headed Roots faſtened together; out of which grow down into the Earth a great number of little ſtrings; and it hath both Taſte and Smell of *Onion* and *Leek*, participating as it were of both.

9. Cepa Alpina, paluſtris, tenuifolia. *Narrow-leav'd Marſh Mountain Onion.*

10 Cepa Luſitanica, foliis capillaceis, minima, purpuraſcente flore. *The ſmalleſt* Portugueze *Onion, with capillary Leaves, and a purpliſh Flower.*

11. Cepa bicornis, tenuifolia, flore obſoleto. *Narrow leav'd, horned Onion with an obſolete Flower.* Allium bicorne proliferum, flore intus albeſcente, cum ſtria purpuraſcente, externè, J. B. 2. 560. Allium ſylveſtre, bicorne, flore obſolete, C. B. *Pin.* 74.

The Root of this differs from the Root of *Garlick*, not only in its milder Smell, but alſo in its not being ſpiked but ſimple, and conſiſting only of Coats or Folds like thoſe of *Onions*, being longiſh, white, as big as a *Nutmeg*, furniſhed with ſmall pendulous Fibres, and ſomewhat acrid. It produces a Stalk a Cubit, or two Cubits high and better, which is firm, round, and ſomewhat channelled, which is wrapt up, as it were in a Caſe in Leaves a Foot or a Cubit long, which are a Foot, or a Cubit long, even after they part from the Stalk, reſembling the Leaves of *Onion*, fiſtulous and channelled, but much more lank and flat, and bend down upon the Ground. But the Stalk ends in two Bags, which end in a horned Point, and are about a Palm

long, containing a Ball that adheres close to the Stalk, is as big as a *Filberd*, and compoſed of many little reddiſh Bulbs; amongſt which come forth many Footſtalks, one or two Inches long, on which ſit little Flowers conſiſting of ſix Leaves that are green without and white within, ſtriped with a purpliſh Line, and furniſhed with Chives in the middle. To theſe ſucceed Heads with ſix Angles.

12. Cepa juncifolia, minor, purpuraſcens. *Smaller, purpliſh, ruſh-leav'd Onion.* Allium campeſtre, juncifolium, capitatum, purpuraſcens, majus, C. B. *Pin.* 74. Allium ſylveſtre, tenuifolium, *Lob. Icon.* 176.

The Leaves of this Species are like the Leaves of *Ruſh*, round, ſmooth and hollow within; in the midſt of which riſes a Stalk a Cubit high and better; but ſometimes only a Foot long or ſhorter according to the Soil, begirt with two or three Leaves towards the bottom, that encompaſs it like a ſheath, but naked on the upper part, ſlender, round, ſmooth, hard and ſolid; on the top of which are many purpliſh Seeds about the bigneſs of Grains of *Wheat*, ſet cloſe together, and gathered into a Ball; having both the Taſte and Smell of *Garlick*. The Root is a Bulb, not compoſed of Kernels, but furniſhed with ſome appendages.

The Seeds of which the Head is compoſed, are nothing elſe but Kernels or little Bulbs, which generally bud, put forth ſmall green Leaves, and form a buſhy Head.

In this Species the Head is infolded in one ſimple Cover only, and not in a two-horned one, in which it reſembles *Onion*.

It grows commonly in Corn Fields, in dry Meadows, and on old Walls. When it grows among Corn, it communicates both a naſty Taſte and Smell to the Grain, which is retained afterwards both in the Flower and the Bread.

13. Cepa tenuifolia, ſphærocephalos, purpuraſcens. *Narrow-leav'd, round-headed, purpliſh Onion.* Allium Sphærocephalon, purpuraſcens, *Raii Hiſt.* 1118.

This Species, ſays Mr. *Ray*, has a white ſingle Bulb like ſmall *Onion*, and three or four fiſtulous, grey, *Onion* Leaves, narrower than a Blade of Corn. The Stalk is about nine Inches high, over or under, bearing at top Flowers gathered into an almoſt orbicular Head, which break forth out of a membranous, purpliſh, channelled Bag, which gapes into two Cavities. The ſingle Flowers reſt upon ſhort Footſtalks, and conſiſt of ſix longiſh pointed Leaves which have a little mixture of Purple in them, and a deeper purple Line running through the middle of them, within which are ſix ſhort *Stamina* bearing as many Summits.

Mr. *Ray* found it flowering in the beginning of *June*, on the Sands of the River *Roſne* a little below *Geneva*.

14. Cepa orientalis, flore nigro-purpureo, ſuave-olente. *Oriental Onion, with a dark purple ſweet-ſmelling Flower.*

Onions are hot, of thick parts, and therefore flatulent. They are proper for all ſuch as abound with cold and viſcid Humours, procuring Sleep, helping Concoction, removing acid Belchings, ſometimes looſening and ſometimes binding the Belly, carrying off Obſtructions, provoking Urine, and the *Menſtrua*, and promoting inſenſible Tranſpiration. On the other hand they are very pernicious to ſuch as have much Bile, affecting the Head very much, cauſing uneaſy and diſturbed Dreams, and hurting the Eyes. *Hoffm.*

Our old Women, ſays *J. Bauhinus*, cut a raw *Onion*, and ſteep it in Spring Water for a whole Night, and then give the Water to Children to drink, to bring away Worms, which it does with good ſucceſs. But I fancy the Decoction is better. 'Tis certain however that *Garlick* does this more effectually.

A large *Onion* hollowed, and then filled with *Treacle* and well covered, and roaſted under very hot *Embers*, and then applied by way of Cataplaſm, having firſt taken off the outer Skins, moſt effectually ſoftens and opens Plague Sores, poiſonous Ulcers, and other hard collections of putrid Matter.

Ambroſe

Ambroſe Paré highly commends raw *Onions* applied immediately with a little Salt to any part that is burnt, provided the Skin is not come off or the part ulcerated; for it draws out the burning heat of the Fire, and hinders Blisters. *Fernelius* likewiſe writes, that *Onions* bruiſed with Salt and laid on the part, cure Burnings to a Miracle.

Both the Antients and the Moderns commend bruiſed *Onions* for the falling of the Hair. After Fomentation *Fernelius* preſcribes rubbing of the Head with them Morning and Evening till it grows red, and beſmearing it with Honey inſtead of a Cataplaſm.

Contritis cepis loca denudata capillis
Sæpe fricans poteris capitis reparare decorem; Schol. Salern.

For the Head-ach, Take a white *Onion* cut it through the middle, infuſe it in Spirit of Wine, and apply it to the part affected. A noble Lady aſſured me, that this was an excellent Remedy for old achs in the Head, and for Megrims. *Cheſneau.*

Onions boiled with *Fat*, and laid upon *Chilblains* or *Kibe Heels*, cures them effectually.

Onions, as well as *Garlick*, is the *Theriac* of the Country People, and accounted by them a Preſervative againſt the *Plague* and other contagious Diſtempers. For this end they commonly eat them in a Morning with Bread and Salt.

A Letter written with the juice of *Onions*, may by eaſily read, if you only hold it againſt the Fire.

For the Pains after Child-bearing, Take a ſufficient quantity of *Onions*, boil them in Wine, then fry them in a Frying-Pan, bruiſe them and lay them warm upon the Belly; they give preſent Eaſe, ſays *Bayrius.*

For ſwellings in the Feet, apply bruiſed *Onions*, or the juice of *Onions* mixt with Hen's Greaſe.

For drawing of a *Bubo*, Take *white Lilly* Root, or an *Onion*; boil it in a little Water, and freſh Hog's Lard, beat it with two Drams of *Theriac*, and apply it Evening and Morning. *Cheſneau.*

Achilles Gaſſerus, ſays, his Daughter having been extremely afflicted with dry Piles that did not appear outwardly, ſhe was perfectly cured by applying of bruiſed *Onions* without the Skins. *Obſ.* 88.

Hieronimus Reuſnerus ſays, he knew an old Woman that cured many People of the *Pleuriſy*, only by a Fomentation of cut *Onions* roaſted under the Aſhes or hot *Embers*, and mixed with Cream.

There is not a more effectual and ſpeedy Remedy amongſt all the Topicks, for the Pains of the Stone, and haſtening the Paſſing of the Stone or Gravel, than *Onions* boiled in equal quantities of Wine, and *Oil of Olives*, putting them into three bags, one of which is to be tied on the Back, and the other two on each of the Groins one.

In a deſperate Cough accompanied with ſpitting of Blood, *Doleus* commends the Decoction of *Garlick* or *Onions.*

The Seed of *Onion* does, by its Flatulency, provoke to Venery, and is therefore an Ingredient in the *Diaſatyrium.*

I ſhall next give you a full account of the Properties of *Onion* from *Lemery's Traité des Aliments*; which is in theſe Words:

You muſt chuſe your *Onions* big, full of juice, round, the leaſt acrid that may be, and that has been cultivated in a fat and moiſt Ground.

Onion is opening, breaks the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder, excites to Venery, promotes the Appetite, kills Worms, is proper in a Dropſy, Aſthma, and Scurvy. It is likewiſe preſcribed for Deafneſs, to reſiſt Poiſon, and to ripen Abſceſſes. It is uſed in Phyſick both internally and externally.

The too frequent uſe of *Onions* inflames the Blood, and cauſes Wind and Head achs.

By

By Diſtillation *Onion* yields a little Oil, a great deal of Acid and Phlegm, and a little volatile alkaline Salt.

It is proper, eſpecially in cold Weather, for old and phlegmatick People, and ſuch as do not digeſt eaſily, and abound in groſs and viſcid Humours; but young People, of a hot and bilious Conſtitution ought to abſtain from it, or uſe it but very ſparingly, at any time whatſoever.

His Remarks upon this are as follows:

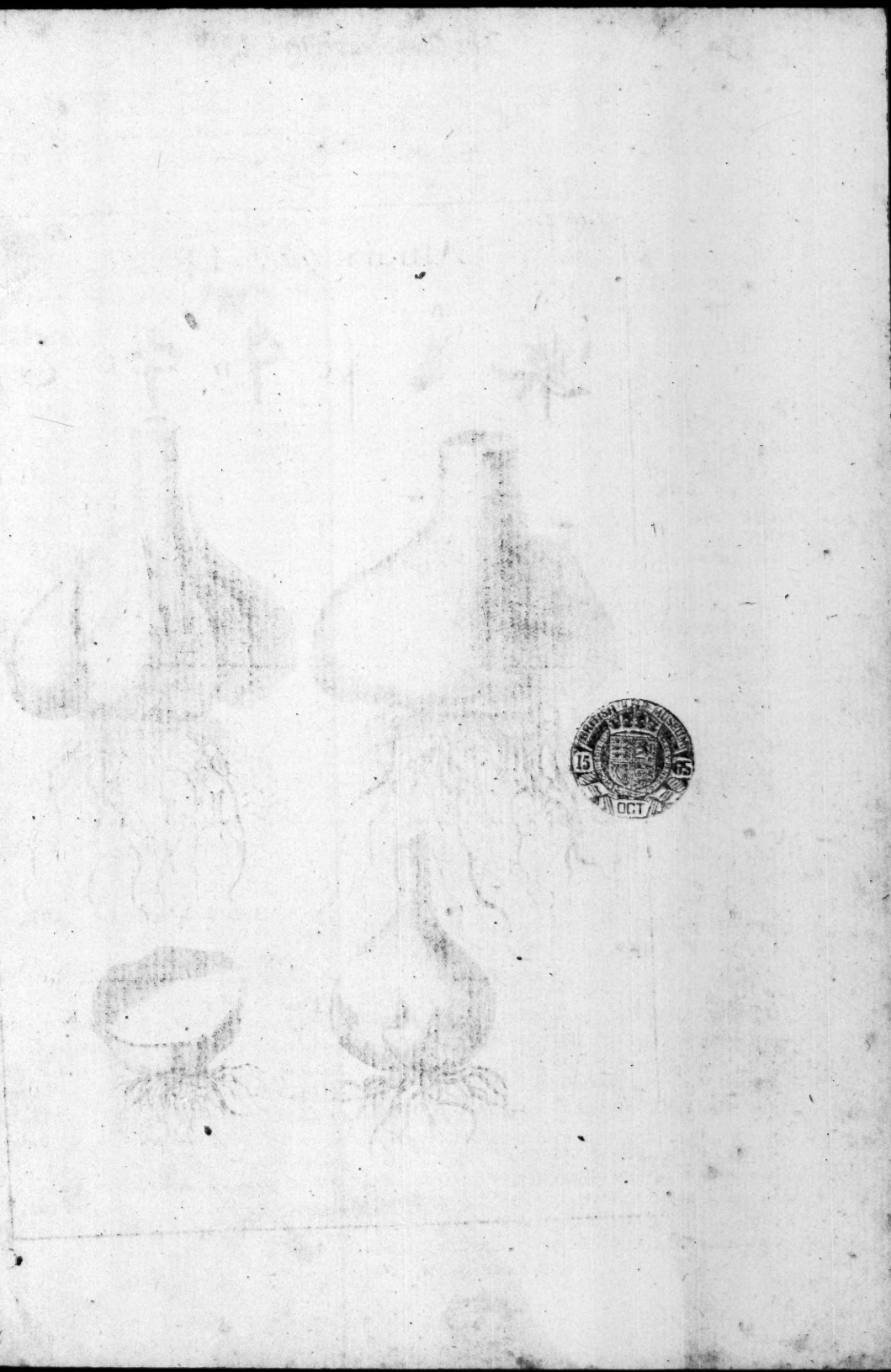
Onion is a bulbous Root, ſufficiently known from the common uſe that is made of it. It varies in bigneſs, ſhape, colour and Taſte. It is ſometimes as big as a *Cheſnut*, ſometimes as big as a *Plumb* [nay and ſometimes as one's Fiſt, with us in *England*.] It is commonly round and orbicular, at other times oblong. It is compoſed of white, yellow, or red Coats, lying upon one another. In fine, according to the places where it grows, it is more or leſs acrid: For example, the *Onions* of hot Countries are ſweet in compariſon of ours; and in thoſe parts they eat them, as we do *Apples* and *Pears* here. It has likewiſe been obſerved, that the oblong *Onions* are generally more acrid than the round; that the red and yellow are more ſo than the white; and the dry are more ſo than the green, and the raw more than the boiled.

The acrid Taſte and Smell of *Onions* proceed from the acid volatile Salts which they contain, which being very incliſive and penetrating, do violently ſtrike the Fibres of the Tongue, and of the inner Membrane of the Noſe. Theſe Salts riſing with Impetuoſity, prick the Glands of the Eyes, and ſo produce Tears. 'Tis likewiſe theſe Salts which produce the good Effects which we have aſcribed to *Onions*: They open the renal Glands, and break and attenuate the groſs matter that ſtops up the Urinary Paſſages. And upon this Account it is, that ſome look upon *Onion* as a Specifick for the Stone.

Onion likewiſe ſharpens the Appetite, by ſhaking the Fibres of the Stomach a little, and it kills Worms by corroding their ſmall parts. It is proper in a Dropſy, Aſthma and Scurvy, becauſe it divides and attenuates the groſs Humonrs, which abound in thoſe Diſtempers, and removes the Obſtructions or Infaretions formed in the Pipes or Canals. In fine, it reſiſts Poiſon, by preſerving the Liquids in a juſt Fluidity. The juice dropped or inſtilled into the Ear, is proper for Deafneſs, becauſe it rarifies the juices which by their viſcidity cauſed that Inconveniency.

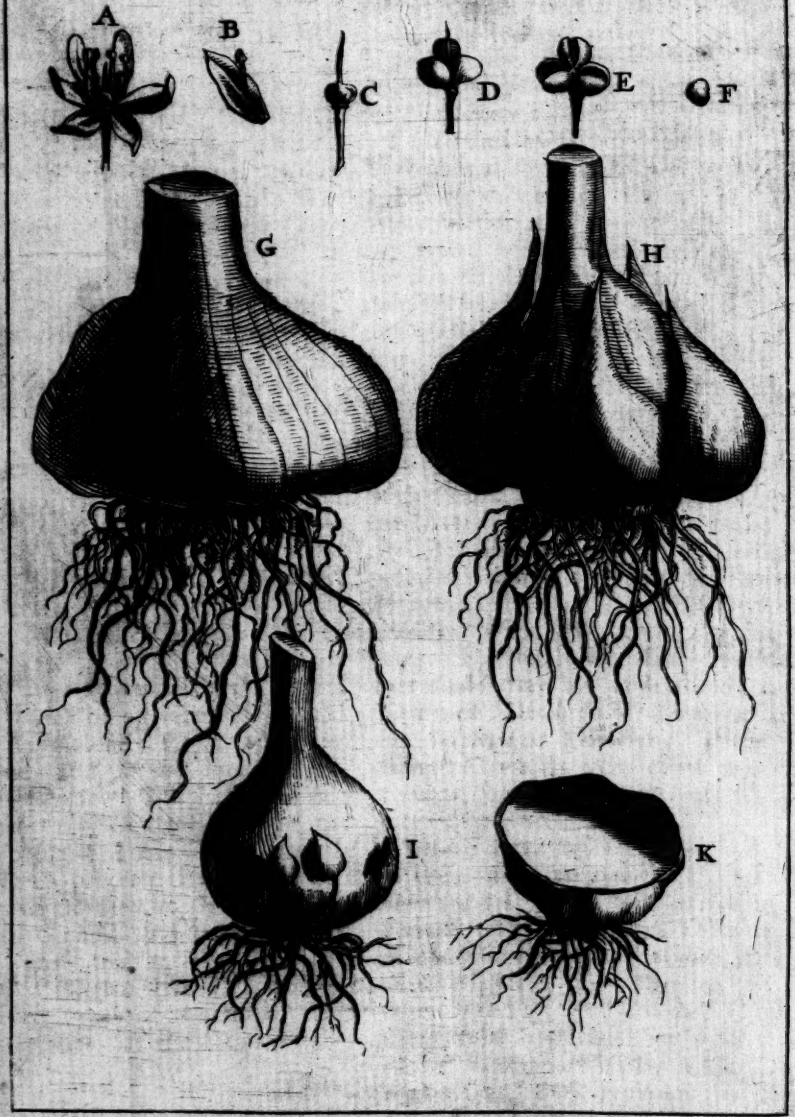
I ſhall ſhut up all with the very judicious Thoughts of the worthy and ingenious Dr. *Quincy* on this Head. *Onions*, ſays he, are very much pungent and volatile, but not as the *Arum*, which is of the *Piperine* kind; for that differs, as much from theſe, as the *fiery volatile Salt of Armoniack* do's from the *ſoft Sal volatile Oleoſum*: The difference ſeems to conſiſt in this, that in the former is a collection of ſubtile active Particles, but very rigid, and, as much as their Minuteneſs will admit of, pointed; which makes them irritate and ſtrike the Nerves with almoſt a painful Senſation; whereas the latter ſort approach more to the Nature of Oil; and altho', by their ſmallneſs and volatility they very ſenſibly move the Nerves, yet they are ſofter, and excite more grateful, or at leaſt more tolerable Senſations. For diſtinction-ſake therefore, theſe two kinds may be underſtood under the Terms of *Volatile Saline Particles*, and *Volatile Sulphureous Particles*; Terms uſed amongſt Chymiſts very often in a confuſed manner, but may be underſtood with the Reſtrictions here aſſign'd.

Onions have by ſome Authors aſcribed to them an Alexipharmick Quality, and have for that reaſon been preſcribed in Malignant and Epidemical Diſtempers. To this Intention *Petrus Montanus*, uſed to give them roaſted, with *Theriaca* put between them ſliced: And *Paracelſus*, commends them to be applied either with Honey, or alone, to the part bit by a Mad Dog. *Etmuller* ſays, they provoke the Menſes, if ſteep'd in Vinegar; but they are by all allowed



Tab. 211. Pag. 355.

Allium. *Garlick*



lowed to be very diuretick, and powerful in cleanſing and breaking away any Obſtructions in the Urinary Paſſages, whether from Slough or Gravel. They are very efficacious likewiſe in all Inſaretions of the Lungs, and wonderfully promote Expectoration, relieve Aſthma's, and all difficulty of Breathing. They are by many alſo given to deſtroy Worms and ſometimes with ſucceſs.

That their Diuretick Quality does not conſiſt altogether in their lighter and more volatile parts, is manifeſt from their retaining it in a great Meaſure, after they have been boiled long enough to diſſipate all thoſe parts; tho' they are much more efficacious unboil'd to all other Intentions, but are ſo ſtrong from the Breath of a Perſon that takes them, as makes it very offenſive. Theſe are alſo in great eſteem amongſt our Surgeons, to draw and ſuppurate all kinds of Tumours: Roaſted and applied to the Ear, they help to ripen, break, and cleanſe away Impoſtumations in the Head; which ſometimes cannot be influenced by any other means.

TABLE CCXI.

GENUS XII.

Allium, GARLICK.

Garlick is a Plant with a *Lilly*-Flower A, compoſed of ſix Petals B, in the middle of which riſes the Pointal C, which turns to a roundiſh Fruit D, divided into three Cells E, and full of roundiſh Seeds F. To theſe Marks may be added the Flowers gathered into a globular Bunch, and the coated Roots G, conſiſting generally of ſeveral Kernels or Cloves H, I, K; and laſtly, the Leaves are not at all fiſtulous.

The Species of *Garlick* are,

1. Allium ſativum, C. B. *Pin.* 73. *Common Garlick.* Allium vulgare & ſativum, *J. B.* 2, 554. Allium. *Dod. Pempt.* 682.

The ſhaft of *Garlick* is tall, without joints, hollow, bearing *Onion* Flowers gathered into great round Heads, that appear after the Bag is broken, and afterwards ſmall Kernels, by which it may be propagated. However the Leaves are not fiſtulous like thoſe of *Onions*, but *Graſſy*. Then the Bulb is not ſingle, but conſiſts of many Kernels, collected under one common Membrane, of a very acrid Taſte, and ſtinking Smell, and furniſhed with white Fibres.

2. Allium ſativum, alternum, ſive Alliopraſum caulis ſummo circumvoluto, C. B. *Pin.* 73. *Another common Garden Garlick*, Scorodopraſum, 2 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 191. Allii genus ophioſcordon dictum quibuſdam, J. B. 2. 559. Rocambole.

The Bulb of this conſiſts of many Kernels or Cloves, is furniſhed with numerous Fibres at bottom, and cloathed with two or three whitiſh purple Coats. The Stalk is ſingle, as thick as one's little Finger, a Cubit and a half or two Cubits high, encompaſſed commonly with five *Leek* Leaves, from the bottom to the middle, which after they have enfolded it for ſome ſpace, they part from it, and bend towards the Earth, being endued with a ſmell betwixt a *Leek* and *Garlick*. The other part of the Stalk is naked, green, and ſmooth, ſuſtaining at top a Head compoſed of many Bulbs like *Indian Moly*, furniſhed with a whitiſh membranous cover, and a long green Point, which burſts at laſt when the Bulbs come to their full growth, and preſents to view naked Bulbs, which at firſt are purpliſh, and afterwards whitiſh, among which come forth ſome little Flowers. The top of the Stalk is twiſted into one or two Spires like the Folds of *Serpents*, till at laſt it raiſes its Head.

3. Allium ſphæriceo capite, folio latiore ſive Scorodopraſum alterum, C. B. *Pin.* 74. *Round headed Garlick, with a broad Leaf, or another great Mountain Garlick.* Scorodopraſum dictum, J. B. 2. 558. Scorodopraſum, 1 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 190.

It

It bears oblong, broad and keeled Leaves, which are larger than *Leek* Leaves, and produces a Stalk a Cubit and half, or two, three, or four Cubits high, as thick as one's Finger towards the bottom, naked at top, gradually ending in a *Ruſh* Point, and bearing on the top a Head covered with a membranous Husk, as in an *Onion*, under which comes forth a purpliſh Ball of Flowers, preſenting many Flowers collected together, like thoſe of *Onion*; and conſiſting of ſix whitiſh ſpreading Leaves. To which ſucceed triangular Heads, containing black Seed like *Onion* Seed. The Root is thick, as big as a little *Onion*, conſiſting of many white Coats, furniſhed with Fibres, almoſt as big as the Ball of Flowers, and compoſed of many Spikes cohering together like *Garlick*, but of a milder Taſte and Smell, having likewiſe little triangular Bulbs growing to the outſide, wrapt up in a hard Coat.

It flowers in *June* and *July*.

Tabernæmontanus gives the Figure of it under the Title of *Porrum Syriacum*, without any Deſcription.

4. Allium ſylveſtre, amphicarpon, foliis porraceis, floribus & nucleis purpureis, *Raii Synopſ.* 230.

5. Allium ſphæriceo capite, folio anguſtiore, *C. B. Pin.* 74. *Round-headed Garlick, with a narrower Leaf.* Allii genus, forte Scordopraſon alterum Lobelio, J. B. 2. 564. Scordopraſum alterum, *Lob. Icon.* 157.

This has a fibrous, turbinated Root an Inch and a half long or better, and compacted of many red Coats; from which riſe two or three ſmall narrow Leaves, a Palm long, claſping a firm, round Stalk, without joints, and a foot long; on which ſits a little Umbel of pale Flowers, which are ſmaller than thoſe of *Rock Garlick*.

6. Allium ſylveſtre, latifolium, *C. B. Pin.* 74. *Wild broad-leav'd Garlick.* Allium Urſinum, bifolium, vernum, ſylvaticum, J. B. 2. 565. Allium Urſinum, latifolium, *Lob. Icon.* 159.

This is commonly called *Ramſons* in *Engliſh*.

It has an oblong Root like a *Leek*, but ſmaller, which is furniſhed with many long Fibres, covered with a pretty thick Membrane, and Smells like *Garlick*; from the bottom of which riſe three or four Leaves, that ſmell ſtrong of *Garlick*, and have a burning Taſte, of a freſh green ſhining colour, channelled and tender, a Palm and a half long, ending in a Point, and two Inches broad, with a green Footſtalk nine Inches long; which afterwards ending in a thin, ſhining, channelled Membrane, enwraps the Footſtalk of the Flower or of another Leaf as far down as the Fibres of the Root. At the ſame place riſe with the Leaves two, three or more triangular Footſtalks like *Cyperus*, which are of a faint green yellow colour, ending in a broadiſh, plump, whitiſh Bag with a greeniſh Point, which, when it opens, preſents an Umbel conſiſting of many white Flowers, radiated like Stars, even to the number of Forty, compoſed of ſix oblong, pointed Leaves, within which are as many white *Stamina*, and a Pointal of the ſame colour, riſing from a Navel compacted of three greeniſh Knobs. Then ſucceed ſmall, round, black, ſmooth Seed.

It commonly grows in Meadows and along the ſides of Brooks. It generally flowers in the Month of *April* and beginning of *May*.

7. Allium montanum, latifolium, maculatum, *C. B. Pin.* 74. *Broad leav'd, ſpotted, Mountain Garlick.* Allium Alpinum, J. B. 2. 566. Victorialis longa, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 189.

The Root is ſomewhat oblique, ending in a long Bulb, and putting forth many perplexed Fibres, enwrapt in a manifold Bark, which is in ſome ſort matted by ſeveral Fibres meeting tranſverſely, propagating it ſelf every Year, ſays *Cluſius*, by other Bulbs that grow to it, with Fibres ſo much ravelled, that it is hard to ſeparate the Bulbs that cohere and grow together. From this riſes a Stalk a Cubit high, as thick as one's little Finger, reddiſh towards the Root, without joints, ſmooth, green above, channelled and ſpungey, on which ſit Flowers gathered into a Ball like

like the Flowers of *Onions*, adhereing to Footſtalks above an Inch long, of a white or pale white colour; to which ſucceed triangular Heads full of round dark brown Seed. Two or three Leaves claſp or embrace the Stalk, reſembling the Leaves of the laſt Species, nervous, longiſh and broad, pointed, but larger and ſtiffer, much like the Leaves of *great Gentian*, as *Cluſius* obſerves very well.

It grows on the tops of the higheſt Mountains that overlook the *Chartreux* in *Dauphiny*.

8. Allium montanum, latifolium, minus Montis aurei, *H. R. Par.* *Smaller, broad-leav'd, Mountain Garlick, of* Mont d'or.

9. Allium montanum, anguſtioribus foliis, maculatum, *C. B. Pin.* 74 *Spotted Mountain Garlick with narrower Leaves.*

10. Allium floribus è luteo viré centibus. *Garlick with Flowers of a greeniſh yellow colour.* Moly flore ſubviridi, *Bocc.* 63.

This has an oblong Bulb, Leaves like thoſe of *white Aſphodel*, and a round ſmooth Stalk, which is not ſeldom three Cubits high; on the top of which ſtands an Umbel of greeniſh yellow Flowers reſting very long Footſtalks.

It loves dark places and ſhady Woods. It grows in great abundance in the Valleys under Mount *Meudon*.

11. Allium montanum, bicorne, anguſtifolium, flore purpuraſcente, *C. B. Pin* 74. *Narrow-leav'd, horned, Mountain Garlick, with a purpliſh Flower.* Allium ſylveſtre, bicorne, purpureum, proliferum, *J. B.* 2. 561. Ampeloprаſum proliferum, *Lob. Icon.* 156.

This has a ſlender, but hard, ſmooth and ſingle Stalk a Cubit high, on which are ſet three or four very narrow and thickiſh Leaves a Palm and a half or nine Inches long. On the top of the Stalk ſits a Head compoſed of little greeniſh Bulbs covered with two lax Membranes or Covers furniſhed with a long Point; betwixt which Bulbs come forth many little, ſlender, ſcarlet Footſtalks, about two Inches long, ſuſtaining Flowers of the ſame colour, but fainter, conſiſting of ſix Leaves, through the middle of which runs a deeper ſtripe, with purpliſh *Stamina* riſing from the Center. Several bulbous Roots cohere together which are oblong, white and fibrous, and ſmell like *Leek*.

This grows betwixt *Lodeſheim* and *Baſil*, and on the *Stirian* and *Auſtrian* Mountains.

12. Allium montanum, bicorne, purpureum, proliferum. *Raii Synopſ.* 229. *Horned, purple, prolifereus, Mountain Garlick.*

13. Allium ſylveſtre, bicorne, flore exherbaceo albicante, cum triplici in ſingulis petalis ſtria atro purpurea, *Raii Synopſ.* 229. *Wild horned Garlick, with a whitiſh herby Flower, each of whoſe Leaves has three dark purple ſtripes*

The Root of this is like *Onion*, about as big as a *Nutmeg*, and white, compoſed of many Coats like *Onion*, and both ſmells and taſtes like *Garlick*, but not ſo ſtrong. The Stalk is a Cubit high, and ſlender, like that ſort which the *Engliſh* call *Crow-Garlick*, begirt with two or three Leaves, which embrace it like a *Pipe*, and are narrow and keeled, but plain and ſolid, not round and fiſtulous, as in *Onion* and *Crow Garlick*, and a ſpan long. On the top of the Stalk, as in others of this kind, ſits a Head compoſed of many little Bulbs, but fewer than in *Crow Garlick*, much both of the figure and ſize of *Barley-Corns*, or a little bigger. Among the Bulbs come forth ſmall Footſtalks an Inch and a half long and better, ſuſtaining Flowers on all ſides, with long Leaves, of an obſolete colour, *viz.* of a whitiſh herby colour, with a ſtripe in the middle running lengthwiſe, and two wings at the Borders, of a naſty purpliſh colour. Before the Head lays it ſelf open, it is covered with a channelled herby, and horned Bag or Membrane, as it were with two Keels running into ſharp Points. The Flowers laid betwixt Leaves of Paper and gently preſſed, will in a few Days change their obſolete into a beautiful red colour.

Mr. *Ray* found it in flower in the Month of *Auguſt*, at *Notley* in *Eſſex*.

14. Allium montanum, bicorne, flore obſoletiore, *C. B. Pin.* 75. *Horned, Mountain Garlick, with a fainter or more obſolete Flower.* Allii montani, IV Species altera 194.

It grows almoſt to the ſame heighth with that which immediately follows, and is furniſhed with ſuch like Leaves, whoſe top ſpreads it ſelf amongſt lax and membranous Coats that have a long Point, and is full of Flowers of a very obſolete colour. The Root is alſo alike, and produces Kernels at the ſides.

It grows on the Common near *La Valette*, under the great Rocks near the River of *Montpelier*. Mr. *Magnol* gathered it in flower in the Month of *Auguſt*, and in the Hedges about the Vineyards and Cornfields along the Brook called *Riucoulan*.

15. Allium montanum, bicorne, flore pallidè odoro, *C. B. Pin.* 75. *Horned Mountain Garlick, with a pale ſweet ſmelling Flower.* Allium flore luteo, ſive pallido, J. B. 2. 561. Allii montani, IV Species, 1 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 194.

This Species has three *Ruſh*-Leaves, and a round Stalk a Cubit high, on which ſits a Head ſhut up within two membranous Coats with Tails, which opening on both ſides, a great Buſh of Flowers hanging at long Footſtalks, preſents it ſelf, each of which conſiſts of ſix pale Leaves, with as many *Stamina* and a Pointal in the middle, which being cut with their Stalk, and laid in a Room, they breathe a very pleaſant Smell like the early Flowers of *Sow-bread*, but not laſting. To theſe ſucceed triangular Heads, containing plain black Seed, not much unlike the Seed of *Clove-Gilly-Flower*. The Root is globular, like that of the 3*d* Species *Cluſ.* capillated after the ſame manner, and ſometimes puts forth Kernels at the ſides.

It grows about *Poſon* in *Hungary*, and in the Neighbourhood of *Niclasburgh* in *Morgvia*, but in greateſt abundance above the hot Baths of *Baden*.

16. Allium juncifolium, bicorne, luteum, *C. B. Pin.* 75. *Prodr.* 27. *Yellow, horned, Ruſh-leav'd Garlick.*

This ſeems not to be different from the laſt, tho' *C. Bauhinus*, ſays it has an oblong Bulb, a ſhorter Stalk, and a ſmall Umbel.

17. Allium montanum, capite rotundo, *C. B. Pin.* 75. *Mountain Garlick with a round Head.* Allium Sphærocephalum, purpureum, ſylveſtre, *J. B.* 2. 562. Allium ſeu Moly montanum, V *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 195.

It riſes with a naked Stalk a Cubit or a Cubit and half high, both of the colour and ſhape of *Ruſh*, but ſolid and firm, beſet with three or four Leaves a Palm long, and ſometimes ſhorter, according to the Soil; on the top of which ſits an orbicular Head at firſt, as big as a Pigeon's Egg, compoſed of many Flowers that are furniſhed with ſhort Footſtalks, conſiſting of ſix Leaves that never fully ſpread, and ſix *Stamina* with a Pointal in the middle, of a beautiful purple colour. The Root is white and bulbous, having ſometimes Kernels covered with a thin Membrane, and hanging at the ſides next to the Stalk, with many whitiſh Fibres at bottom.

It grows in the Vineyards and Cornfields in ſeveral places, about *Geneva*, *Montpelier*, *Frankfort* on the *Maine*, *Poſon* in *Hungary*, &c. It flowers in the Months of *June* and *July*.

18. Allium Pyrenæum, *C. B. Pin.* 75. *Pyrenean Garlick.* Moly Pyrenæum, purpureo flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt. App. Alt.*

It puts forth two or three Leaves ſomewhat like thoſe of *broad-leav'd yellow Moly*, but narrower, and not ſo white: The Flowers on the top of the Stalk are fewer, and of a more faded purple colour. The Root is white, ſmelling ſtrong of *Garlick*, and quickly rots with cold.

19. Al-

19. Allium montanum, foliis Narciſſi, majus, *C. B. Pin.* 75. *Greater Mountain Garlick, with Daffodil Leaves.* Allium umbelliferum, pratenſe, *J. B.* 2. 564. Allium ſive Moly Narciſſinis foliis, 1 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 195.

This Species grows in the wet Meadows of *Geneva* beyond the River *Arve*, and has a longiſh, fibrous, white Root, but which produces an oblique fibrous Root ſomewhat like the Root of *Garden Valerian*, and ſmells like *Garlick*. The Leaves at firſt are almoſt triangular, but afterwards, become more flat, above a Cubit long, equal to the Stalk, which is naked and angular, ending in a whitiſh oblong Head, which gapes and preſents an Umbel like the Umbel of *Ramſons*, the Flowers conſiſting of ſix Leaves of a purpliſh colour.

It flowers in the beginning of *June*.

20. Allium montanum, foliis Narciſſi mollioribus & floribus dilutioribus, *C. B. Pin.* 75. *Mountain Garlick with Daffodil Leaves, with ſofter, and fainter coloured Flowers.* Moly Narciſſinis foliis altera Species, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 195.

Both this and the laſt flower about the latter end of *June* or beginning of *July*. It grows on *Leytenberg* above *Manderſtorff*, where there are warm Baths, and on other Hills not far from *Vienna*.

21. Allium montanum, radice oblonga, *C. B. Pin.* 75. *Prodr.* 27. *Mountain Garlick with an oblong Root.*

22. Allium ſaxatile Acori radice, flore purpureo, *Bocc. Muſ.* part 2. 84. *Tab.* 79. *Stone Garlick with an Acorus (or Calamus aromaticus) Root, with a purple Flower.* This ſeems to be nothing but a variety of the laſt.

23. Allium montanum, minus, *C. B. Pin.* 75. *Prodr.* 27. *Smaller Mountain Garlick.*

24. Allium latifolium, Liliflorum. *Broad-leav'd, Lilly-flower'd Garlick.* Moly latifolium, Liliflorum, *C. B. Pin.* 75. Moly Theophraſti, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 191.

From a bulbous Root ſometimes as big as one's Fiſt, blackiſh without and white within, it puts forth five Leaves a Cubit long, two or three Fingers broad, pretty thick, hollow on the upper ſide, embracing one another, ending in ſharp points, of a green colour, and ſtrewed with a certain ſort of grey Flower, which is eaſily wiped off. The Stalk is round, hollow, two or three Cubits high, naked, of the ſame colour with the Leaves, bearing Flowers at top ranged into an Umbel, ſmall for the ſize of the Plant, ſitting upon Foot-ſtalks an Inch and a half long or longer, and compoſed of ſix, ſometimes ſeven, pointed Leaves: As many ſhort *Stamina* tipt with pale Summits ſurround a Head which is naturally triangular, and often quadrangular. The colour of the Flowers are at firſt covered with a thick Membrane, which being broken they ſpread. The colour of the Flowers is white with a little Daſh of red. On the outſide a green Line or Stripe divides the Leaves in the middle from the bottom to the Point. *Cluſius* adds, That juſt by the Stalk among the Leaves there generally riſes another flat and foliaceous Stalk, or rather a Leaf, bearing at top as it were a Clove of *Garlick*, which is at firſt white and then paleiſh, which being ſet in the Ground germinates, and produces a Plant of the ſame kind.

25. Allium latifolium, Liliflorum, flore ſubrubente. *Broad-leav'd, Lilly flower'd Garlick, with a reddiſh Flower.* Moly latifolium, Liliflorum, flore ſubrubente, *C. B. Pin.* 75. Moly Theophraſti magnum, *J. B.* 2. 568.

This ſeems to be only a variety of the laſt.

26. Allium latifolium, Hiſpanicum. *Broad leav'd* Spaniſh *Garlick.* Moly latifolium, Hiſpanicum, *C. B. Pin.* 75, Moly latifolium, *Eyſt.*

It produces two very long, broad, green Leaves, which embrace one another at bottom, as in *broad leav'd yellow Moly*; among which riſes a round, firm Stalk, two foot high and better, bearing many Flowers at top, which break forth out of a membranous Bag, are large and beautiful, reſt upon long Footſtalks, and are compoſed of ſix faint purple Leaves that ſpread Star-faſhion, with as many *Stamina* of the ſame colour tipt with yellow Summits, encompaſſing a Head. Betwixt the Stalk and the lower Leaves grow ſome Bulbs, which being Sown eaſily take Root and ſpring up. The Root is ſmall, round, white, and fibrous and puts forth many little Bulbs. Neither the Root, Leaves nor Flowers Smell of *Garlick*, nor Taſte of it.

It flowers about the end of *May*.

27. Allium latifolium, luteum. *Yellow, broad-leav'd Garlick.* Moly latifolium, luteum, odore Allii, primum, C. B. *Pin.* 75. Moly luteum Botanicorum, latifolium, Allii odore, *J. B.* 2. 562. Moly montanum, latifolium, flavo flore, *Cluſ. App. Alt.*

When it does not flower it puts forth but one broad oblong Leaf; but when it raiſes a Stalk and is ready to flower, it produces two Leaves that embrace one another at bottom, are ten or more Inches long, and one broad, upright, firm, ſomewhat keeled on the upper ſide, of a *Leek* colour, and a *Garlick* Smell: Among which riſes a Stalk without joints, and pretty ſlender, but firm, and greeniſh, a Foot high or a little more, bearing at top a membranous Bag parted in two, out of which come forth thirty or more Flowers reſting upon Footſtalks an Inch long and better, conſiſting of ſix Leaves that ſpread Star-faſhion, of a pale colour on the outſide, entirely yellow on the inſide, with a triangular Head poſſeſſing the Navel, begirt with ſix yellow *Stamina*, whoſe Summits are likewiſe yellow. To the Flowers ſucceed triangular Heads, which contain uneven black Seed. The Root is white, bulbous, ſometimes double, ſo that it reſembles in ſome ſort the Root of *Orchis*.

It flowers in the Month of *June*. They ſay it was dug up on the *Pyrenean* Mountains.

28. Allium latifolium, luteum, alterum. *Another broad-leav'd, yellow Garlick.* Moly latifolium, luteum, odore Allii, ſecundum, *C. B. Pin.* 75. Moly latifolium, flore flavo, *Eyſt.*

This is nothing but a variety of the laſt.

29. Allium Africanum, flore purpuraſcente. *African Garlick with a purpliſh Flower.* Moly Africanum, umbella purpuraſcente, *C. B. Pin.* 75. *Prodr.* 27.

From a bulbous Root riſes ſometimes one, and ſometimes more Stalks above a Cubit high, naked, and hollow, together with ſome broad Leaves that end in a Point, and are a Palm or a Palm and half long, and hairy about the edges like hairy Graſs. On the top of the Stalk ſits an Umbel, whoſe Flowers commonly conſiſt of five faint purple Leaves, and reſt on oblong firm Footſtalks; to which ſucceeds a Bag containing two or three black round Seeds.

30. Allium peregrinum, floribus albo-viridibus. *Foreign or exotick Garlick with whitiſh green Flowers.* Moly exoticum, floribus albo viridibus, *C. B. Pin.* 75. Moly flore albo, lineis viridis coloris, *Suvert.*

31. Allium ſylveſtre ſive Moly minus, roſeo amplo flore, *Bot. Monſp. Wild Garlick or Moly, with a large Roſe Flower.*

The bulbous Root produces many other little Bulbs, from which riſe Leaves broader than the Leaves of *narrow-leav'd, umbellated Garlick*, more oblong and perfectly ſmooth. The Stalk is a Foot or a Foot and half long, on which ſits as it were an Umbel of Flowers, conſiſting of ſix *Roſe*-Leaves that are much broader and larger than the Leaves of *Moly Dioſcoridium*, with as many *Stamina* and Summits, which are both yellow. Before the Flowers wither, there are to be ſeen on the ſame Head ſeveral *Roſe* Flowers, and other white ones, which breathe an agreeable Smell.

It grows in great abundance in the Vineyards about *Colombiere* and *Monman*, and flowers in the Month of *May*.

Mr. *Ray* found juſt ſuch another as this in *Germany*, with a bulbiferous Head.

32. Allium anguſtifolium, umbellatum, flare albo. *Narrow-leav'd, umbellated Garlick, with a white Flower.* Moly anguſtifolium, umbellatum, *C. B. Pin.* 75. Moly Dioſcoridis, parvum quibuſdam, *J. B.* 2. 568.

From a bulbous Root as big as a *Filberd*, covered with a blackiſh bark, and putting forth many very long Fibres at the bottom, ſmelling very ſtrong of *Garlick*, riſes a round, ſmooth, ſolid Stalk a Foot or a Cubit high, bearing at top an Umbel of white Flowers in a Membrane, which reſemble the Flowers of that Species called in *Engliſh Ramſons*, but a little ſmaller, conſiſting of ſix white oblong Leaves; to which ſucceed Seed-Veſſels compoſed of three contiguous Cells, which ſhed the Seed when ripe.

It puts forth *Graſs* Leaves, which bend down to the Ground, two or three embracing the Stalk, which are hairy, and have both the Smell and Taſte of *Garlick*; but the uppermoſt Leaves on the Stalk are broad, ſmooth and keeled. The lowermoſt Leaves come forth in the middle of Winter, *viz.* in the Month of *January*.

The Flowers continue a long time without withering after they are blown.

Mr. *Magnol* gathered it along the ſhady Hedges near *Frontignan* as you go to *Balerne*, in the Month of *May*, when it was in Flower.

33. Allium anguſtifolium, umbellatum, flore carneo. *Narrow-leav'd, umbellated Garlick, with a bluſh Flower.* Moly anguſtifolium, umbellatum, flore carneo, *H. L. Bat.*

34. Allium humilius, folio gramineo. *Lower Garlick, with a Graſs Leaf.* Moly humile, folio gramineo, *C. B. Pin.* 75. Chamæmoly, *Col.* part 1. 326. Varietas Moly, *Dioſc. Cluſii.*

The Root is ſmall and bulbous, no bigger than a *Filberd*, and is covered with hard yellow Bark. In the Autumn it puts forth four or five Leaves from the Root, which are hairy about the edges ſhaped like *Graſs*, differing from one another gradually in bigneſs; but the largeſt is not a Foot long. In the very beginning of the Spring, nay in the very Winter, it puts forth Flowers ſhut up in a Bag among the Leaves that touch the Ground, before the Stalk riſes above Ground; which are white, and break forth to the number of ſeven or ten out of the Bag, the back of every Leaf being purpliſh or greeniſh. In the Navel of the Flowers ſtick up the Fruit with a Point, ſurrounded with ſix yellow *Stamina*, which withering with the Leaves, the Fruit grows to the bigneſs of a *Pea* or *Vetch*, which when ripe is divided into ſix parts, and preſents black angular Seed, like the Seed of *common Moly*.

35. Allium caule triangulo. *Garlick with a triangular Stalk.* Moly parvum, caule triangulo, *C. B. Pin.* 75. Moly picciolo di Peſaro, *Pon. Bald. Ital.* 22.

It puts forth four or five oblong, pretty broad, and pale green Leaves, which are flat above, but raiſed into an Angle or keeled underneath, from whence they appear to be triangular; among which riſes a Stalk a Foot and half long or better, in like manner triangular; bearing a good many Flowers at top, which break forth out of a membranous Bag, and are white, pretty large and oblong, ſhaped almoſt like a Bell, and each Leaf whereof is divided in the middle lengthwiſe on the outſide by a green ſtripe. The *Stamina* ſurrounding the Head are tipt with yellow Summits The Seed is ſmall and black. The Root is white on the outſide, and very like the Root of *yellow Moly*.

The Root, Leaves and Flowers, have a gentle Smell of *Garlick*, which is ſcarce ſenſible.

This Species grows between *Maſſa* and *Sarzana* in *Tuſcany*, where it flowers in the Month of *April*, as alſo about *Baiæ* in *Naples*.

36. Allium anguſtifolium, floribus majoribus. *Narrow-leav'd Garlick, with larger Flowers.* Moly anguſtifolium, floribus majoribus, *C. B. Pin.* 76. Moly minus, flore orbiculato, majore, *J. B.* 2. 568. Moly minus, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 192.

The Stalk of this is a Palm high, green, ſuſtaining ten or more Flowers, which conſiſt of ſix Snowy Leaves not pointed, but large and orbicular, with ſix *Stamina* in the middle, and comes up betwixt two Leaves pretty much like *Leek* Leaves, but narrower; the Root is round and whitiſh, as big as a *Filberd*, and furniſh'd with whitiſh Fibres.

37. Allium anguſtifolium, foliis intortis. *Narrow-leav'd Garlick with twiſted Leaves.* Moly anguſtifolium, floribus reflexis, *C. B. Pin.* 75. Moly ſerpentinum vocatum, *Lob. Icon.* 160.

It is very like the *Moly* of *Dioſcorides* both in its riſe, in its Leaf bending in the Ground, and in its Smell and Bulb; but the Flower is of a reddiſh white colour, under which grow ſhining Bulbs, as in *Indian Moly.*

The Root is covered with very hard Skin like *Onion.* The Stalk is a Foot, or a Foot and half long.

The *Dutch* cultivate this Plant in their Gardens.

38. Allium ſylveſtre, perpuſillum, juncifolium, moſchatum, *J. B.* 2. 565. *Very ſmall, musk, wild Ruſh-leav'd Garlick.* Moly moſchatum, capillaceo folio, *C. B. Pin.* 76. *Prodr.* 28. Moly Zibethinum, *Richier Recher.*

39. Allium orientale, latifolium, flore magno, lacteo. *Broad-leav'd, Oriental Garlick, with a large Milk-white Flower.*

40. Allium ſylveſtre, ſive Moly minus albo amplo flore. *Wild Garlick or ſmall Moly, with a large white Flower.*

41. Allium montanum, foliis Narciſſi minus, flore albo. *Small Mountain Garlick, with a Daffodil Leaf, and a white Flower.*

Some are of Opinion that *Allium* comes from the *Greek* Word ἅλλεσθαι *exilire*, becauſe in growing it jumps up as it were. There are others who deduce it *ab halante gravi odore*, and write it *Alium.* *Voſſius* thinks it certainly comes from, ἀγλιὸς; that is, the Heads or Cloves of *Garlick.*

It is called Σκόροδον *quaſi*, σκαιὸν ῥόδον, i. e. *rudis Roſa*, becauſe of its ſtinking Smell; or becauſe it dries excrementitious Vapours to the Skin, and produces Pandiculations in ſuch as eat of it.

Some have derived the Name *Moly* from theſe *Greek* Words Μολυῦν τὰς νόσους, that is, from its driving away Diſeaſes. *Erotianus* ſays, that *Molyx* is a round Head of *Garlick*, that is not to be parted into Cloves.

Garlick is extremely hot and of a cauſtick Nature, becauſe it not only raiſes Bliſters, but corrodes the Skin, according to the Obſervation of *Coſtæus.* It is no objection to this, that it is reckoned amongſt Foods; for there are other things that are cauſtick being outwardly applied, but have no ſuch effect taken inwardly; becauſe inwardly they are mixed with other things that we eat, and corrected by the acid of the Stomach. Beſides, the Stomach is defended by a mucous Subſtance; ſo that what it receives do not touch its Coats.

It cuts and diſcuſſes, and is Alexipharmick. Its chief internal and external uſe is in a wind Cholick, Worms, the Plague (with Vinegar) the Cough and the Stone. to the ſame Intentions it is frequently uſed by the common People boiled in Milk, or in Broth, whence it is called *Theriaca ruſticorum.* But the too frequent uſe of it is inconvenient and hurtful, partly by reaſon of its intolerable ill Smell, but eſpecially becauſe it creates a Head-ach, raiſes Thirſt, hurts the Sight, and injures all the Organs or Inſtruments of Senſe.

It is of notable efficacy for Expectoration in the pituitous affections of the *Thorax.* Boiled in Milk and bruiſed, it cures Catarrhs, and is good for Hoarſneſs. To theſe Intentions it is frequently uſed by our Nurſes for their Children; as alſo for killing and bringing away Worms.

Garlick boiled in *Hydromel* (ſays *Platerus de febribus*) and given to the quantity of two Ounces or a little more, powerfully promotes Sweating, and provokes Urine in ſuch as have the Plague.

The *Hungarians*, (ſays *Jo. Bockalius de peſte*) know not a more certain and effectual Remedy than *Garlick* in Plague time; for it dries their Bodies, and prevents Putrefaction.

Zacutus Luſitanus tells a Story of an old Man, who having travelled long through the Snow in the Winter time, was almoſt at Death's door, from the natural Heat of the Stomach being well nigh extinguiſhed; for reſtoring and enlivening of whom, when the hotteſt Remedies had been tried in vain; at length *Zacutus* taught by *Avicenna*, gave him dried *Garlick* tempered with *Honey*. The poor Man having uſed this Remedy for four Days ſucceſſively he began to find himſelf better, and after he had continued the uſe of it for a Month, he was reſtored to perfect Health. And *Sennertus* tells us, the Northern People are directed by Nature to this Cure; and for that reaſon uſe it daily.

Garlick pounded with *Hogs Lard*, and rubbed on the Soles of the Feet, will make the Breath Smell of *Garlick*. *Pet. Laurembergius* likewiſe affirms, That if you put *Garlick* into the Meats of Pullets or other Fowls, their Fleſh will both Smell and Taſte of it, nay and even their Eggs. And *Chriſtoph. Bennet*, Doctor of Phyſick in *London* aſſerts, that ſuch as are of a tender Conſtitution and have Iſſues, may Smell *Garlick* in their Iſſues three or four Hours after eating it. But Dr. *Lower* will not allow that the Vapours which penetrate the whole Habit of the Body produce that Smell; but that certain *Corpuſcles* which ſeparate from the *Garlick* mix with the Blood, and are brought with it to the Lungs, together with the *fuliginous Effluvia* of the Blood, and ſo go off by Expiration.

The juice of *Garlick* drank will not only diſorder, but even kill a Man. *Spigel. Iſag. Lib. 2. cap. 16.*

The Emperor *Arnulph* ended his Days by Worms that had bred in his Fleſh, from his eating too much *Garlick*. *Crawz. Hiſt. Sax. Lib. 3. cap. 3.*

Gilbertus de Magnete, lib. 1. ſays it is a Figment and a Lie, That the *Loadſtone* will not draw Iron if it be rubbed with *Garlick*, or if there be an *Adamant* near it.

For Corns, Take *Garlick* roaſted under hot *Embers*, and lay it ſeveral times to the part as warm as you can bear it. This is the Experiment of a Prieſt. *Cheſneau.*

The Account of *Garlick* given by *Lemery* in his *Treatiſe of Foods* is as follows:

You muſt chuſe it tender, plump, ſmelling very ſtrong, and of an acrid and biting Taſte.

It operates by Urine, breaks the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder, provokes to Venery, reſiſts Poiſon, and corrects bad Air. It kills Worms, renders the Voice clear and agreeable; it is inciſive and penetrating; it creates an Appetite, and deſtroys the Viſcoſities of the Stomach. Some peel it and lay it on the Palm of the Hand in the cold Fit, or in the beginning of an intermitting Fever.

It gives a Head-ach, heats very much, makes the Humours acrid, and puts them into an agitation; and is preſcrib'd to Perſons troubled with the Piles, or to Nurſes.

It contains little Oil, but abundance of acid and very biting volatile Salt.

It is proper eſpecially in cold Weather for old Men, and ſuch as abound in groſs Humours, or whoſe Stomach does not eaſily digeſt; but young People of a hot and bilious Conſtitution ought to abſtain from it.

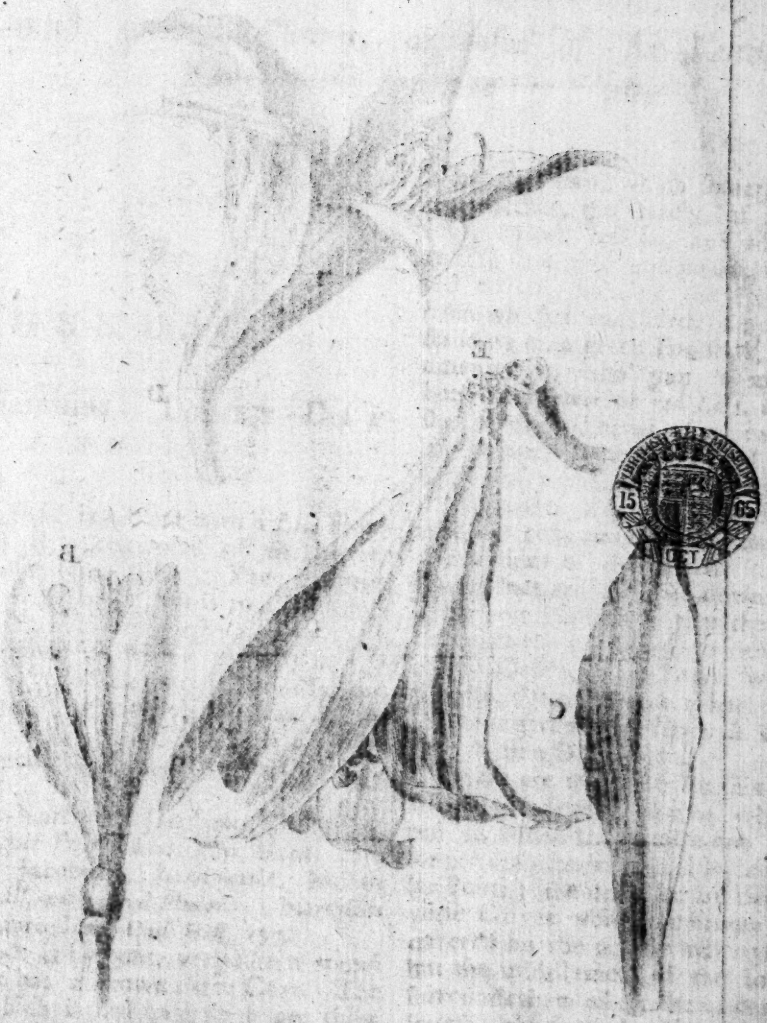
The *Garlick* which we commonly make uſe of among our Aliments or in our Food, is a bulbous Root, almoſt round, compoſed of ſome white Coats with a daſh of Purple.

These Coats infold several oblong, pointed, fleshy Tubercles, very acrid both to the Taste and Smell. These Tubercles are commonly called Heads or Cloves of *Garlick*. This Plant is cultivated in *Spain*, *Gascony*, and in other hot Countries. The People of those parts eat *Garlick* with their Bread, and make a real *Regout* of it. The *Egyptians* formerly made great account of it, and pretended that it preserved them from several Diseases. They even look upon *Garlick* as a powerful Antidote, which they employed as we do *Theriac*, and several other such like Remedies.

Garlick is a great support to such as go to Sea; for it carries off that corruption which is occasioned by the Salt and stinking Water, and the unwholsom Food which Sailors are obliged to live upon on those occasions, for want of better. It takes off the Nauseousness and Vomitings, which are frequently owing to the Salt Air that that they breathe at Sea. And this is the reason why Mariners commonly eat *Garlick* and Bread every Morning.

Galen is of Opinion that *Garlick* is very wholesome in cold Countries; but as People that inhabit hot Countries are more liable to Weaknesses in their Stomach than others, and *Garlick* is very proper to fortify that part; I am of Opinion that the use of it may be sometimes convenient in these Countries, provided it be but moderate: *Garlick* contains the same Principles, and produces the same effect as *Onion*; and the Virtues of it may be explained in the same manner, as we have explained the Virtues of *Onion*. *Shallottes* have likewise the same Virtue of *Garlick*.

SECT.


E
B
C
D

Lilionarcissus *Lilly Daffodil*



SECT. V.

Herbs with a Lilly Flower, compoſed of ſix Leaves, whoſe Empalement turns to the Fruit.

TABLE CCXII.

GENUS I.

Lilio-Narciſſus, LILLY-DAFFODIL.

Lilly-Daffodil is a Plant with a *Lilly* Flower A B, compoſed of ſix Leaves C, reſembling *Lily*. The Empalement D, or *Embryo* E, turns to a Fruit ſhaped like the Fruit of *Daffodil*. To theſe Marks muſt be added, a bulbous coated Root, by which it differs from *Lilly*, but from *Daffodil* by its polypetalous Flower.

The Species of *Lilly-Daffodil* are,

1. Lilio-Narciſſus Jacobæus, latifolius, Indicus, rubro flore, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 336. Jacobean, *broad-leav'd*, Indian *Lilly-Daffodil, with a red Flower*. Narciſſus Indicus, rubro flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 157.

The Root is bulbous, very like a round *Onion*, but has a brown outer Coat. The Leaves which it firſt puts forth are thick and oblong, reſembling the Leaves of *Narciſſus maritimus*; and by the Leaves, and conſequently at the ſide, riſes a Stalk a Foot long and better, ſometimes one, and ſometimes two, which ſometimes ſucceed one another, tho' rarely, of a pale red colour, round, hollow, and whitiſh within, ending in a membranous Husk, of a deep red colour, pointed and ſplit at the end, from which breaks forth one oblong Flower ſtanding on a green Footſtalk, which bend downwards, tho' not ſo much as bulbous *Wall-flower* or *red Lilly*, and is furniſhed with ſix Leaves of a beautiful Vermilion colour, three above and three underneath, of which that which is the middle of the upper Leaves, riſes more upright than the reſt, and the other two bend down at the ſides of the middle one; but the lower ones are crooked downwards, all of them being ſo framed that they very much reſemble the red Sword, which the Knights of the Order of St. *James* wear on their Cloaths, from whence it had the Name of *Jacobæus* given it by *Simon de Tovar* the Author of this Deſcription.

There are moreover in this moſt beautiful Flower ſeven *Stamina*, which are alſo red, of which the middle one is ſomewhat longer than the reſt, and ends in a triangular Point; the other ſix are tipt with tranſverſe Chives which are brown within, but covered on the outſide with yellow Duſt; but the middlemoſt of the lower Leaves ſurrounds them all as far as one half their length; the ſame is alſo embraced by the other two lower ones; and when they bend downwards, the *Stamina* riſe upwards. *Cluſius* ſays, the Flower is not much unlike the Flower of *Indian Cane*.

It was brought from the *East-Indies*.

2. Lilio Narciſſus Indicus, ſaturato colore purpuraſcens, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 367. Indian *Lilly-Daffodil of a deep purple colour.* Narciſſus Indicus, Liliaceus, ſaturo colore purpuraſcens, *Ferr. Flor.* 119.

It reſembles *white Lilly* both in Size and Form; but is unlike it in the Leaves of the Flowers, which are ſet more cloſe to one another, and do not turn back ſo much; the Number of the Flowers is greater, which being beautifully mixed or blended with white and red, blow about *September*, when they ſeem to be dyed with Milk and Blood. When the Husk breaks, the Leaves of the young Flower are of a faint red colour, and ſtriped with deeper coloured Lines that run lengthwiſe; but when they are come to their full growth they ſpread like a Cup, and are of a bright red colour. The lowermoſt Navel and that of the Flower is yellow. The ſix unequal *Stamina*, which are whitiſh underneath, and reddiſh above, are tipt with greeniſh yellow Summits ſhaped like half Moons. The ſeventh or middle *Stamen* (or rather Pointal) is longer than the reſt, of the ſame colour, but has no Summit. Twenty or more more Flowers, hanging at pretty thick Footſtalks, two or three fingers long, of a dark green colour, and either bending down or upright, ſometimes pendulous like a Ball, and ſometimes ſpreading like a Buſh, crown the top of the Stalk.

The Stalk is round, as thick as one's Finger, and almoſt two Palms high and turns from Green to Red.

The Leaves are green like thoſe of *Lilly*, and as large as thoſe of *Daffodil*, ſpring from the Stalk and then lean upon it, when the Flowers are withered. In the Country about *Naples* the Bulb is almoſt as big as a *Squill*, but not ſo big about *Rome*.

3. Lilio-Narciſſus Indicus, maximus, ſphæricus, floribus plurimis, rubris Liliaceis, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 368. *The greateſt round, Indian Lilly-Daffodil, with many red, Lilly Flowers.* Narciſſus Indicus, flore Liliaceo, ſphæricus, *Ferr. Flor.* 129.

4. Lilio-Narciſſus Indicus, flore albo, exterius rubente. *Indian Lilly-Daffodil, with a white Flower, which is reddiſh on the outſide.* Narciſſus à D. Gareto, flore albo, exteriori parte rubicundus, *Suvert.* 28.

5. Lilio-Narciſſus Japonicus, rutilo flore, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 367. *Lilly Daffodil of Japan, with a fiery red Flower.* Narciſſus Japonicus, flore rutilo, *Corn.* 158.

The beautiful *Thyrſus* is at firſt Naked, and then riſes with Leaves almoſt a foot high, being greeniſh on the upper part, and marked underneath with a thouſand dark purple ſpots; on the top of which are ranged nine or ten Gemms of Flowers in an umbel adhering to ſo many Footſtalks, which were at firſt covered with an oblong and round Husk or Sheath. While they preſent the Flower, they commonly open into ſix Leaves, eſpecially if this Plant be ſown on a looſe and fat ſoil; for if it be planted in a dry and poor ſoil, the Poorneſs of the Ground generally robbs them of one or two Leaves. Every Leaf of a Flower is two Inches long, very narrow, and hollowed as it were by a little Furrow. About the Center of the Flower they become a little narrower, and bend back at the Point, after the manner of that *Mountain-Lilly* which is called *Martagon*. The Flower is of a beautiful *Cinnabar* or *Lack*-colour, with a bloody Vein running through the middle of the Furrow of each Leaf. In the middle ſtand ſix Filaments or *Stamina* longer than the Leaves, and of a paler Red, tipt with ſo many dark-purple Summits. The only thing wanting to the Perfection of this Flower is the ſmell; which Defect Nature has abundantly ſupplied by the Viviacity of the Colour, which no Painter has yet been able to imitate by any mixture of Colours, whatſoever; Nor has Nature beſtowed the like on any other Flower beſide. For beſides this noble Colour, which dazzles the Eyes of the Beholders, if it be a clear Day, and the Meridian Sun has illuminated it by its Rays, it ſhoots forth a Thouſand ſparkles, which the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſteddy Eye can hardly bear one moment without winking.

The Bulb is like that of the other Species; and the Leaves do not come forth till the Stalk fades; which are nither grey nor dark; but of a bright green colour.

6. Lilio-

6. Lilio-Narciſſus Indicus, pumilus, polyanthos, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 368. *Many flower'd*, Indian, *dwarf Lilly-Daffodil.* Narciſſus Indicus, pumilus, polyanthos, *Corn.* 154.

The Root of this is a more fleſhy and a bigger Bulb; from whence come forth obliquely eight or nine Leaves a Palm long, and an Inch broad, of a greyiſh green colour, and not upright as in the reſt, but gently bending: Amongſt which riſes a Stalk not in the middle, but naked and by it ſelf at the ſides of the Leaves. This Stalk is not round, but half an Inch broad; after it has riſen half a Palm high, it opens a turbinated Membrane by which it is terminated as by a Head, and at length appears a noble Umbel of nineteen or twenty Flowers, which are either of a fainter or deeper red, according to the Nature of the Soil and Climate. They are all of the ſhape and ſize of *Colchicum pratenſe*; for they conſiſt of ſix Leaves, which from narrow become gradually broader. On the outſide there is a hollow along their whole length, which reaches to the Knob on which the Flower ſtands, having as many Creſts ſticking out, as there are ſtripes on the Leaves. In the middle ſtand ſix Filaments tipt with blue Chives. Under ſome of the Flowers are triangular Footſtalks, which meeting and mixing together at the top of the Stalk, they are ranged in a moſt wonderful order, and form a natural but ſcarce imitable *Icoſihedron.* [This is a figure conſiſting of twenty equal and equilateral Triangles.] As the Flower is unſpeakably beautiful, ſo it is no leſs ſweet-ſmelled and earlier than the reſt.

7. Lilio-Narciſſus polyanthos, flore incarnato, fundo ex luteo albeſcente, *Sloane Cat. Plant. jam.* 115. *Many flower'd, Lilly-Daffodil, with a Carnation Flower, having a whitiſh yellow bottom.* Lilium Americanum, puniceo flore, Belladona dictum, *H. L. Bat. & Par. Bat.*

The Bulb of this Plant is ſomewhat oblong not bigger than the half of one's Fiſt, or a large Onion, compoſed of many white Coats that embrace one another, as in Onion, and putting forth many whitiſh Fibres at the bottom, ſucking in of Nourriſhment. The Leaves are a Foot long, and an Inch and a half broad, of a bright green colour, ſucculent, blunt at the end, and channelled or furrowed on the inſide that is next to the Stalk. The Stalk riſes in the midſt of the Leaves, being a Foot and half high, hollow, a quarter of an Inch Diameter, and bearing many Flowers at top, which break forth out of a membranous Bag, bending back or hanging at Footſtalks two Inches long, each of which is broad, of a whitiſh yellow colour, and Carnation in the middle. About the Center appear ſeme reddiſh and yellow *Stamina.*

Sir *Hans Sloane* gathered it in *Barbadoes*, where he found it in great abundance.

8. Lilio Narciſſus Africanus, pumilus, polyanthos. *Many flower'd dwarf*, African *Lilly-Daffodil.* Lilium Africanum, humile longiſſimis ſoliis, polyanthos, ſaturato colore purpuraſcens, *H. L. Bat. App & Par. Bat.*

9. Lilio-Narciſſus Zeilanicus, latifolius flore niveo, externè linea purpurea ſtriato, *H. Amſtel. in fol.* 73. *Broad leav'd* Zeilan *Lilly-Daffodil with a Snowy Flower, ſtriped with a purple Line on the outſide.*

10. Lilio-Narciſſus folio latiſſimo, floribus niveis inodoris. *Lilly Daffodil with a very broad Leaf and Snowy Flowers without Smell.* Narciſſus Amboinenſis, folio latiſſimo, rotundo, floribus niveis, inodoris, *H. Amſt. fol.* 77.

The oblong round, whitiſh Bulb is like *Daffodil* Bulbs in every reſpect, but furniſhed with thicker Fibres and altogether void of Smell. It puts forth four or five Leaves at longer and thicker Footſtalks which are large, broad, roundiſh, and end in a ſort of a Point, being of a faint green colour on both ſides, and almoſt inſipid, with ſeveral Nerves running lenghtwiſe, all which Nerves ſtick up and meet at the ſaid Point.

Among the Leaves riſes a Stalk a Foot and a half high and better round and ſmooth, whoſe top is adorned with ten, twelve or more Snowy Flowers, that break forth of out a membranous Bag, being ſupported with long ſmooth Footſtalks, each of which conſiſts of ſix oblong Leaves, which end in a Point. The middle of the Flower is poſſeſſed by an Empalement, cut in

with six notches, from which rises a Snowy Pointal, which is surrounded by six *Stamina* of the same colour tipt with yellow Summits.

It bore Flowers in the Month of *July*; and the Bulb was brought from *Holland* from the City of *Batavia*.

11. Lilio-Narcissus Americanus, flore intus aureo, extus coccineo, foliis Lilii Convallium, *Plum.* American *Lilly-Daffodil, with a Flower of a golden colour on the outside, and scarlet on the inside, and Leaves like those of the Lilly of the Valley.*

12. Lilio-Narcissus, seu Narcissus Liliflorus Carolinianus flore albo, singulari, cum rubedine diluto, *Pluk. Phytog.* Tab. 42. Fig. 3. *Lilly flowerd Lilly-Daffodil or Daffodil of* Carolina, *with a single white Flower dashed with red.*

13. Lilio-Narcissus Indicus, pumilus, monanthos, albus, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* part 2. 366. *One-flowered, white, dwarf,* Indian *Lilly-Daffodil.* Narcissus virgineus, *Park. Par.* 86.

The Stalk is a span long, bearing at top one white, *Lilly* Flower, consisting of six Leaves, upright like *Tulip*, with a Pointal in the middle surrounded by six *Stamina*. After the Flower is past, there come forth two or three long narrow Leaves, green like the Leaves of greater bulbous *Violet*, and shining, or like the Leaves of *Daffodil* but more pointed. The Bulb is like that of *Onion* and oblong, composed of many Coats, blackish on the outside, and white within. The small oblong Heads contains small, blackish, flat Seed.

It flowers in the Month of *May*. It was brought from *Virginea* to this Country. It seldom flowers in our Gardens, and does not well agree either with our Climate or our Soil.

14. Lilio-Narcissus Indicus, Narcissus Liliflorus, aureus, striis argenteis pictus, floribus amplis, cernuis, gemellis, caule magno Cepæ fistuloso, *H. R. H. Pluk. Phytog. Tab.* 246. *fig.* 2.

15. Lilio-Narcissus luteus, vernus. *Yellow vernal Lilly-Daffodil.* Colchicum luteum, vernum, *C. B. Pin.* 96. Colchicum vernum, flavo flore, *J. B.* 2. 662. Narcissus vernus flore luteo, *Suvert.*

It produces four or five plain Leaves almost a Finger broad, which are upright and green, and resemble the Leaves of *Narcissus medio-luteus*. Among which rises a Stalk nine Inches high, which is plain, not very firm, smooth and without joints, bearing at top a membranous Bag like the other *Daffodils*; out of which breaks forth one yellow Flower, not much unlike the Flower of *Colchicum luteum majus*, consisting likewise of six Leaves an Inch and a half long, and half an Inch broad and pointed, of which the three inner Leaves are a little longer than the outer ones having as many whitish *Stamina* rising from the Navel, ending in a yellow Point or Chive, three of which are likewise shorter than the rest, with a Pointal in the middle longer than all the rest. It has a little thick Root consisting of many Coats, of which the inner ones are white, but the outer ones are of a blackish bay colour, and furnished with many Fibres at bottom.

This is an early kind, for it produced a Flower to *Clusius* in the Month of *February*. *Jo. Pinell* sent it to *Clusius* from *Padua*. *Parkinson* had it from *Constantinople*, by the Title of *Narcissus Trapezunticus*, from whence it is probable it grows wild about *Trebizond*.

16. Lilio-Narcissus luteus, autumnalis, major. *Greater, yellow, autumnal Lilly-Daffodil.* Colchicum luteum, 1, majus, *C. B. Pin.* 69. Colchicum flore luteo quorundum, *J. B.* 2. 661. Narcissus autumnalis, major, *Clus. Hist.* 164.

This is very like the *Narcissus Persicus*, altho' neither of them resembles *Daffodil* in the Flower, but only in the Leaves and Root. It has five or six oblong Leaves, an Inch broad, almost of a black green colour, shining and generally spread on the Ground; among which rises a little green round Stalk, scarce appearing above Ground, on which sits a Flower resembling the Flower of the Species just mentioned, but shorter, and all over yellow, coming out of a membranous Bag, whose three outer Leaves are larger than the inner ones, and do as it were embrace them; but all of them are more orbicular at the Point than the Persian sort: From the Navel rises six *Stamina* with their Summits, and and a Pointal; the Root is thick, round,

and

and white within, but blackiſh without, as in *Daffodil*,

It generally begins to bud and bear Flowers towards the latter end of *Auguſt* or beginning of *September*. It loves ſome Mountainous Paſtures in *Spain*.

17. Lilio-Narciſſus luteus, multiplex, autumnalis, *Manifold, yellow, autumnal Lilly Daffodil.* Narciſſus autumnalis, flore luteo, multiplex. *Eyſt.*

18. Lilio-Narciſſus luteus, autumnalis; minor. *Smaller, yellow, autumnal Lilly-Daffodil.* Narciſſus ſerotinus, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 162. Narciſſus autumnalis, minor, *J. B.* 2. 662.

In the Month of *October* it produces a naked Flower out of a membranous Bag, conſiſting of ſix oblong and narrow Leaves, which are not equal; for the outer ones are a little longer and broader than the inner ones, but all of them are pointed, yellowiſh and ſhining without, and yellow within, near the colour of the 16*th* Species, and yellow *Stamina* poſſeſs the middle of the Flower. This Flower is ſweet-ſmelled, and reſting only on the Footſtalk, it ſcarce riſes above the ſurface of the Ground. When the Flower is withered, ſometimes the Leaves begin to come forth, but generally only in the beginning of the Spring, being three or four in number, plain, green and ſhining, like the Leaves of the greater ſort, but much narrower, twiſting themſelves, contrary to what happens in the other, and falling as it were into Curls. It bears Seed in almoſt triangular Heads an Inch long, which is round and hard, to which adheres a certain whitiſh and ſpungey ſubſtance at one ſide. The Root is very ſmall, covered with a black Skin, and furniſhed at bottom with ſmall Fibres.

19. Lilio-Narciſſus autumnalis, melino flore. *Autumnal Lilly Daffodil with a Saffron Flower.* Colchicum melino flore, *C. B. Pin.* 69. Narciſſus Perſicus, Croci flore, Colchicis affinis, *J. B.* 2. 661. Narciſſus Perſicus, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 163.

This Plant has no Stalk, and is furniſhed only with a Footſtalk, like *Crocus* and *Colchicum*: The oblong Flower comes forth out of a membranous Cowl as out of a Seed-Veſſel or Bag, reſembling the Flower of *Crocus* or *Colchicum*, conſiſting of ſix Leaves, of a pale yellow colour, of which the three inner Leaves are a little longer than the outer ones, and the outer ones broader, ſomewhat crooked at the point, or have a ſort of Excreſcence, by which they embrace and lay hold of the Points of the inner Leaves, of a diſagreeable Smell much like that of *Poppy*. In the middle of the Flower are ſix *Stamina*, riſing from the bottoms of the Leaves but ſuch as riſe from the inner Leaves are longer than the others. In the midſt of theſe *Stamina* comes up a ſmall oblong Pointal without a Head. It has Leaves not much unlike the Leaves of *Hemerocallis Valentina*, which are broad, plain, and of the ſame colour with them, *i. e.* inclining to a ruſty colour, which are commonly twiſted and as it were curled. The Root is thick and bulbous, furniſhed with many Fibres, white within, but paler without, and a little blackiſh. Amongſt the Leaves there is a ſhort Head an Inch thick, reſting on a ſhort Footſtalk, and ſcarcely riſing above the ſurface of the Ground, which *Cluſius* ſays was empty, and ſo deprived him of the opportunity of ſeeing the Seed.

Cluſius ſays, the Flower came forth about the end of *September*.

20. Lilio-Narciſſus Bæticus, luteus, minor, ſodoratiſſimus. *Very ſweet-ſmelling, ſmall, yellow, Lilly-Daffodil of* Andaluſia.

This Genus is called *Lilio-Narciſſus*, from the reſemblance both to *Lilly* and *Daffodil*.

It contains a great deal of Oil, Phlegm, and eſſential Salt. The Flower and Root are emollient, digeſtive and reſolving.

TABLE CCXIII.

GENUS II.

Narciſſo-Leucoium, Bulbous-Violet, or Snow-Drop.

Bulbous-Violet is a Plant with a *Lilly*-Flower A B, compoſed of ſix Petals which are ſometimes equal and ſometimes unequal, ſhaped like a Bell, and pendulous. The Empalement C, turns to a roundiſh Fruit D, which is divided into three Cells E, and full of roundiſh Seeds F. To theſe Marks muſt be added, a bulbous Root.

The Species of *Bulbous-Violet* are,

1. Narciſſo-Leucoium vulgare. *Common Bulbous Violet.* Leucoicum bulboſum, vulgare, *C. B. Pin.* 55. Leucoium bulboſum, hexaphyllum, cum unico flore, rarius bino, *J. B.* 2. 590. Leucoium bulboſum, hexaphyllon, *Dod. Pempt.* 230.

The whole Plant is thicker than the *Leucoium minus triphyllum*; the Bulb conſiſting of many white Coats, except the outer one which is brown, and capillated with many whitiſh Fibres, of a viſcid Taſte, and an Acrimony that is ſcarce diſcernible. The Leaves reſemble thoſe of *Leek*, as in the *Triphyllum*, but are broader and more ſhining, green and very bright, being three, four or five in number. The Stalk is nine Inches high, angular when it flowers, channelled, hollow and naked, and is cloathed at the ſame time with Leaves and a white ſheath that reaches half way up. The Flower is generally ſingle, and ſometimes double, but very ſeldom treble, hanging at a long Footſtalk, coming out of a peculiar membranous Sheath, which is whitiſh, greeniſh and thickeſt at the ſides, bending downwards like a little Boat, larger than the Flower of the *Triphyllum*, conſiſting of ſix, ſometimes ſeven or eight Leaves, (which is owing to the Luxuriancy of the Soil) but white, with a pretty ſharp Point, marked on the outſide with a greeniſh ſpot, and bending or turning a little inwards. In the middle are ſix yellow Chives at a little diſtance from each other, and ſurrounding a white Pointal. The Smell is not diſagreeable, which, according to *Fuchſius*, is very like that of *purple Violets*; but *Cluſius* thinks it rather ſmells like the Flower of *Hawthorn*. To the Flower ſucceeds a membranous Head, ſhaped like a *Pear*, according to *Cluſius*. The Seed is hard, ſomewhat oblong, and of a whitiſh yellow colour.

It grows in many parts in *Switzerland* along Hedges on high and mountainous Paſtures, where it flowers in the Month of *March*, as alſo in *Italy* near *Turin*, or Mountainous Forreſts. It grows likewiſe in many parts of *Germany*. It vaniſhes in the Month of *May*, leaving only the Root in the Ground.

2. Narciſſo-Leucoium flore patulo. *Bulbous-Violet with an open Flower.* Leucoium bulboſum, flore patulo, *C. B. Pin.* 55. Leucoium, bulboſum, hexaphyllum, majus, *Eyſt.*

This differs in nothing from the laſt, except that the Leaves are broader, and the Flower larger and open.

3. Narciſſo-Leucoium pratenſe, multiflorum. *Many flower'd, Meadow Bulbous Violet.* Leucoium bulboſum, majus, ſive multiflorum, quod aliqui Acrocoron Plinii ſtatuunt, *C. B. Pin.* 55. Leucoium bulboſum, polyanthemum, tardius florens floribus minoribus, *J. B.* 2. 592. Leucoium bulboſum, polyanthemum, *Dod. Pempt.* 230.

As this is the lateſt in this kind, ſo is it the largeſt in ſize, having a thick bulbous Root, much large than the reſt, which conſiſts of many ſucculent Coats is furniſhed with Fibres, and is bitter to the Taſte. It raiſes one or two Stalks a Foot, or a Cubit and a half high, thick and green, but not quite round, by reaſon of a ſharp Rib on both ſide, or only on one. The Leaves are like thoſe of *Daffodil*, many in number, greeniſh embracing the Stalks with their bottom like a ſheath, and keeled, half an Inch or an Inch broad, with a blunt Point; ſome of which riſe as high as the Stalk, but others not quite ſo high. On the top

of

Tab. 213. *Pag. 370.*
Fig. 1.

Narcissoleucoium. *Snow drop.*

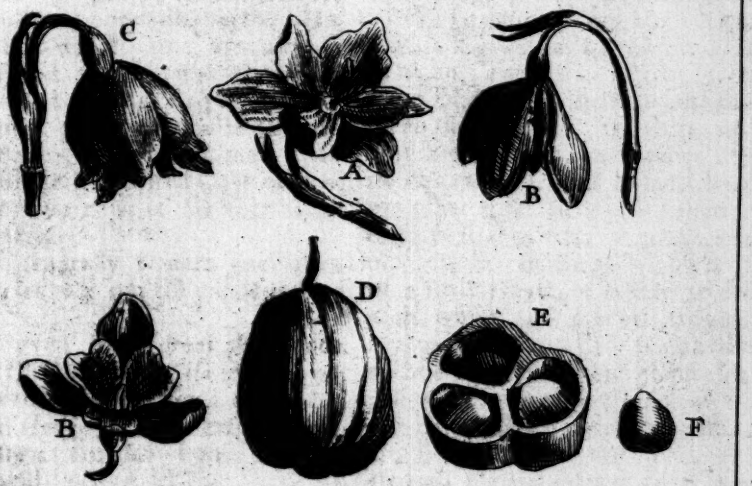
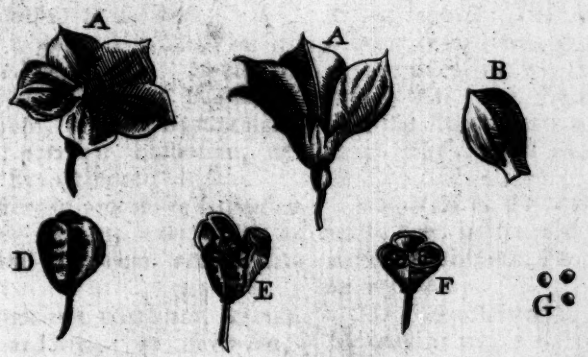
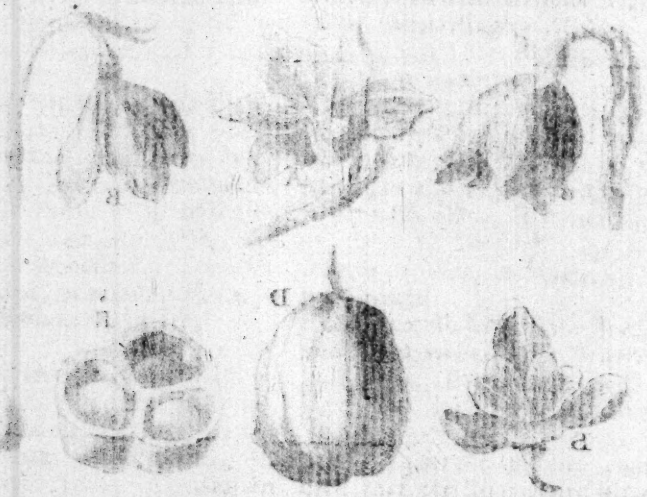
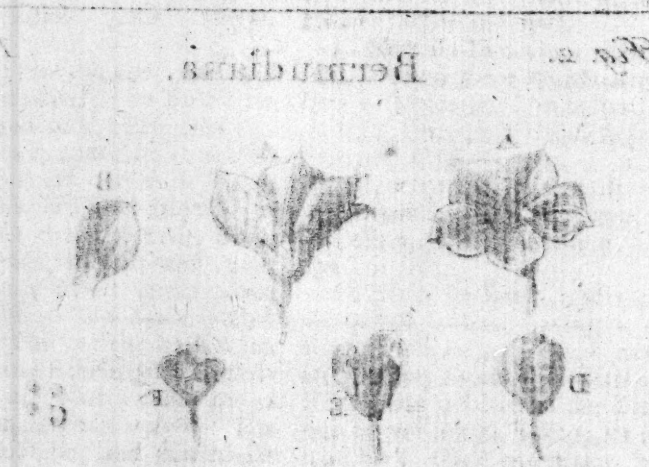


Fig. 2. *Pag. 373.*

Bermudiana.







of each Stalk at the joint come forth out of an oblong Bag five, ſix, or twelve Flowers like thoſe of the firſt Species, but ſmaller, pendulous like a Bell, conſiſting of ſix equal and ſnowy Leaves, the outſide of which is ſtained with green ſpots, furniſhed with ſix yellow *Stamina*, and a white Pointal in the middle tipt with a green Point. The Footſtalks on which they ſtand are ſometimes a Palm long, and ſometimes ſcarce an Inch long, eſpecially before the Flower blows; nor do theſe blow all at once, but while ſome are already blown and almoſt faded, others only begin to come out of the Bag: To the Flowers ſucceed great triangular Heads with blunt Points, ſhaped almoſt like *Pears*, and divided into three Cells each of which contains two rows of Seed, as in the other bulbous kinds.

This Plant generally flowers later than the other Species, *viz.* not till the Month of *May*.

Mr. *Ray* obſerved it in great abundance in the Marſhy Grounds near *Piſa* in *Tuſcany*; and *Cluſius* in the wet Meadows above *Peter Waradin* in *Hungary*. It likewiſe grows in the Meadows not far from *Montpelier*.

4. Narciſſo Leucoium pratenſe, multiflorum, flore pleno. *Many flowered, Meadow, Bulbous-Violet, with a double Flower.* Leucoium bulboſum, ſerotinum, majus, multiflorum, floribus plenis, *H. L. Bat.*

5. Narciſſo-Leucoium, trifolium, majus. *Greater trefoil Bulbous Violet.* Leucoium bulboſum, trifolium, majus, *C. B. Pin.* 56. Leucoium bulboſum, præcox Byzantinum, *J. B.* 2. 591. Leucoium bulboſum, triphyllum, majus, Byzantinum. *Eyſt.*

This ſcarce differs in any thing from that which immediately follows, except that its Root, Leaves and Flowers are greater.

6. Narciſſo-Leucoium trifolium, minus. *The leſſer Bulbous Violet, or Snow-Drop.* Leucoium bulboſum, trifolium, minus, *C. B. Pin.* 56. Leucoium bulboſum, minus triphyllon, *J. B.* 2. 591. Leucoium bulboſum, triphyllum, *Dod. Pempt.* 230.

This has a ſmall bulbous Root, conſiſting of many white Coats, the outer one being ſomewhat blackiſh, and furniſhed with many long white Fibres hanging at the bottom; being of a clammy, bitter, and ſomewhat acrid Taſte. From thence riſes a little ſingle angular Stalk, (encompaſſed together with the Leaves, with a white ſheath half way up) which is ſmall, hollow, naked, nine Inches high or better; which is accompanied almoſt to the top by two almoſt grey *Leek* Leaves, which are not ſo ſhining as in the firſt Species, but of a ruſty or aſh-coloured hue. On the top of the Stalk grows one little Flower, hanging at a long Footſtalk, which is ſhut up for ſome ſpace in a little ſheath, conſiſting of three ſmall Leaves, as white as Milk, having blunt Points, and other three within twice as long, and broad, among which are other three alternately ſhorter, narrower, and ſtiffer, with a gentle notch at the top, on the outſide of which is the Figure of a little Heart, of a pale greeniſh colour, with white and greeniſh ſtripes, running alternately on the Leaf lengthwiſe. In the middle of the Flower ſtand ſix little ſtiff yellow Chives and a ſmall white Pointal, one half ſhorter than the inner Leaves of the Flower. To the Flower ſucceed a *Daffodil* Head, ſhaped very much like a green *Olive*, ſays *Cluſius*, in which is contained Seed whiter than that of the firſt Species. The Flower ſhuts in the Night, and opens to the Sun, even when it is in an hot Houſe. The Bag out of which the Flower comes two green and herby Ribs at the ſides, to which adhere the Membranes that form the Bag. Both the Herb and the Root have a diſagreeable Smell, much like that of *Dead Nettle*. But, *Cluſius* ſays, it has little or no Smell.

It flowers in the Month of *February*, ſometimes even in the midſt of the Snow; for which reaſon our People call the Flowers *Snow Drops*.

Mr. *Ray* obſerved it at the bottom of the Mountains while he travelled from *Venice* to *Trent*. It is cultivated almoſt all over *England* in Gardens; and the Roots are very fruitful in Off ſpring.

7. Nar-

7. Narciſſo-Leucoium, trifolium, cæruleum. *Blue, trefoil Bulbous-Violet.* Leucoium bulboſum, trifolium, cæruleum, *C. B. Pin.* 56. Leucoium triphyllum, flore cæruleo Someri, *Lob. Adv.* part 2.492. J. B. 2. 592.

8. Narciſſo-Leucoium autumnale, latifolium. *Broad-leav'd, autumnal Bulbous-Violet.* Leucoium bulboſum autumnale, latifolium, *C. B. Pin.* 56. Leucoium autumnale, tenuifolium, *Suvert.* 20.

9. Narciſſo-Leucoium autumnale, capillaceo folio. *Autumnal Bulbous-Violet, with a capillaceous Leaf.* Leucoium bulboſum, autumnale, *C. B. Pin.* 56. Leucoium bulboſum, autumnale, minus, tenuifolium, *J. B.* 2. 593. Leucoium bulboſum, autumnale, minimum, *Dod. Pempt.* 230.

This has a ſlender Stalk a Palm high, bearing one, ſometimes two or three Flowers which are as white as Milk, and pendulous, conſiſting of ſix Leaves, and ſhaped like a Bell, without Smell, and of a diſagreeable Taſte, having pale *Stamina* in the middle. After the Flower blows come forth four or five capillary green Leaves. The Root is bulbous, pretty thick, conſidering the ſmallneſs of the Plant, compacted of many glutinous Coats and bitter, and covered with a whitiſh Membrane.

Cluſius dug it up with its Flower about about the end of *October* and beginning of *November*, in the fartheſt part of *Anduluſia*, where it borders on *Portugal*, not far from *Badajoz*, ſituated on the River *Guadiana*.

10. Narciſſo-Leucoium vernum, capillaceo folio. *Vernal Bulbous Violet, with a capillaceous Leaf.* Leucoium bulboſum, tenuifolium, vernum, *C. B. Pin.* 56, Leucoium bulboſum, vernum, minimum, *Cluſ. Cur. poſt. in fol.* 15.

Cluſius purchaſed the Bulb of this Species of *Nicholas le Quelt*: Before the Winter it produced three or four Leaves almoſt as ſmall as hairs, not very much unlike thoſe of the Species laſt deſcribed, which withered the *April* following. But in the end of *May* of the following Year roſe a ſmall angular Stalk, half a foot long, bearing at top a membranous Bag, out of which came forth two little Flowers, reſting upon long ſlender Footſtalks, hanging down like a Bell, and conſiſting of ſix white Leaves, of which the three inner ones were broadiſh, but the three outer ones a little narrower, and reddiſh on the outſide about the bottom and the Head, with yellow *Stamina* riſing from the Navel. The whole Flower was beautiful and ſweet-ſmelled, and preſerved its beauty five or ſix Days, but it yielded no Seed, and the Plant periſhed the Winter following.

This Genus is called *Narciſſo-Leucoium*, from the reſemblanae it bears both to the *Daffodil* and the *Wall flower*.

It contains a great deal of Oil and Phlegm, and a little Salt. It is accounted digeſtive, reſolutive and conſolidating.

Fr. Reneaume ſpeaks of it's Temperament and Virtues as follows:

I ſhall only ſpeak, ſays he, of this Species which is the Herald of the Spring, (which is our *6th* Species) for as to the Virtues and Temperament of the reſt, I had no opportunity of trying them, becauſe of their Rarity. This Bulb then is hot and dry in the beginning of the ſecond Degree, conſiſts of ſubtile parts, and provokes to Vomiting; wherefore it is very proper for ſuch as have their Stomach ſtuffed with groſs and tough Humours. It provokes Urine, and frees the Midriff from Obſtructions. The Flowers are not ſo hot but conſiſt of more ſubtil parts, and promote Sweating. Both the Flowers and the Bulbs are very good for taking away Pimples and ſcrophulous Tumours, if applied to them; but the Bulbs are of more efficacy than the Flowers for this end.

TABLE CCXIII. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS III.

BERMUDIANA.

Bermudiana is a Plant with a *Lilly*-Flower A, compoſed of ſix Petals B, whoſe Empalement C turns to a triangular Fruit D, which gapes in three Parts E, and is divided into three Cells F, and full of roundiſh Seeds G.

The Species of *Bermudiana* are,

1. Bermudiana Iridis folio, fibroſa radice. Bermudiana *with a Flower-de-luce Leaf, and a fibrous Root.* Iris phalangoides, Bermudiana, flore parvo, ex cœruleo & aureo verſicolore, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* Siſyrinchium Bermudenſe, floribus parvis, ex cœruleo & aureo mixtis. Iris phalangoides quorundam, *Ejuſd. Phytogr. Tab.* 61. Fig. 2.

The Flower conſiſts of ſix Leaves, is blue, and has a yellow Bottom of the colour of Gold. Several Flowers come forth together at the top of the Stalk out of the boſom of the concave Leaves, as out of a Flower-cup.

2. Bermudiana Palmæ folio, radice bulboſa, *D. Lign.* Bermudiana *with a Palm-Leaf and a bulbous Root.* Siſyrinchium Americanum, radice Phœnicea, foliis plicatis & nervoſis, flore albo, *H. R. Monſp.*

It is called *Bermudiana*, from the *Bermudas* Iſlands, from whence was brought the Seed of the firſt Species.

The COMPLEAT HERBAL.

The Tenth CLASS.

Herbs and Under-ſhrubs with a Polypetalous and Papilionaceous Flower.

Cordus called a leguminous Flower *Papilionaceous*, from its reſemblance of a Butterfly. Now a *Papilionaceous Flower* A is compoſed of four Petals unlike one another, which riſe out of an hollow one-leav'd Empalement B K, cut into many Segments, and reſembling a Paper-Cowl, together with the Pointal C L. The upper Petal D, which ſpreads as it were like a Pair of Colours, is called the STANDARD; the under one E H, which is hollow like a Boat, a KEEL; but thoſe which poſſeſs the Middle F, are commonly called the WINGS, having Ears at the bottom G, as well as the Keel I, which generally gapes into two parts lengthwiſe: And therefore, properly ſpeaking, a *leguminous Flower* ought to be called *pentapetalous* and *anomalous*. It is peculiar to this Flower, That its Pointal be received into a ſort of fringed Sheath M, or rather divided into the *Stamina* N, and that it ſhould afterwards turn to a Fruit called in French *Gouſſe*, and in Engliſh *Cod* or *Pod*.

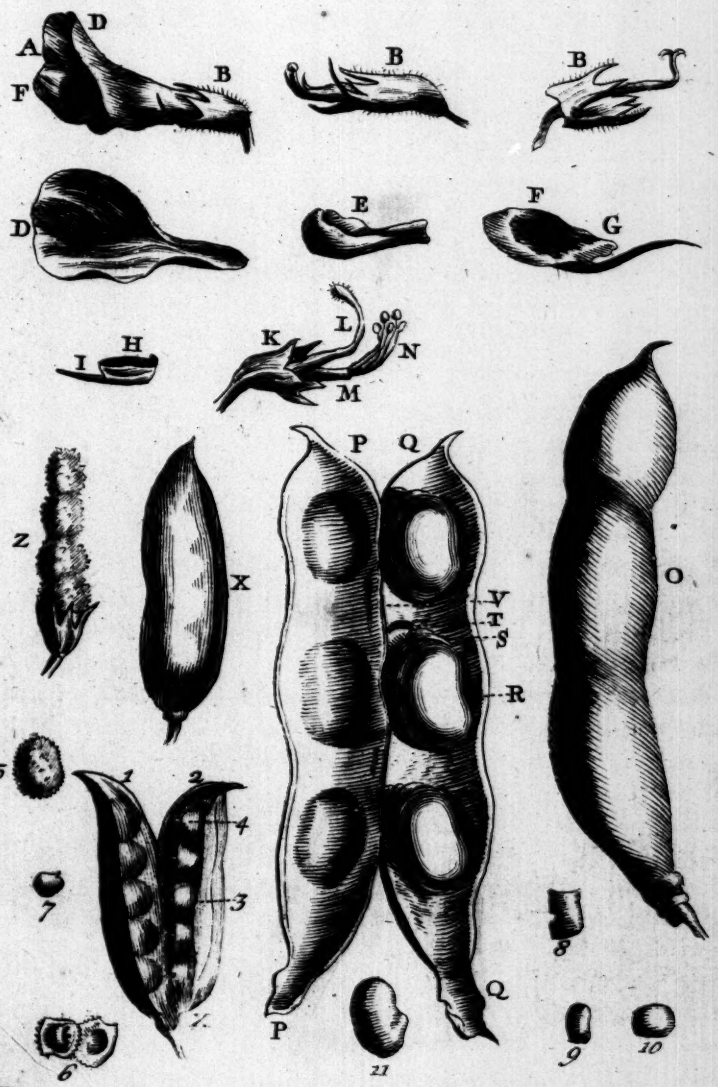
The Pod is either unicapſular, or bicapſular, or articulated. The unicapſular Pod O commonly opens into two Valves, which the *French* call *Coſſes*, and contains Seed ſhaped like a Kidney 11, cylindrical 9, ſpherical 10, plain, rhomboidal, or quadrangular, with the Borders turning inwards 8, or of ſome other form. To theſe is furniſhed Nouriſhment by the Veſſels V ſtretched lengthwiſe along the thick part of the Pod, whoſe Branches T run into the *Placenta* S, which adheres to the tender Fruit.

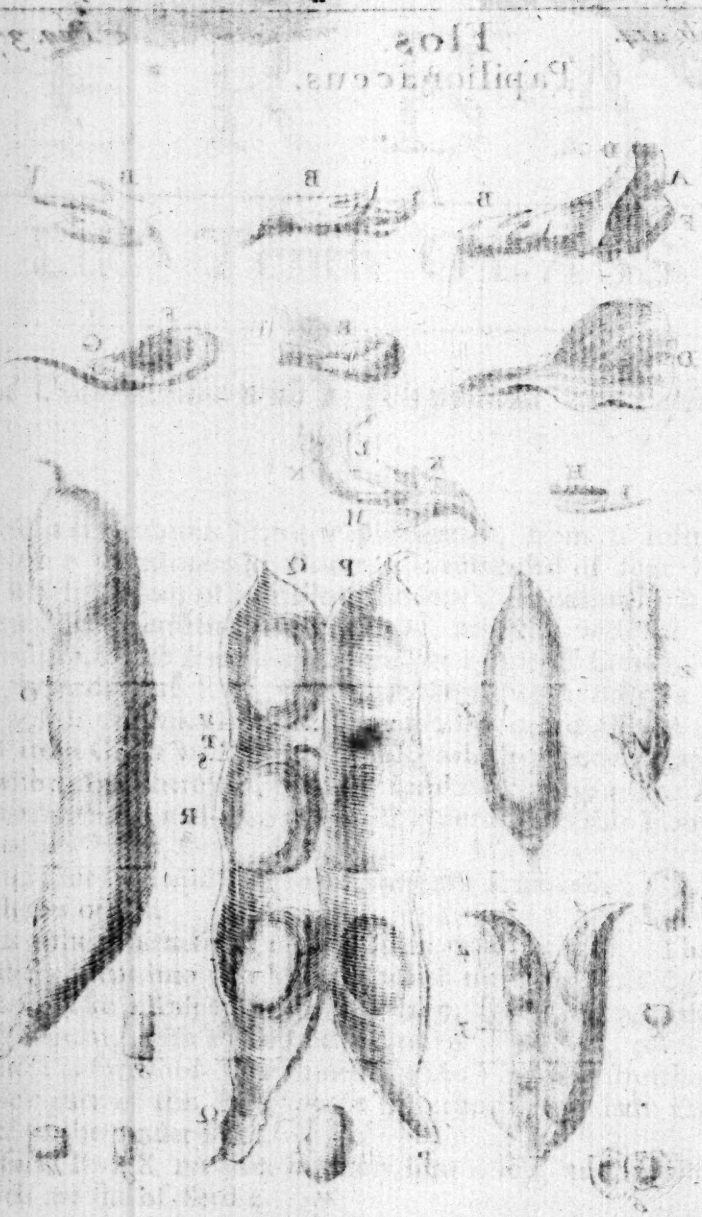
The bicapſular Pod X revolves inwardly into it ſelf, and is divided into two Cells 12, which are full of Seed 4.

Laſtly, The articulated Pod Z conſiſts of ſeveral Parts 5, that are joined together by Articulation. each of which 6 is full of Seed 7. The Pods of *Lotus* are not articulated; but are generally parted by certain Plates, and divided into Cells.

SECT.

Flos.
Papilionaceus.






15
15
OCT

Tab. 215. Pag. 375.

Fig. 1. Glyzyrrhiza. *Liquorice.*



Fig. 2. Cicer. *Chiches.* Pag. 378.

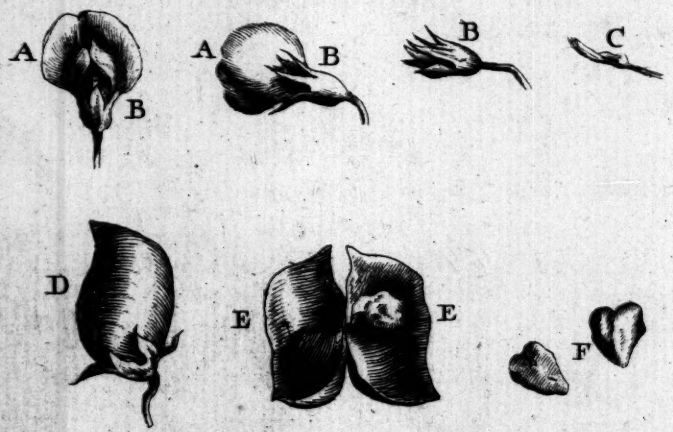


Fig. 3. Lens. *Lentil.* Pag. 379.



SECT. I.

Herbs with a Papilionaceous Flower, whoſe Pointal turns into an unicapſular and ſhort Pod.

TABLE CCXV. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS I.

Glycyrrhiza, LIQUORICE.

Liquorice is a Plant with a Papilionaceous Flower A, out of whoſe Empalement B, riſes the Pointal C, which afterwards turns into a ſhort Pod D, full of Seeds E, which are commonly ſhaped like Kidneys F. To theſe Marks muſt be added, two Leaves joined together, adhereing to the Rib, on the top of which grows an odd Leaf.

The Species of *Liquorice* are,

1. Glycyrrhiza capite echinato, C. B. *Pin.* 352. *Rough-headed Liquorice.* Glycyrrhiza Dioſcoridis echinata, non repens, J. B. 2. 327. Glycyrrhiza vera Dioſcoridis, *Dod. Pempt.* 321.

As this *Liquorice* of *Dioſcorides* is little known, ſo it is not much uſed at this time, and has not ſmall creeping Roots like the common ſort, but thick, broad, ſhooting ſtraight down, ſingle, as thick and long as one's Arm, of a *Box* or yellow colour within, ſays *Dodonæus*, rarely of any other on the outſide, tho' ſometimes blackiſh, but not quite ſo ſweet as the other (*Dodonæus* ſays it has a ſweet Taſte with a mixture of *Auſtere*) and riſes with ſhoots or rods as high as a Man. The Leaves are larger than thoſe of *Lentiſcus*, pointed, and joined together by a Rib, of a deep green colour, and ſomewhat clammy to the Touch. From the Wings of the Leaves come forth ſmall blue Flowers; and to them ſucceeds Fruit compacted of ſeveral oblong, rough or prickly Pods, which cohere together at the bottom, and each of which contains a ſingle Seed.

I cannot learn from any Author of good Reputation where it grows wild; but it is probable that it grows about *Antioch* in *Syria*; for *Lobel* ſays, he received from *Valentinus Dourez*, *Glycyrrhiza ſpinoſa Antiochena*, which *J. Bauhinus* ſuppoſes was the ſame with this here deſcribed.

2. Glycyrrhiza ſiliquoſa vel Germanica, *C. B. Pin.* 352. *Common Liquorice.* Glycyrrhiza radice repente, vulgaris, Germanica, J. B. 2. 328. Glycyrrhiza vulgaris, *Dod. Pempt.*

The ſpriggy Roots of this Species, creep far and wide twining and twiſting among one another, are of a *Box* colour, blackiſh on the outſide, and taſte like Honey; but the Stalk, which is ſomewhat hairy, and a little purpliſh, comes not near the Root for ſweetneſs. The Leaves are formed into a Wing like an *Aſh*-Leaf, each of which are ſmaller, uncut round the edges, of a dark green colour and pretty clammy, while they are yet young and tender, of an auſtere and ſomewhat acid Taſte. The Flowers are branched, and of a purpliſh colour, (*Dodonæus* ſays, a pale blue colour) and very like the Flowers of *bituminous Trefoil.* To theſe ſucceed ſmooth Pods containing three or four ſmall, round, hard, flat Seeds.

They ſow it here in *England* at *Pomfret* in *Yorkſhire*, and at *Worksop* in *Nottinghamſhire*. The *Engliſh Liquorice* is eſteemed the beſt, and is preferred far before what is brought from beyond Seas.

It is likewiſe cultivated in the Fields in many parts of *Germany*. It ſeldom flowers either in *Germany* or *England*; and therefore it has been accounted barren by ſome; but they were miſtaken.

Both the Leaves and the Stalks periſh every Year, and are ſucceeded by new the Year following.

Lobel ſays, it grows wild in many parts of *South France* in great plenty. It flowers in *July*, and bears Seed in *September*.

3. Glycyrrhiza orientalis, ſiliquis hirſutiſſimis. *Oriental Liquorice with very hairy Pods.*

Glycyrrhiza, i, e, *radix dulcis*, a ſweet Root called *Radix Scythica* both by the Modern *Greeks* and by *Theophraſtus*, becauſe the *Scythians* are ſaid to endure both Hunger and Thirſt for twelve Days, by the ſole uſe of this and *Hippax*, i. e. *Cheeſe* made of *Mare's Milk*. Some after *Pliny* have miſtaken *Hippax* for an Herb; and *Pliny* is inconſiſtent with himſelf, as will appear to any one that with compare the Places; for *lib* 28. *cap.* 14. he ſays, *equinum coagulum quibuſdam Hippacen vocari*; but *lib.* 28. *c.* 8. he makes it an Herb, when he ſays, *his duabus herbis, (Scythice & Hippace) Scythas etiam in duodenos dies durare in fame ſitive tradunt.* *Pliny* is likewiſe miſtaken, when he makes the *Scythica radix* of *Theophraſtus* to be different from *Glycyrrhiza*.

Liquorice is tempered of Heat and Cold, in the reſt it inclines to Humidity, is proper for the Lungs and Kidneys, blunts Acrimony, promotes Expectoration, ſmooths Aſperity and Roughneſs, by incraſſating the Humours, and gently looſens Childrens Bellies. Its chief uſe is in a Cough, Hoarſeneſs, Conſumption, Pleuriſy, Eroſion of the Bladder, Acrimony of Urine, *&c.* *Schrod.* This is to be underſtood of the 2*d* Species; for the firſt is but little known to us; tho' at the ſame time it is ſuppoſed to be endued with much the ſame Virtues and Qualities with the other.

Liquorice is often boiled in fair Water, with ſome Maidenhair and Figgs; which makes a good Ptiſan-Drink, for ſuch as have a dry Cough; digeſts and expectorates Phlegm, removes Hoarſeneſs, Wheezing, and ſhortneſs of Breath, and all other Diſorders of the Breaſt and Lungs, ſuch as the Phthiſick or Conſumption cauſed by the Diſtillations of Salt Humours on them, which waſte and conſume them. Boiled in Water with a little Cinnamon added to it, it ſerves inſtead of Beer in many Places, eſpecially if it be ſet to ferment with Yeaſt or Barm, and then turned up; for in time it will become clear, ſtrong, and intoxicating like Beer.

The fine Powder of *Liquorice* blown through a Quill into Eyes that have a *Pin* or *Web* on them, or Rheumatick Diſtillations falling down into them, will cleanſe and recover them. The juice of *Liquorice* is equally effectual in all the Diſeaſes of Breaſt and Lungs, the Reins and Bladder, as the Decoction is. The Juice diſſolved in Water with ſome Gumm *Tragacanth*, is a fine *Lohoc* or *Linctus* for Hoarſeneſs, Wheazings, and all other roughneſs of the Mouth or Throat, and likewiſe will expectorate tough Phlegm, and condenſate thin Reum falling upon the Lungs.

Tragus prefers the Root of *Liquorice* and the extracted Juice of it before Sugar: For every body knows, ſays he, that bitter things and Sugar cauſe Thirſt, and that this ſweet Root and its juice quench it.

The Bark, ſays *Dodonæus*, has a certain bitterneſs, and is of a hot Quality, and ought therefore to be ſcraped off.

The *Liquorice* ſold at *Paris*, ſays *Pomet*, is brought thither in Bales from ſeveral parts of *Spain*, but chiefly from the *Bayonne* and *Saragoſſa* ſide of the Country where that Plant grows in great plenty. Chuſe your *Liquorice* freſh, of about two Inches thickneſs, reddiſh without, of a Gold-colour within, as eaſy to cut, and of a ſweet agreeable Taſte. That of *Saragoſſa* is the beſt, and is to be preferred to that of *Bayonne*, which is greeniſh without, leſſer, earthy, and of ſmall eſteem. As to dry or powdered *Liquorice* chuſe that which is yellow

lowland dry, and take care to avoid that which comes looſe, and is not brought in Bags and Bales, which is commonly black, damaged, and of no Virtue. The uſe of *Liquorice* is too well known, to need a particular Diſcuſſion here: And therefore, I ſhall only give you a Receipt which is excellent for ſhort-winded and ſtuffed Horſes. Take Powder of *Liquorice* and Flower of Brimſtone, of each equal parts; mix them, and give from two to four Ounces, according to the ſize and ſtrength of the Horſe, twice a Day. This is a good Medicine to cure broken-winded Horſes, if taken at the beginning, or ſhort-winded and purſy Horſes, when the Malady is confirmed.

Make of *Liquorice* and warm Water, a ſtrong yellow Tincture, which afterwards is to be evaporated over the Fire to a ſolid conſiſtence, till it becomes black, which is what we call *Liquorice*-juice, and comes to us ready made from *Holland*, *Spain* and *Marſeilles*, in Cakes of different ſizes, which ſometimes weigh four Ounces, or half a pound. The *Liquorice*-juice which has the moſt Virtue, is black without, and of a ſhining blackneſs within, eaſily broken, and of a grateful Taſte enough; but that which is ſoft, reddiſh, ſtoney when broke, and has a burnt Taſte, is to be rejected. The juice is very uſeful to cure ſuch as are afflicted with Fluxes of Rheum, Coughs, Aſthma's, &c. chewing it in the Mouth like *Tobacco*, and diſſolving it in any convenient Liquor. We ſell beſides, other kinds of *Liquorice*, ſuch as thoſe of *Blois*, both white and yellow, and thoſe of *Rheims* or of *Paris*, which are cut into flat Paſtills. The juice of *white Liquorice* made at *Paris*, is a Compoſition made of *Liquorice*-Powder, Sugar, Almonds, and *Orrice*-Powder; but as there are various methods of making theſe ſort of Lozenges, either with Gumms, Sugars, and variety of other Druggs, I ſhall paſs them by, and only ſay, That I think the black Juice, ſingly, to have more Virtue than any of the Compoſitions.

Liquorice is brought to us from *Spain*, and many other Countries of *Europe*, but the beſt is that which grows in *England*. The beſt ſort is large, thick, ſubſtantial, and of a good length, being of a bright yellow within. The *Spaniſh* is much like the *Engliſh*, ſave that it dries faſter, and is more wrinkled and ſhrivelled in the Bark. That which comes from *Brandenburg* is a kind, and being dried will keep good two Years. It is one of the beſt Pectorals in the World, opens the Obſtructions of the Breaſt and Lungs, eaſes the Gripings of the Bowels and Cholick, and is proper to mix with Catharticks. It cures Ulcers in the Kidneys and Bladder, allays ſharpneſs of Urine, cures piſſing of Blood, is ſingularly uſeful againſt Coughs, Colds, Aſthma's, difficulty of Breathing, and other Diſeaſes of thoſe Parts. *Lemery.*

There is not perhaps any one ſimple ſo much uſed in Medicine as this is, both in the Shops and extemperaneous Preſcriptions. It grows in many parts of *Europe*, and we have enough of it in *England* for our own ſupply, altho' a great deal of its inſpiſſated juice is imported. Its chief place of growth here is about *Pontefract* in *Yorkſhire*. It is very ſweet upon the Palate even more than Sugar or Honey, and is yet accounted a ſlaker of Thirſt; for which reaſon alone *Galen* order'd it in Dropſies. It is very Balſamick and Detergent, inſomuch that there is hardly an officinal Medicine, or occaſional Preſcription for any of the Diſtempers of the Breaſt, but what have more or leſs of this for an Ingredient. Altho' it is ſo very detergent that ſome have ſuſpected its too liberal uſe to have brought on ſometimes a ſpitting of Blood, yet it has likewiſe ſomewhat ſo ſoft, and even emollient in its Compoſition, as to ſoftens tickling Defluxions, and give relief in Catarrhs; which makes it of great eſteem in Coughs of all kinds: It promotes Expectoration, and is ſerviceable in Aſthma's, difficulty of Breathing, Pleuriſies, and Tubercles, and Eroſions of the Lungs. For theſe Intentions it enters into Pectorals in all Forms. It is likewiſe as conſtant almoſt amongſt the Deobſtruents; and is preſcribed in the Jaun-

dice,

dice, in Hypochrondriacal Affections, and amongst Diureticks. It has its share also as a Cathartick; and Infusions of *Sena* and *Rhuburb* are hardly ever order'd without it. In short, it is almost of universal Use, and is hardly superfluous in any one Intention. Its inspissated juice is the most convenient Form to keep it in, in the Shops, for most purposes. But what is made here from our own Roots is much the best; altho' what comes from abroad is cheapest, and therefore most frequently to be met with. *Quincy.*

TABLE CCXV. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS II.

Cicer, CHICHES, or CHICK-PEASE.

Chiches is a Plant with a Papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B, rises the Pointal C, which afterwards turns into a short Pod D, resembling a blown Bladder, and full of Seed E, which somewhat resembles a Ram's Head F.

The Species of *Chiches* are,

1. Cicer sativum, flore candido, *C. B. Pin.* 347. *Garden Chiches with a white Flower.* Cicer Arietinum, J. B. 2. 292. *Dod. Pempt.* 525.

It rises upright, by its own strength, with hairy, hard, and branched Stalks. The Leaves are feathered, hairy, and without Tendrels, each of which may be fitly compared to the Leaves of *Ononis*, being dented or notched; from whose Wings come forth single Flowers, of a purplish or white Colour. The Pods are round, short and turgid, look as if they were blown up like a blown Bladder, and full of Seed as big as *Pease*, of a white, reddish, or black colour, on whose Head there is placed a Horn. The Taste is like that of *Pease*, as is also the Root. In every Pod there are two, or or at most three Seeds.

Matthiolus says, there are three sorts of of *Chiches*. 1. The white, which is likewise called *Columbinum*. 2. The Red, called also *Venereum*. 3. The Black, which is smaller and more angular, and called *Arietinum*.

They sow it every where in Fields in *Spain*, *Italy* and *France*. It loves a dark and thick Soil. It flowers in the Months of *June* and *July*, and then bears Seed in Pods.

2. Cicer sativum, flore ex purpuro rubescente, semine rubro, C. B. *Pin.* 347. *Garden or manured Chiches, with a reddish purple Flower, and red Seed.*

3. Cicer sativum, semine rufo, C. B. *Pin.* 347. *Manured Chiches with reddish Seed.*

4. Cicer sativum, semine nigro, C. B. *Pin.* 347. *Manured Chiches, with black Seed.* Cicer Arietinum, fructu nigro, *Mor. H. R. Blef.*

5. Cicer orientale, foliis rigidis, flore cæruleo magno. *Oriental Chich, with stiff Leaves, and a large blue Flower.*

The reason of the *Latin* Name is uncertain. *Isidorus* says, that *Cicer* is borrowed from the *Greek*; but the *Greek* Word for this is ἐρέβινθος. But perhaps it may come forth from the *Greek* Word κόλυς, i. e. *Robur*, *Vires*, by reason of the strength of which it is possessed; for it burns the Ground by its saltish and briny Quality; and therefore *Pliny* says, it ought not to be sown till it has been first steeped four and twenty Hours in Water. The same Author says, that the *Cicerones* were so called from *Cicer*, the *Pisones* from *Pisum*, the *Fabii* from *Faba*, the *Lentuli* from *Lens*, &c. the reason of which Sirnames, he says, came from their manuring and cultivating these Fruits with their greatest Skill and Care. *Vossius* says, it is called ἐρέβινθος in *Greek*, either because the two Seeds in the Seed-Vessel are like a Man's Testicles in the *Scrotum*, or because it mightily provokes to Venery. For, according to *Suidas*, and the Scholiast of *Aristophanes* ἐρέβινθος signifies a Man's Privy-Parts.

The

The Antients made use of *Chiches* for Food, as the *Italians* do at this Day, who not only eat them boiled, but also raw, while they are green; but it is much better to eat them boiled in Water, while they are yet green, and before they become hard and tough, as we ordinarily eat *Pease* and *Beans*. Now *Chiches* are flatulent and windy no less than *Beans*, and stronger Food than they. They likewise stimulate to Lust, and are thought to generate Seed; and therefore some feed Stallions with them. They have a cleansing, opening, cutting, and digesting Virtue; they provoke Urine, and break the Stone; but they hurt an exulcerated Bladder and Kidneys. *Tragus* and *Pliny* write that the Decoction or Broth of *Chiches* expels the Stone, in which they are more just and modest than *Dioscorides*, *Galen*, *Simeon Antiochenus*, and others, who are not esteemed to affirm that they evidently break the Stone. If *Chiches* have so much Power and Virtue, says, *J. Bauhinus*, especially those of *Bithynia*, as evidently to break the Stone, they must be more precious than Gold, and all other Lithontripticks; for I cannot believe that any of them really breaks the Stone; nor, if they did, that this would evidently appear to our Senses.

The Cream of *Chiches* boiled in Water loosens the Belly, provokes Urine, brings the *Menstrua*, and increases both Milk and Seed. The Decoction, says *Dioscorides*, made with *Rosemary*, is good for the Dropsy, and the yellow Jaundice, and cures the Pains of the Sides; for which purpose this Medicine is very powerful, *viz.* an Ounce of *Chiches*, two Ounces of *French Barley*, and a little handful of *Marsh-Mallow* Roots, clean washed and cut, being boiled in the Broth of a Chicken, and four Ounces taken in the Morning, fasting two hours after it.

Plutarch observes, that no Worms breed in these *Chiches*, whereas all other Pulse is subject to them; and therefore in their Nuptial Ceremonies these were given as a good Emblem of their mutual incorruptible Affections.

Lemery says the *Chiches* are preferred in Medicine to those of any other Colour; tho' they have all the same Virtue; and that they contain a great deal of Oil, as well as volatile and essential Salts.

All *Chiches*, continues the same Author, roasted till they are black, powdered and boiled in Water, drink very like Coffee. 'Tis true they have not so agreeable a Flavour, and the Decoction of them is a little more bitter; but this bitterness is not unpleasant nor disagreeable. This Drink will be more pleasant and palatable, if you use an equal quantity of *Chiches* and of Coffee. Those *Pease* diminish at least as much in roasting as Coffee does; and we may truly say that of all the Grains or Pulse that have been tried to imitate Coffee, there has not been found any that succeeded so well as this now under our consideration. I have observed that the *Chiches* which come from *Spain*, have much more of the Taste of Coffee than any other I have tried, and that they lose their Taste of *Pease* more perfectly by Torrefaction or Roasting.

TABLE CCXV. *Fig.* 3.

GENUS III.

Lens, LENTILS.

Lentils is a Plant with a Papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement rises the Pointal B, which afterwards turns to a short Pod C, full of Seeds D, which are orbicular E, and convex on both sides, that is, thicker in the Center than at the edges.

The Species of *Lentils* are,

1. Lens vulgaris, semine subrufo, C. B. *Pin.* 346. *Common Lentils, with reddish Seed.* Lens, J. B. 2. 317. Lens minor, *Dod. Pempt.* 526.

This

This is an annual Plant, with a ſmall white Root furniſhed with a few Fibres. The Stalk is pretty thick for the ſize of the Plant, and is nine Inches long, hairy, angular, feeble and leaning, unleſs there be ſomething near it that it may climb upon, and is branched from the very bottom. The Leaves out of whoſe Boſoms the Branches come forth, are ſet alternately, as in moſt other ſorts of Pulſe, and compoſed of five or ſix Conjugations of Feathers annexed to the middle Rib, which ends in a Tendril. Each Feather is oblong, narrow, and hairy, and ends in a ſharp Point. From the Wings of the Leaves come forth ſmall oblong Twigs, bearing two or three ſmall whitiſh Flowers; but the upper Leaf, which they call the *Helmet*, is channelled on the inſide with blue ſtripes. To the Flowers ſucceed ſmall, broad, flat, ſmooth Pods containing two or three Seeds, which are big for the ſize of the Plant, flat, and yellow when ripe.

2. Lens vulgaris, ſemine ex luteo pallido, *C. B. Pin.* 346. *Common Lentils, with pale yellow Seed.*

3. Lens vulgaris, ſemine nigricante, *C. B. Pin.* 346. *Common Lentils, with blackiſh Seed.*

4. Lens maculata, *Park.* *Spotted Lentils.*

5. Lens major, *C. B. Pin.* 346. *Greater Lentils.* J. B. 2. 317. Lens, *Dod. Pempt.* 526.

This is leſſer than the firſt Species both in Stalk, Leaves, and Seed; the Flowers are paler, and the Seed in the Pods whiter; in which conſiſts the whole Difference.

6. Lens Hungarica, major, perennis, *Hort. Legd. Raii Hiſt.* 905. *Greater, perennial, Hungarian Lentils.*

All the other Species of *Lentils* periſh every Year, but this is perennial.

7. Lens Monanthos, *H. L. Bat.* *Lentils with one Flower only.*

Lens either comes from *lenis*, or from *lentis*, as the Antients uſed to write in the Nominative Caſe, ſays *Priſcian* in VII. The Reaſon of the Name is thought to be, *quia comeſa lenes & lentos faciat. Invenio* (ſays *Pliny, Lib.* 17. *cap.* 12.) *apud auctores æquanimitatem fieri veſcentibus ea.*

Lentils are diſtinguiſhed from other Vetches, by the flat Seed, which is big for the ſize of the Plant, and broad ſhort Pods.

Lentils is a ſorry and contemptible Pulſe; from whence roſe the Proverb, *mira de Lente*, very common among the *Greeks*, when any low, inconſiderable or triſling matter was highly extolled or laid much ſtreſs on; to which anſwers ours in *Engliſh* which runs thus: *Great Matter of a wooden Platter.*

This is the Food of Poor and Mean People, which is loathed as ſoon as they meet with better Fortune; from whence came the Proverb *Dives factus jam deſiit gaudere Lente*, which is applied to thoſe who ſpurn at thoſe things in eaſy Circumſtances, which they were glad of in their low Condition.

As to the faculties of *Lentils*, we have the Authority of the Antients, that they render the Sight dim, are hard of Digeſtion, bad for the Stomach, and that they cauſe Inflations both in it and in the Guts.

It ſtops Fluxes of the Belly if eaten with the Skin, occaſions troubleſome Dreams, and is bad both for the Nerves, for the Lungs and for the Head. *Galen* ſays, the body or ſubſtance of *Lentils* dries and binds up the Belly, and that the Decoction looſens it. Wherefore the firſt Water is poured off when they are taken with Intention to bind. The principal Virtue of Adſtriction or Binding is in the Skin or Huſk, and of deterging in the juice. And therefore the decorticated *Lentils* loſe that power of binding and all the effects conſequent to it; but nouriſhes more than that which has the Skin on; and yet that genders bad and thick Humours, and paſſes but ſlowly, but does not ſo much dry the Belly as that which has not the Skin taken off.

The Antients made much uſe of *Lentils* in Cataplaſms. The Decoction of them is a good Lotion for Ulcers, either in the Mouth, Privy-Parts or Fundament, eſpecially if you add a few *Roſe*-Leaves and *Quinces.*

Lemery



Tab. 216. *Pag. 381.*

Fig. 1.

Onobrychis *Cock's Head*

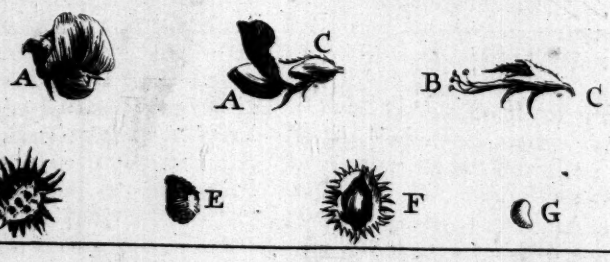


Fig. 2. *Pag. 383.*

Vulneraria *Wound-wort*

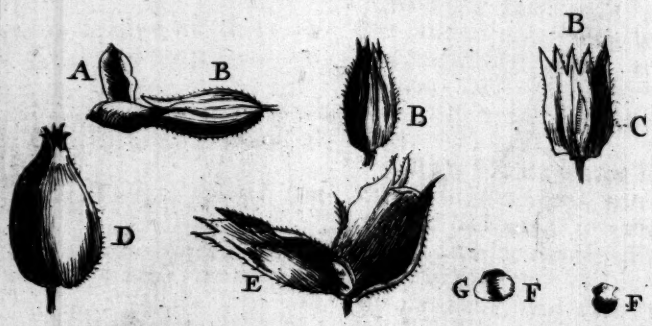
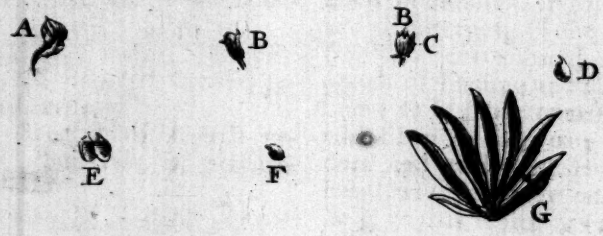


Fig. 3. *Pag. 384*

Dorycnium



Lemery in his Book entituled *Traité des Alimens*, gives this Account of them:

There are, says he, two sorts of *Lentils*; the one small, orbicular, thin about the edges, and raised or thick in the middle, round, hard, flat, white, and yellowish or blackish, there being two or three of them contained in short Pods. These *Lentils* are called in Latin *Lentes minores*: The other twice or thrice as big as those of the first sort. Both the one and the other ought to be clear, plump, and such as may be boiled in a little time.

Lentils nourish moderately, abate the too great effervescence of the Blood, deterge and astringe, when they are eaten whole and entire; but the simple Decoction of them opens the Belly.

Lentils produce gross and tartarous Humours, cause Obstructions in the Bowels, and are thought to blunt the edge of the Sight.

They contain abundance of essential Salt and Oil; and by Distillation we draw from them a little volatile alcaline Salt.

Lentils agree at all Times and all Ages, to Persons of a hot and bilious Constitution, as well as to such as were Phlegmatick; but melancholy Persons, and such as have gross and earthy Humours ought by all means to abstain from them.

His Remarks are these:

Lentils is a Pulse very much used in *Lent*, for they lock up and retard the too violent motion of the Humours, by their gross and earthy juice, which thickens the Liquids, and gives them more consistence than they had before.

They open the Belly, when you make use of their Decoction, because the Water dissolves only the essential Salts of this Pulse, which are proper and fitted to produce this Effect; leaving the terrestrial parts, with which it cannot charge it self, and which contribute chiefly to render them Astringent, as we have already observed.

'Tis true, this Pulse does not nourish so much as *Pease* and *Beans*; but to make amends for that, we learn by Experience, that they do not heat so much, and that the use of them occasions fewer Disorders in the Body. This is owing to their containing Principles that are less volatile and not so much exalted, and more earthy Parts.

TABLE CCXVI. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS IV.

Onobrychis, Cock's-Head, or Sainct-Foin.

Cock's-Head is a Plant with a Papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement C, rises the Pointal B, which afterwards turns as it were to a crested Pod D E, which is sometimes rough, and full of Seed F, shaped like a Kidney G. To these Marks must be added, That the Flowers grow in a thick Spike.

The Species of *Cock's-Head* are,

1. Onobrychis foliis viciæ, fructu echinato, major, floribus dilutè rubentibus, *C. B. Pin.* 350. *Greater Cock's-Head, with Vetch Leaves, rough Fruit, and pale red Flowers.* Polygalon Gesneri, *J. B.* 2. 335. Onobrychis, *Dod. Pempt.* 348.

This is the *Onobrychis vulgaris* Park.

It has several feeble rough Stalks half a yard long, leaning downwards, and beset with winged Leaves, each being longer and more pointed than those of *Lentils*, and whitish underneath; from the tops of which Stalks rise other slender Stalks, naked and without Leaves to the top, where there grow many small Flowers in manner of a Spike; of a pale reddish colour with a dash of blue upon them; after which rise in their room, round, rough and pretty flat Heads. The Root is tough and somewhat ligneous, yet lives and shoots anew every Year.

This grows under Hedges, and ſometimes in the open Fields, in ſeveral parts of the Country, and flowers from the end of *June* to the end of *Auguſt*, the Seed ripening in the mean time.

2. Onobrychis foliis viciæ, fructu echinato, major, floribus eleganter rubentibus, *C. B. Pin.* 350. *Greater Cock's-Head, with Vetch Leaves, rough Fruit, and beautiful red Flowers.*

3. Onobrychis foliis viciæ, fructu echinato, major, floribus albis, *C. B. Pin.* 350. *Greater Cock's-Head, with Vetch Leaves, rough Fruit, and white Flowers.*

4. Onobrychis ſaxatilis, foliis viciæ anguſtioribus & longioribus, Aquiſextenſis. *Stone Cock's-Head of* Aix, *with Vetch Leaves, but narrower and longer.*

5. Onobrychis fructu echinato minor, *C. B. Pin.* 350. *Smaller Cock's-Head, with a rough Head, or Medick Vetchling, now commonly called Saint-Foin.* Caput Gallinaceum, minus, *C. B. Prodr.* 149.

This and the firſt Species, if they are really different, grow wild on the ſides of *Gogmagog* Hills near *Cambridge*, and on the borders of the manured Ground there, as alſo on the Downs of *Newmarket*, and on *Salisbury-Plain*, and elſewhere in *England*; but always in a dry and chalky Soil, and in open places, as about *Royſton*. Both *J. Bauhinus* and Mr. *Ray* obſerved it to grow in great Plenty in Meadows beyond Sea, and particularly near *Geneva*.

This, or rather the firſt Species, is that which we have lately began to Sow here in *England* to Fodder our Cattle, by the Name of *Sainct-Foin*, the Seed being firſt brought over from *France*, to the great Profit of many: For it is found by Experience that it wonderfully increaſes Milk both in Cows and other Animals, for which reaſon *Geſner* was very much in the right when he called it *Polygalon*. Beſides, it grows on barren and chalky, or dry Ground, that is not very fit to bear either *Graſs* or *Corn*; and therefore from the time that it has been begun to be ſown in this Country, the yearly increaſe or returns of the Grounds has been much multiplied to the Farmers.

The People of *Savoy* and *Piedmont* ſow it on barren places, where there are no Meadows, in rough and ſtoney Ground, where there is but little depth of Earth, digging it only with Mattocks, having firſt laid Dung upon it, and then carefully mixing it with the Earth. If there comes Rain quickly after it is ſown, it eaſily comes up and thrives well, ſpreading Stalks ſeveral ways, and ſo cloathing and covering the Ground, that in the pooreſt and barreneſt Soil, it will look like a fine Meadow. They cut it thrice every Year, when it is grown up, and has gathered ſtrength, and thus have a moſt pleaſant Fodder for their Cattle. It particularly loves dry and gravelly places, where it flowers in Summer, and bears Seed in the Autumn.

It is ſmaller in all its parts than the firſt Species, except in its Pods, and has ſhorter and narrower Leaves, with fewer Feathers annexed to the middle Rib; Mr. *Ray* ſays, he counted but ſix pair. The Stalks bend down, are a Palm and a half, and ſometimes nine Inches long, branched, and furniſhed with joints at good diſtances. From the Boſoms of the Branches come forth Footſtalks an Inch, or an Inch and a half long, bearing ſome ſmall purple Flowers collected in a Bunch; to which ſucceed rough and creſted Pods, like thoſe of the firſt Species, but larger, and fortified with bigger and longer Prickles, ſix or ſeven on the ſame Footſtalk, and theſe pretty cloſe to one another, each of them containing one Seed, and adhereing to very ſhort Footſtalks.

Mr. *Ray* found it in an Iſland near the *Promontorium Pachynum* in *Sicily*; it is alſo found about *Montpelier*.

6. Onobrychis ſeu Caput Gallinaceum, minus fructu maximo, inſigniter echinato Lælii Triumf. apud Fratrem. 65. *Cock's-Head the leſſer, with very large Pods, full of Prickles.*

7. Onobrychis Cretica, foliis viciæ, fructu magno, criſtato & aculeato. *Saint-Foin of* Candy, *with Vetch Leaves, and large, creſted and prickly Fruit.*

8. Onobrychis orientalis, fruteſcens, ſpinoſa, Tragacanthæ facie. *Oriental, ſhrub, prickly Sainct-Foin, reſembling Tragacanth.*

9. Ono-

9. Onobrychis orientalis, incana, flore luteo, fructu magno, radiato. *Oriental, hairy Saint-foin, with a yellow Flower, and a large radiated Root.*

10. Onobrychis orientalis, flore flavescente, vexillo, lineis purpureis supernè variegato. *Oriental Saint-foin, with a yellow Flower, whose Standard is variegated on the upper part with purple stripes.*

11. Onobrychis orientalis, flore albo, macula lutea notato. *Oriental Saint-foin, with a white Flower, maked with a yellow spot.*

12. Onobrychis orientalis, argentea, fructu echinato, minimo. *Oriental, Silver Saint-foin, with very small rough Fruit.*

From this Genus must be excluded the following Plants: *Onobrychis semine clypeato, aspero, major*, C. B. Pin. 350. *Onobrychis semine clypeato, aspero minor*, C. B. Pin. 350. *Onobrychis semine clypeato, lævi*, C. B. Pin. 350. which belong to *Hedysarum*. And *Onobrychis incana, foliis longioribus*, C. B. Pin. 350. which belongs to *Astragalus*, &c.

Onobrychis is so called from two *Greek* Words ὄνος an *Ass*, and βρύχω to *Bray*; because *Asses* commonly Bray after they have fed upon it.

I much doubt whether this Genus is ever used in Medicine at this Time, or is cultivated for any use than what we have already mentioned under the *5th* Species; and yet it seems that the Antient Physicians had made Trial of it in their way; for *Galen* says it has a Power to rarify and digest, and that therefore the green Leaves bruised, and applied as a Plaister, disperse Knots, Nodes or Kernels in the Flesh; and that if it be taken in Wine when dry, it eases the Strangury, rubbed on the Body with Oil, it provokes Sweat. *Dioscorides* and *Pliny* say the same things.

TABLE CCXVI. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS V.

Vulneraria, WOUND-WORT.

Wound-wort is a Plant with a Papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose tabular turgid Empalement B, rises the Pointal C, which afterwards turns to a short Pod E, which is full of Seed G, which is roundish F. To there Marks must be added, that the Pod E, is inclosed in a membranous Bladder or Bag D, which was the Empalement before.

The Species of *Wound-wort* are,

1. Vulneraria rustica, *J. B.* 2. 362. *Rustick Wound-wort.* Loto affinis, vulneraria pratensis, *C. B. Pin.* 332. Anthyllis Lenti similis, *Dod. Pempt.* 552.

This is the *Anthyllis leguminosa Ger. & Anthyllis leguminosa vulgaris.* Park. *Kidney-Vetch* or *Ladies-Finger.*

The Root is single, long, straight, ligneous, blackish, and of a leguminous Taste. The Stalks are half a Foot long and better, several from the same Root, leaning upon the Ground, round, slender, hairy, reddish, and cloathed with a few Leaves set alternately. The Leaves are feathered, being composed of four or five Conjugations with an odd one at the end, pretty fat, hairy underneath, somewhat hoary, of a greenish yellow colour on the upper side, and of a sweetish and somewhat biting Taste; but such as are set under the Flowers at the tops of the Branches, are broad, shaped like a Finger, oblong, and membranous. On the top of the Branches stand yellow Flowers gathered into a broad Head, of no remarkable Smell, each of which peeps out of a lax Bag covered with Silver Down, being small and shaped like a *Butter-fly.* To the Flowers succeed small

Pods ſhut up in Bags, each of which contains one, ſeldom two Seeds, of a yellowiſh Colour, and a leguminous Taſte.

It grows commonly in dry, but eſpecially chalky and ſandy Fields, on a poor Soil.

2. Vulneraria ruſtica, flore albo. *Ruſtick Wound-wort, with a white Flower.* Lagopodium flore albo, *Tabern. Icon.* 524.

3. Vulneraria flore purpuraſcente. *Wound-wort with a purpliſh Flower.* An Lotus latifolia Dalechampii, *Lugd.* 589.

4. Vulneraria pentaphyllos. *Five-leav'd Wound-wort.* Lotus pentaphyllos, veſicaria, *C. B. Pin.* 322. Trifolium halicacabum, ſive veſicarium, *J. B.* 2. 361. Trifolium halicacabum, *Cam. Hort. Icon.* XLVII.

5. Vulneraria Cretica, flore parvo vario. Candy *Wound-wort, with a ſmall variegated Flower.*

This is thought to be called *Vulneraria*, from its faculty of healing Wounds.

Lemery ſays, it contains a great deal of Oil, and a moderate quantity of eſſential Salt; and that it is deterſive, vulnerary, proper for healing of Wounds, and a ſtrengthener.

Parkinſon ſays, the firſt Species was much uſed among the *Germans* for their Wounds and Hurts, both inward and outward, and that they applied it both ways, which gave Original to the Name; and *Thalius* intimates that it was good for the Gout, when he called it *Arthritica Saxonum.*

TABLE CCXVI. *Fig.* 3.

GENUS VI.

DORYCNIUM.

Dorycnium is a Plant with a Papilionaceous Flower A, out of whoſe Empalement B, riſes the Pointal C, which afterwards turns into a ſhort Pod D, full of Seed E, which is roundiſh F. To theſe Marks muſt be added the Leaves G, which are cut into many Segments to the bottom.

The Species of *Dorycnium* are,

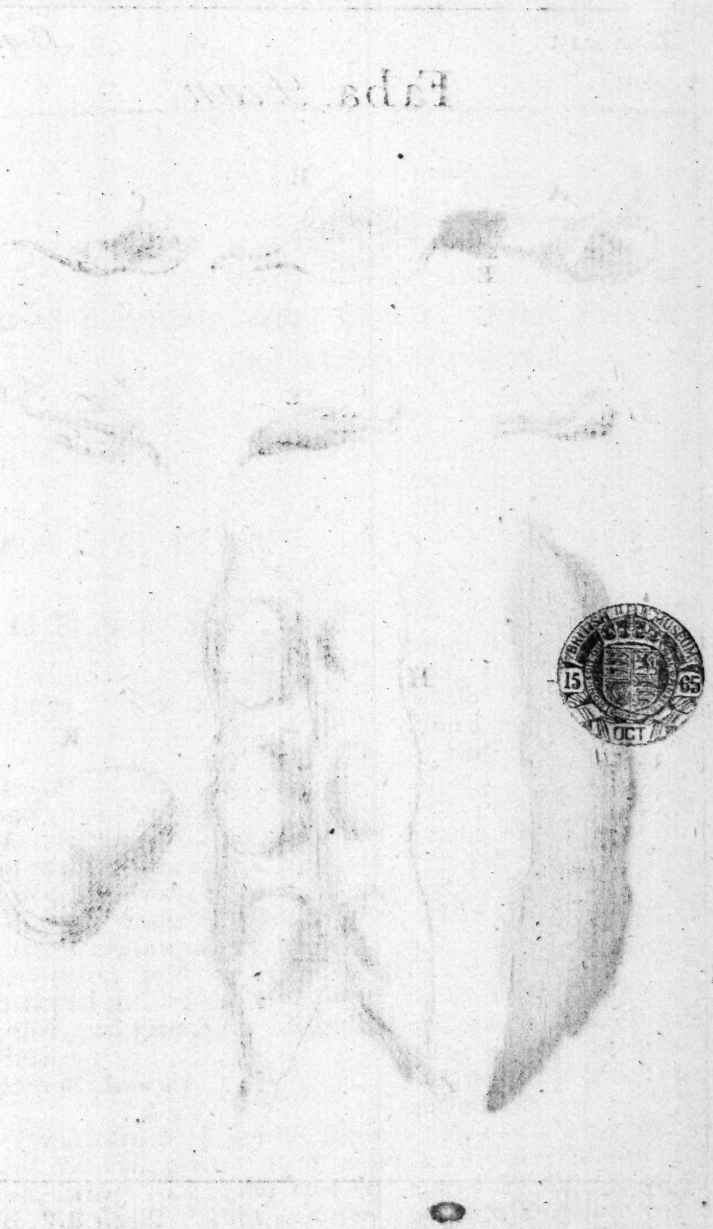
1. Dorycnium Monſpelienſium, *Lob. Icon.* 51. Trifolium album, anguſtifolium floribus velut in capitulum congeſtis, *C. B. Pin.* 329. Dorycnium Monſpeſſulanum, frutico-ſum, *J. B.* 2. 388.

This Shrub *Trefoil*, which *Rondeletius* and other Learned Men of *Montpelier* called *Dorycnium*, ſhoots forth many woody Branches, brown at the bottom, and whiter towards the top, ſomewhat flexible and tough while they are young, but very hard either when they are at their full growth, or when they grow in a rough and hard Soil, three or four Foot high, as *Parkinſon* obſerved in his own Garden; on which come forth, at ſeveral diſtances, ſeveral ſmall whitiſh Leaves, three, five, or more together at a joint, quite round the Stalk; radiated, oblong, and narrow, and adhering without Footſtalks, and of an aſtringent Taſte, according to *Cluſius.* At the tops of the Branches ſtand many ſmall whitiſh Flowers in Tufts, like the Flowers of other *Trefoils* but ſmaller, which turn into ſo many long Cods, with ſmall, round, blackiſh-grey Seed in them. The Root is big, ligneous, very long, and branched in many parts under Ground, of a pale redkiſh or fleſh-colour on the inſide, and covered with a dark browniſh Bark; which continues ſeveral Years, tho' the Branches periſh to the very Ground; but then care muſt be taken to defend it from the Extremities of the Froſts in Winter, otherwiſe it will periſh, as *Parkinſon* ſays his did.

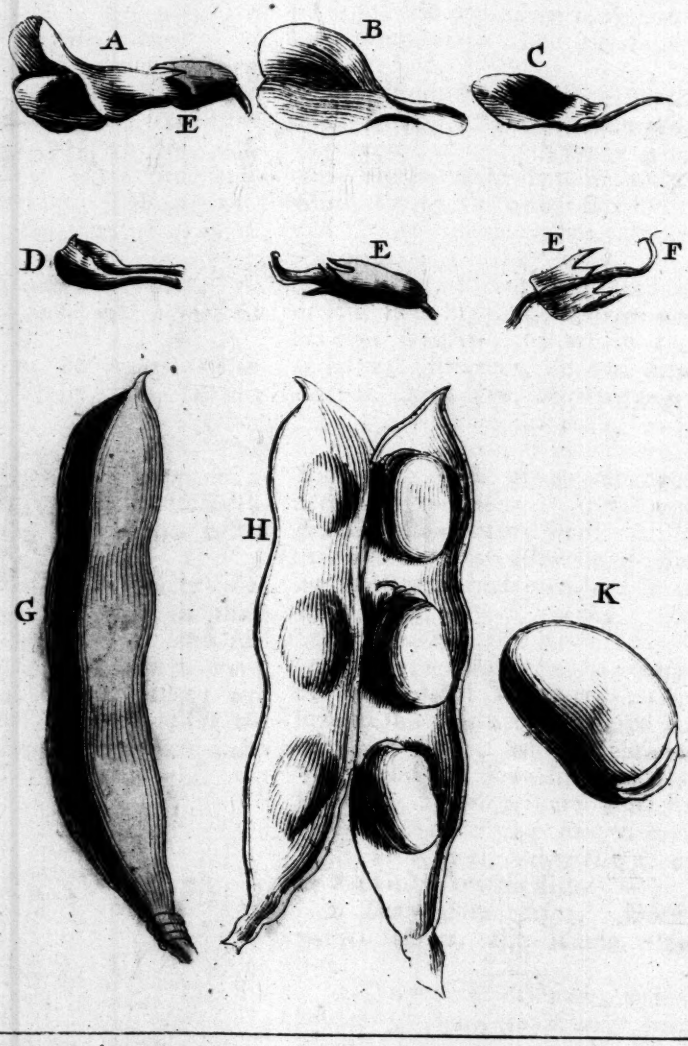
2. Dorycnium majus. Dorycnio Hiſpanico affinis, alia Planta, *Lob. Illuſtr.* 159.

3. Dorycnium orientale, latifolium, villoſum. *Broad-leav'd, hairy, oriental Dorycnium.*

Dioſcorides tells us that *Cratevas* called it *Halicacabus & Calea*, and ſome think it is called *Dorycnium quaſi toxicum, quo ſpicula cuſpidatave tela infici ſolita fuerunt, ut celeriorem molirentur perniciem*; but we cannot find



Faba. *Bean.*



find that theſe Plants have any ſoporiferous, much leſs venomous or mortal Quality in them, which *Dioſcorides* attributes to his *Doryenium*; and therefore it is the more to be ſuſpected that his was a different Plant from any of theſe, tho' in the make they may ſomething reſemble it.

SECT. II.

Herbs with a Papilionaceous Flower, whoſe Pointal turns into a long unicapſular Pod.

TABLE CCXVII.

GENUS I.

Faba, BEAN.

BEAN is Plant with a Papilionaceous Flower A, *viz.* conſiſting of the Standard B, the Wings C, and the Keels D. Out of the Empalement E, riſes the Pointal F, which afterwards turns into a long Pod G, full of Seeds H I, which are plain and as it were ſhaped like a Kidney K. To theſe Marks muſt be added firm Stalks, and Leaves in Couples, as it were joined together, and growing to a Rib that ends in a Point.

The Species of *Bean* are,

1. Faba flore candido, lituris nigris conſpicuo, *C. B. Pin.* 338. *Bean with a white Flower, having black ſtains upon it.* Fab. Cyamos, *J. B.* 2. 278. Faba major, recentiorum, *Lob. Icon.* 57. *This is the common Garden Bean.*

It has partly a ſtraight, and partly a creeping ſtrumous Root, furniſhed with Fibres, from which riſe Stalks above two Cubits high, nay ſometimes higher than a Man in a good Soil, either one, two or three, according to the Nature of the Ground, ſquare and hollow, with blueiſh or greyiſh Leaves ſet oppoſite to one another, and annexed to one Rib; from whoſe Wings come forth ſome Flowers joined together, reſembling the Flowers of *Peaſe*, of which the upper Leaf is white with a purpliſh bottom, and adorned with purple ſtripes; but the two lateral Leaves are black in the middle, and white round the ſides, hiding *Stamina* of a white herby colour.

The Cods are large, thick, fleſhy, hairy and upright, containing oblong, broad, ſmooth, flat and very large Seed, ſometimes weighing half a Dram, ſometimes red, but commonly white, with a long black ſpeck on the upper end.

After it has bore Seed, it withers Root and Branch.

Bean with white and red Fruit, are not two different Species of *Beans*; ſince it is known by Experience, that red *Beans* do not always produce red again, but ſometimes, nay very often white. This change in the Colour is an accidental variety, which is owing either to the Soil, or to Culture.

2. Faba

2. Faba flore ex purpura nigreſcente, *C. B. Pin.* 338. *Bean with a blackiſh purple Flower.*

3. Faba lobo longiſſimo, ac craſſiſſimo, ſemine medio extuberante, *H. Cathol. Bean with a very long and very thick Lobe, and Seed ſticking up in the middle.*

4. Faba Lobo & Semine medio, plano, aretè colligato, utrinque frontato, *H. Cathol.*

5. Faba breviſſimo lobo, ampliſſimo & craſſiſſimo ſemine, *H. Cathol.*

6. Faba rotunda, oblonga ſeu Cylindracea, minor ſeu Equina alba, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 85. *Round, oblong, or cylindrical Bean, or white Horſe-Bean.* Faba minor ſive Equina, *C. B. Pin.* 338. *Field-Bean, or Horſe-Beans.*

This is like the firſt Species, in its Stalks, Leaves, Flowers, and Cods, but ſmaller. But the Leaves conſiſt of many conjugations or couplings of Feathers, and are more thick ſet. The Flowers come forth from the Boſoms of the Leaves on little Footſtalks, commonly ſix on the ſame Footſtalk, which falling leave as many Cods, which are ſmaller and rounder than in the firſt Species, and contain ſmaller, plumper, and rounder Seeds, which are ſomewhat oblong, ſome of them paler and others blacker. This ſort of *Field Beans* is commonly more fruitful than the Garden kind, both in the number of the Cods at every Branch or Wing, and of the Seeds in every Cod.

7. Faba rotunda, oblonga ſeu cylindracea, minor ſeu Equina nigra, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 85. *Smaller, round, oblong, or cylindrical Bean, or black Horſe-Bean.*

8. Faba rotunda, oblonga, ſeu Cylindracea, minima pluribus, quinis, ſenis ſiliquis uno pediculo extortis ſeu Hattoniana, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 86. *The ſmalleſt, round, oblong, or cylindrical Bean, with ſeveral,* viz. *five or ſix Cods on one Footſtalk.*

Faba in *Greek* κύαμος, was called *Haba* by the *Faliſci*, a People of *Hetruria*, now *Tuſcany*. *Martinius* derives it from πάω, i. e. *veſcor, paſcor*, as if it were *Paba*; and *Iſidore* from φάγω, becauſe we commonly eat BEANS. *Dodonæus* calls this kind of Pulſe *Boona* in *Latin*, who relying on a *Germaniſm* abuſes his own Language; in order to appear Learned; but *Boona* or BEAN ſeem rather to be derived from the *Italian* Word *Baiana*, which *Hermolaus* ſays, is the Word uſed by thoſe that ſell new BEANS all over the State of *Milan*, and along the *Appennine* Mountains.

Many worthy Families among the Antient *Romans* had their Names from BEANS and PEASE; which doubtleſs aroſe from their Predeceſſors ſowing and ſelling them, as *Fabius Porcius, Quintus Fabius Maximus*, &c. which by the way, ſhews us what value was formerly put upon thoſe Fruits of the Ground. The cuſtom of numbering with BEANS continues to this Day among the *Venetians*. It was alſo common in *Italy* in former times to chuſe their Governors by caſting BEANS into a Baſon, the affirming party caſting in white Beans, and the diſſenting black ones.

Garden Beans are of common and almoſt univerſal uſe in Food, in moſt parts of Europe; and are a great ſupply in a Dearth of Proviſions in many Countries, in the Spring and whole Summer Seaſon, as the Authors of the *Adverſaria* well obſerved. We freely ſubſcribe to *Tragus*, who ſays that green Beans are an innocent Food, and beget good juice. The Antients, and after them *Dodonæus*, *Caſ. Hoffman*, and others of the Moderns affirm that Beans are Windy, and ſo much the more Windy the greener they are, the conſequence of which is, that they are hard of Digeſtion: which however I do not find to be true upon Experience, tho' I eat them much every Summer; nor can I approve the Opinion of *Dodonæus*, who prefers hard and dry Beans to ſuch as are young and tender, as reckoning them leſs Windy; but rather with *Tragus* leave them to labouring Men, who have a Digeſtion equal to ſuch hard and tough Food. Nor can I ſee any reaſon why they ſhould fatten Hogs and other Animals, and not Men as well. Certainly ſuch as labour hard may eat dry Beans and digeſt them too, and become plump and fat by them; tho' People of delicate and tender Conſtitutions, and who uſe a ſedentary Life would find it impoſſible to digeſt them well; but then even they may digeſt

digeſt green Beans well enough, if they eat them with Butter and Pepper, eſpecially if they will be at the pains to take off their Skins.

Dr. *Mundy* in his *Treatiſe of Foods*, pag. 121. ſays, he knew a Countryman, who in a great Dearth or Famine; ſupported a Family of Children by nothing elſe but boiled Beans; and that the Children ſo fed had a very good and wholſome Complexion; from whence it appears that dry Beans afford a plentiful Nouriſhment, after the Stomach has been uſed to them, eſpecially if thoſe that eat them uſe Exerciſe as moſt Children do.

Phyſicians are much divided in their Opinions about the binding Quality of BEANS, and conſequently about the uſe of their Flower in a Dyſentery. *Caſp. Hoffman* ſays, we are not to expect any aſtringency from BEAN-Flower, (which the Antients called *Faba freſa*, aud *Lomentum Fabæ*) becauſe it is prepared without the Husks, in which the Aſtringency conſiſts, and not in the ſubſtance. By which Limitation, continues he, every one underſtands, how much they are miſtaken, who uſe this Flower either boiled in Vinegar only, or in Vinegar and Water, for Fluxes owing to the Weakneſs of the retentive Faculty; for unleſs they are boiled whole, they ſignify nothing.

Dodonæus on the other hand affirms, that BEANS with their Husks do neither paſs very eaſily, nor very ſlowly; and that without the Husks they bind the Belly. I am inclined to follow the Opinion of *Dodonæus*; ſince I find that Flower without the Brann binds the more ſtrongly; and that the Brann exterges, and promotes the paſſing of the Flower; which is the Reaſon that coarſe brown Bread is reckoned cleanſing and purgative. However every one is left at liberty to conſult his own Experience, which is the beſt guide in this, and many other matters.

Field or *Horſe Beans* have much the ſame Temperament and Faculty with *Garden Beans*; but they are uſed rather to fatten Horſes, than to feed Men.

Bean-Flower is not only proper internally in a Diarrhæa and Dyſentery, but alſo externally for Sun-burning and Freckles of the Face, and for cleanſing other Deformities of the Skin, and diſcuſſing of Bruiſes. The diſtilled Water of the Flowers is diuretick, and of great uſe in cleanſing the Face from Spots, and making it fair. The Flowers exhale a moſt pleaſant and agreeable ſmell; ſo that you may ſmell them when the Beans are in flower, at a great diſtance.

There is much Controverſy among Botaniſts, whether our *BEAN* be the *Faba* of the Antients. 'Tis certain, the *Faba* of the Antients was ſmall and round, as appears from many places of *Theophraſtus*, *Dioſcorides*, &c. On the other hand, it ſeems impoſſible that a Pulſe ſo common, and of daily uſe, ſhould have come into Deſuetude, or have changed its Name, and that our BEAN ſhould have come into its room, without any body's knowing any thing of the matter: For this has been handed down to us for their *Faba*, and the *Faba* of the Latins for the κύαμος of the Greeks, by unanimous conſent. The reaſon of the difference, perhaps may be this, that their *Faba* was not arrived to that bigneſs that our Garden Bean now is.

For the Affections of the Kidneys, Take the Aſhes of Bean ſtalks; make a *Lixivium* of them; ſtrein them thro' the *Sieve of Hippocrates*; ſweeten this with Sugar and Cinnamon, and give to the Patient ſix ounces of it. *Guido à Cauliaco* ſays, he was relieved by this Medicine from an intolerable Pain of the Kidneys, which ſeized him after a double Tertian Ague. It provokes Urine, by cleanſing the Paſſages, expels purulent Matter and Sand, and brings down the *Menſtruæ*. The Effect is certainly to be attributed to the Salts contained in the *Lixivium*. For, ſays Dr. *Hulſe*, I once preſcribed a Diet for a Woman very much ſubject to Nephritick Pains, and whoſe Feet were very much ſwelled; in which Diet drink there was boiled a good Quantity of Broom Aſhes, which brought away a great number of Stones from her Kidneys; but the Pain was ſo ſharp that ſhe was forced to leave off uſing it.

Hence

Hence, for provoking Urine, *Chesneau* prescribes Salt extracted from the Stalks of Beans, to be taken to the quantity of eight Grains in any proper Liquor; or, if the Salt is not at hand, six Ounces of the clarified *Lixivium* made of the Ashes, with one Ounce of Syrup of *Marsh-Mallows*.

I remember, says *Simon Pauli*, that a certain Person was cured of a bloody Flux, which he labour'd under for three or four Months, by the sole use of the Pottage or Gruel of red Beans boiled in Milk, which he ate every Morning and Evening, after all other Medicines had prov'd ineffectual.

That *Pythagorean* Symbol, ἀπὸ κυάμων ἀπέχεσθαι, is variously interpreted both by Antients and Moderns. Some take it to be pronounced of *Beans* simply and absolutely; from which they fancy *Pythagoras* commanded to abstain; because they are flatulent, Incentives to Lust, and Enemies to the Tranquillity of the Mind, as occasioning turbulent and disorderly Dreams: Or, as others will have it (*Plin. lib.* 18. *cap.* 12.) because the Souls of the Dead are in them, and because mournful Letters are to be seen in their Flowers. Others say, the Testicles are symbollically and enigmatically called κυάμοι, because they are αἴτιοι τῦ κύειν, *i. e.* they provoke to perform the Act of Generation; and therefore that he did not persuade Men to avoid the eating of Beans, which he frequently ate himself; but exhorted Philosophers to abstain from Venereal Pollutions.

In fine, others, among whom is *Plutarch* himself, expound it to signifie an Admonition to avoid medling with Affairs of State: For, as has been already observ'd, the Antients made use of Beans in the Choise of their Magistrates. However, every Reader has his free liberty either to chuse what he thinks the most natural of these different Interpretations, or to make one of his own, if he likes none of them.

I shall finish this Head by Mr. *Lemery*'s Account of this Pulse.

Of Beans, says he, there are two sorts: The Plant of the first sort is cultivated in Gardens; and that of the second sort, in the Fields. The Beans of the first sort are flat, sometimes thick, and sometimes thin, commonly of a whitish, but sometimes of a reddish purple colour. They are contained to the number of four or five in a thick, long, fleshy Cod, composed of two halves. The BEANS of the second sort are round and oblong, whitish or yellowish, and likewise contained, as well as the first sort in Cods, but which are smaller, and of an oblong, roundish, or cylindrical Figure. You ought to chuse both the one and the other tender, plump, and clear, and which have not been spoiled by the approach of any Insect.

BEANS procure Sleep, sweeten the Acrimony of the Humours, provoke Urine, ease the Head-ach, and nourish very much; they deterge and bind, being taken in Decoction. They likewise make Meal or Flower of them, which is used in Cataplasms, to dissolve, soften, digest, and quicken Suppuration.

BEANS have likewise some bad Effects, for they are Windy, and cause Cholicks, *&c.*

They yield a great deal of Oil, and acid Salt; there is likewise drawn from them by Distillation a good deal of volatile alkaline Salt.

They agree at all times with young People of a good Constitution, and especially with such as have a good Stomach.

His Remarks are these:

BEANS are a Pulse very much used in Food; they contain an Oily and Balsamick Juice, which procures sleep, by entangling the Animal Spirits a little, and laying them in a State of Repose: This Juice is also proper to nourish very much and to cure a *Megrim*, by sweetning the acrid Humour that occasioned it.

However BEANS are charged with a somewhat viscous Substance, which fermenting and rarefying in the Intestines, sometimes raises Winds and Cholicks there.

BEANS are dried, the better to keep them; but then they have not so agreeable a Taste as they had before; because in drying perhaps they lose some volatile and exalted Parts, which contributed to render them of an agreeable Taste.

The

contain-
a thick,
halves.
e round
d like-
fort in
of an
Figure,
and the
d which
roach of

the A-
Urine,
y much;
n in De-
Meal or
in Cata-
d quick-

l Effects,
Cholicks,

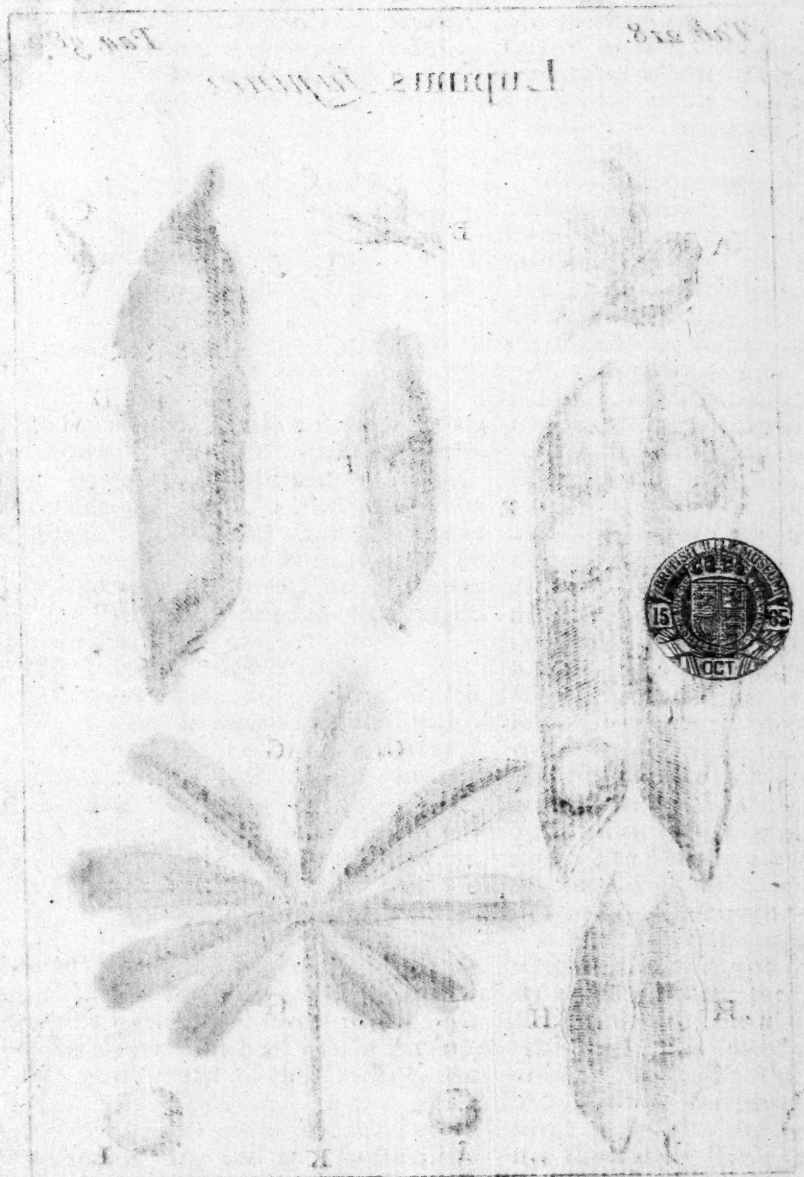
and acid
m them
ile alka-

ung Peo-
especially

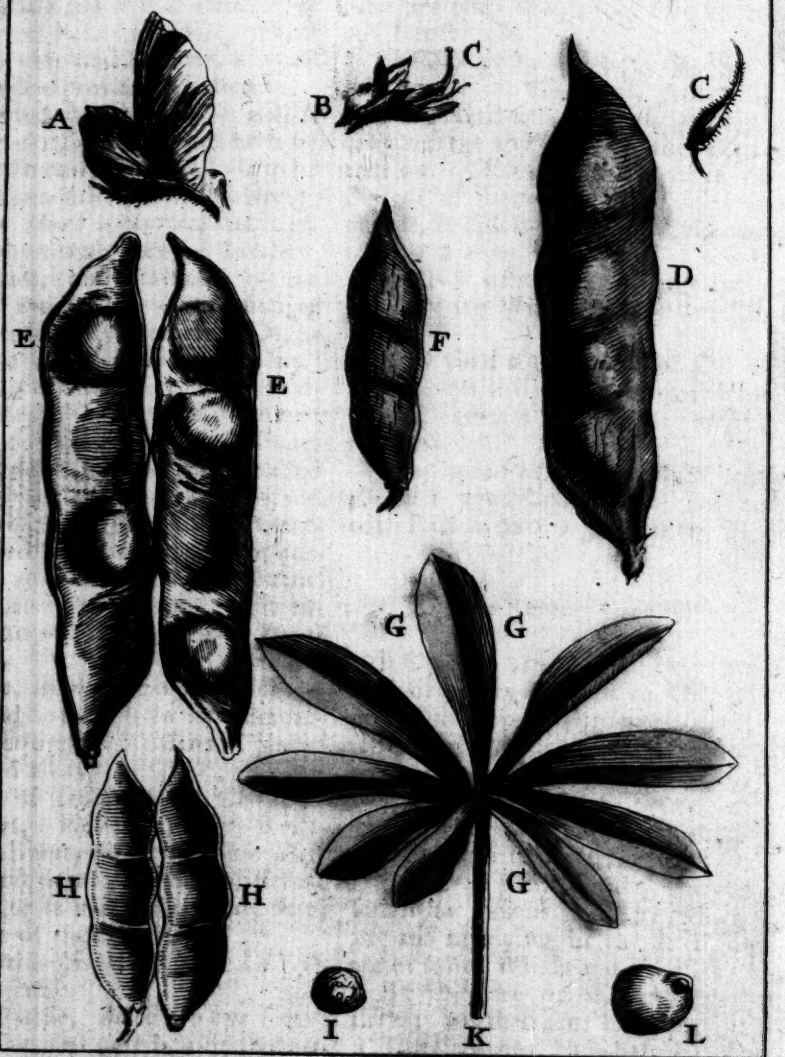
uch uſed
nd Balſa-
, by en-
, and lay-
e: This
ery much
ing the a-

d with a
n ferment-
es, ſome-
there.
r to keep
agreeable
ecauſe in
olatile and
to render

The



Lupinus. *Lupine.*



The Stalks, Leaves, Cods, and Flowers taken in Decoction, are ſweetning, opening and refreſhing. From the Flower is drawn a Water very much eſteemed for ſoftening and cleanſing the Skin from Deformities.

The Cod, called in *Latin, Theca fabarum*, taken in Decoction, is good for the Stone, Gravel, and the Nephritick Colick.

TABLE CCXVIII.

GENUS II.

Lupinus, Lupine.

Lupine is a Plant with a Papilionaceous Flower A, out of whoſe Empalement B, riſes the Pointal C, which afterwards turns into a Pod D F, full of Seeds E H, which are ſometimes plain I, and ſometimes Sphericial I. To theſe Marks muſt be added, That the Leaves are like Fans K G, or grow like Fingers upon the Footſtalk.

The Species of *Lupines* are,

1. Lupinus ſativus, flore albo, *C. B. Pin.* 347. *Garden or manured Lupine, with a white Flower.* Lupinus vulgaris, ſemine & flore albo, ſativus, *J. B.* 2. 288. Lupinus ſativus, *Dod. Pempt.* 529.

The Stalk of this Species is a Cubit or a Cubit and a half high, pretty thick, round, hairy, upright, branched, full of Pith, tho' others make it hollow, and cloathed with Leaves that are either ſet confuſedly or alternately. The Leaves reſt upon Footſtalks two or three Inches long, and are compoſed generally of ſeven oblong, narrow Segments, which all riſe at the ſame Point, from the top of the Footſtalk, like the Leaves of *Cinquefoil*, of a dark greyiſh colour, even at the edges, and hairy underneath with a hoary and as it were Silver-coloured Down, eſpecially about the edges. In the Night their ſides contract, and they bend down towards the Ground at the Footſtalk. On the tops of the Stalks and Branches ſtand white Papilionaceous Flowers on ſhort Footſtalks ranged in Spikes. To the Flowers ſucceed Pods three Inches long, which are hairy and ſtraight like *Bean*-Cods, full of Pulp, and flat, containing five or ſix large orbicular and ſomewhat angular Seeds, which are flat, and have a certain Cavity as if it were a Navel on that part where they adhere to the Pod, white, without, yellow within, and bitter to the Taſte. The Root is hard, white, and divided into many parts.

In *Italy* they commonly ſow them in the Fields, not only for Food, if we may believe *Matthiolus*, but likewiſe for fattening the Ground.

2. Lupinus peregrinus, major vel villoſus cæruleus, major, *C. B. Pin.* 348. Lupinus cæruleus, major, villoſus, *C. B. Prodr.* 148. Lupinus exotinus, hirſutiſſimus, J.B. 2. 289. Lupinus Indicus, *Corn.* 207. *The greateſt blue* Indian *Lupine*

This has a ligneous, reddiſh, and fibrous Root; and a round, firm, channelled Stalk a Cubit high, covered with a ſoft Down (for this is much rougher than the other *Lupins*) divided at top into a few Branches, tho' *Cornutus* ſays, into many Branches; the little Branches under the Wings having the Rudiments of a future Flower, which however ſeldom comes to any thing in our Climate. The Leaves are ſeven or eight in Number (*Cornutus* ſays, nine or eleven) covered with ſoft Down, and broader than in the other kinds, faſhioned like a Star, and reſt on Footſtalks three or four Inches long, which fall off, as ſoon as the Seed is ripe. The Flowers are large, of a beautiful blue colour, without Smell, always five in a row, or faſhioned like a Wherle, ſo that there are commonly to be ſeen four, ſeldom five Rows, and the better the Plant thrives the farther they are diſtant from one another, and the fifth row generally periſhes, while the lower ones endeavour to produce Seed. To the Flowers ſucceed hairy Pods an Inch broad, and two Inches long, but few in number; for of all the five Rows there ſcarce come forth two in each Row) which ſeems to ſhew the Rarity and foreign Nature of the Plant,) which contain a flat reddiſh Seed, which is bigger than in the common ſort. *Cornutus* ſays,

the Pods can hold no more than three Seeds at moſt; and that the Seeds are not ſmooth as in the other kinds, but have a rough ſurface like a *Pumice* Stone.

3. Lupinus flore purpuraſcente, latifolius, hirſutus, ſeu ſylveſtris Dioſcoridis, *C. B. in Matth. emac.* 345. *Broad leav'd, hairy, or wild Lupine of* Dioſcorides, *with a purpliſh Flower.*

4. Lupinus ſylveſtris, latifolius, flore albo, ſativum in omnibus æmulans, edulis, *H. Cathol.* *Broad leav'd, wild Lupine with a white Flower, reſembling the Garden kind in all reſpects, and fit to be eaten.*

5. Lupinus latifolius, humilis, hirſutus. flore albo, *H. Cathol.* *Low, hairy, broad-leavd Lupine, with a white Flower.*

6. Lupinus Americanus, arboreſcens, triphyllus, flore albo, fructu variegato, *Plum.* *Three-leav'd* American, *Tree-Lupine, with a white Flower, and variegated Fruit.*

7. Lupinus obſoleto colore, Luſitanicus, latifolius. *Broad-leav'd,* Portugueze *Lupine, with a Flower of an obſolete colour.*

8. Lupinus peregrinus, major, flore incarnato, *H. L. Bat.* *Greater foreign Lupine, with a Carnation Flower.*

9. Lupinus ſylveſtris, purpureo flore, ſemine rotundo, vario, majore, *Bot. Monſp. App.* *Wild Lupine with a purple Flower, and great, round, variegated Seed.* Lupinus ſylveſtris, purpureo flore, ſemine rotundo, vario, *J. B.* 2. 290. Lupinus ſylveſtris, flore cæruleo, *C. B. Pin.* 348. Lupinus minor, *Tabern. Icon.* 494.

This is one of the wild kinds of *Lupine*, with a firm, ſtraight, channelled, ſtrong Stalk a Cubit high, hollow with pretty many Wings, and branched. The Leaves reſemble thoſe of the firſt Species, being ſomewhat hairy, but much ſmaller, and are cut into five, ſix, or ſeven oblong, narrow Segments; and reſt on a long Footſtalk, being of a diſagreeable and very naſty Smell. The Flowers are thick ſet in a long Series, aſcending in Crowds, and reſemble the Flowers of *Chiches* and *Peaſe*, being of a purple or rather blue colour; to which ſucceed ſtraight Pods, containing ſmall, round, variegated Seed. The Root is not big, but ſhoots deep down, and has little Kernels hanging at the Fibres.

It grows wild in great plenty in *Sicily* about *Meſſina*; and it is found elſewhere in Sandy places, and among the Corn, both in *Italy* and in the South of *France*.

10. Lupinus ſylveſtris, purpureo flore, ſemine rotundo, vario, minore, *Bot. Monſp. App.* *Wild Lupine, with a purple Flower, and ſmaller, round, variegated Seed.*

11. Lupinus ſylveſtris, flore ſubrubente, *C. B. Pin.* 348. *Wild Lupine, with a reddiſh Flower.*

12. Lupinus ſylveſtris, flore roſeo colore rufeſcente, *C. B. Pin.* 348. *Wild Lupine with a Roſe-flower of a reddiſh colour.*

13. Lupinus anguſtifolius, cæruleus, elatior, *Raii Hiſt.* 908, *Taller, blue, narrow-leav'd Lupine.* An Lupinus minor, cæruleus, Tingitanus, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2.

This is like *wild blue Lupine*, but much taller and more upright, riſing a Cubit high, equalling or even exceeding *Garden Lupine* in Talneſs. The Leaves are narrow, as in the ſmaller wild kind, commonly nine on the ſame Footſtalk, being blunter at the Points than the Leaves of other *Lupines*, and looking as if they were cut off.

The Seed is like the Seed of *wild blue Lupine*, but ſomewhat different in colour, *viz.* variegated with dark yellow ſpots.

14. Lupinus minor, Gadenſis dictus, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 87. *Small, blue Lupine of* Cadiz.

15. Lupinus, cæruleus, minor, perennis, Virginianus, repens, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 87. *Smaller, perennial, creeping blue,* Virginia *Lupine.*

This agrees with the *ſmall blue wild Lupine* in Stalks, Leaves, Flowers, Cods, and Seeds; but, which deſerves Notice, it is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the *ſmall blue Lupin* (with which it has the greateſt affinity at firſt Sight) and from the reſt of that Family, by its Duration, and its faculty of creeping under Ground; ſo that there is no neceſſity for a longer Deſcription.

16. Lupinus Indicus, minor, *H. R. Par.* *Smaller* Inian *Lupine.*

17. Lu-

17. Lupinus ſylveſtris, flore luteo, *C. B. Pin.* 348. *Wild Lupine, with a yellow Flower.* Lupinus luteo flore, ſemine compreſſo, vario, *J. B.* 2. 290. Lupinus luteus, *Tabern. Icon* 495.

This is ſmaller, lower, and more branched than the firſt Species, as alſo ſpreads wider. On longer Footſtalks ſtand narrower Leaves, which are hairy on both ſides, and end in ſharp points. On the tops of the Stalks and Branches ſtand the Flowers ranged in long Spikes, compoſed of many Wherles of Flowers, ſometimes ſix or ſeven, in each of which Wherles are commonly five yellow, ſweet ſmelling Flowers reſting on very ſhort Footſtalks. At the bottom of the Footſtalk of every Flower, before it blows, is placed a hollow downy Leaf, which falls as ſoon as the Flower blows. [This is alſo to other *Lupines*] The Flowers are of the ſame figure with the former, nor are they leſs for the ſize of this Plant. To the Flowers ſucceed upright, hairy, flat Cods, an Inch and half or two Inches long, containing four or five flat Seeds, variegated with a whitiſh yellow and a brown colour. The Leaves contract themſelves in the Night-time as in the firſt Species, but do not hang downwards, but rather ſtand upright.

18. Lupinus peregrinus, major vel villoſus, flore albicante. *Greater or hairy, foreign Lupine, with a whitiſh Flower.*

19. Lupinus ſylveſtris, ſemine rotundo, vario, flore albido. *Wild Lupine, with variegated round Seed, and a white Flower.*

Some Authors are of Opinion, that *Lupinus* comes from *Lupus*, and give this reaſon for it, *viz.* that by its Wolfiſh Quality it devours the Earth, *quod lupina quadam natura terram voret. Nam* (Plin. Lib. 18. cap. 14.) *tellurem adeo amat, ut quamvis fruteoſo ſolo conjectum, inter folia vepreſque, ad terram tamen radice perveniat.* But *Iſidore*, ſeems to have a better notion of the Name, who derives it from the *Greek*; for it comes ἀπὸ τῆς λύπης, which *Virgil* ſeems to have in his Eye in his firſt *Georgick*, when he ſays *triſtiſque Lupini.*

For *Iſidorus*, tells us, *Lib.* 17. *Orig. cap.* 4. *Vultum guſtantis amaritudine contriſtat*; that by its bitterneſs it makes the countenances of thoſe that taſte it look ſad: And therefore *Zeno Citticus* being asked, why he, who was naturally ſo peeviſh and croſs-grain'd, became of a milder and gentler Diſpoſition when he drank Wine, anſwered, that this was common to him with *Lupines.*

The Antient Comedians made uſe of macerated *Lupines* in their Comedies inſtead of Money. *Plaut. Pœnul. Act.* 3. *Sc.* 2.

A. G. Agite, inſpicite, aurum eſt. Col. Profectò Spectatores, Comicum.
Macerato hoc pingues fiunt auro in Barbaria boves.
Verùm ad hanc rem agendam Philippeum eſt.

Hence *Horace, Lib.* 1. *Epiſt.* 7. ſays,

Nec tamen ignorat quid diſtent æra Lupinis.

Where by *Æra* is underſtood *Nummi Ærei*, Braſs Mony, and by *Lupini*, the Money of the Comedians made of *Lupines*; ſo that thoſe Criticks are miſtaken, who would have it, *quid diſtent erva Lupinis.*

Lupines, by reaſon of their bitterneſs, do open, digeſt, diſſolve and cleanſe: Being ſteeped ſome Days in Water, till they have loſt their bitterneſs, they may be eaten, and ſo are, ſays *Galen*, out of neceſſity; but they breed groſs and crude Humours, are very hard of Digeſtion, and paſs ſlowly through the Body; and yet they do not bind up a Flux. The ſame ſteeped and afterwards dried, beaten and eaten with ſome Vinegar, takes away the loathing of the Stomach, and creates an Apperite. The Decoction or Infuſion taken with Honey and Vinegar kills Worms in the Belly; but if you mix Rue and Pepper therewith, it will be the more effectual: The Flower or Powder taken with Honey and Vinegar, or in common Drink, works the ſame effect: The ſaid Decoction opens the Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, provokes Urine, and brings down the *Mer-*

ſtrua, and expols a dead Fœtus, if taken with *Myrrh*. It likewiſe cleanſes all Scabs, Morphews, Cankers, Tetters, running or creeping Ulcers and Sores; and boiled in Leye, it cleanſes the Head from Ulcers, Scurf, *&c.* It alſo cleanſes the Face, and takes away the marks that the Small Pox leave after their Healing, and all other Marks, and black and blue ſpots in the Skin. To make the Face ſmooth, and look more amiable, many Women uſe the Meal or Flower of *Lupines* mingled with *Goat's* Gall, ſome juice of *Lemons*, and a little *Alumen Saccharinum*, made into the Form of a ſoft Ointment. The ſame Flower boiled in Vinegar, and applied, takes away Pimples, and ſcatters Nodes or Kernels that riſe in any part of the Body, and breaks Carbuncles and Impoſtumes. The burning of the Husks is ſaid to chaſe away all Gnats, Flies, *&c.* whatſoever. The wild Lupines are ſtronger and more effectual to all the aforeſaid purpoſes.

TABLE CCXIX.

GENUS III.

Orobus, BITTER-VETCH.

Orobus or *Bitter-Vetch* is a Plant with a Papilionaceous Flower A, *viz.* conſiſting of the Standard A, the Keel C, and the Wings B. Out of whoſe Empalement K, riſes the Pointal E, wrapt up in the Membrane D, which afterwards turns into a round Pod F, full of Seeds G, which are generally oval H. To theſe Marks muſt be added, That two Leaves joined together grow upon a Rib that ends in a Point.

The Species of *Bitter-Vetch* are,

1. Orobus ſylvaticus, purpureus, vernus, *C. B. Pin.* 351. *Vernal, purple, Wood Orobus, or Bitter-Vetch.* Galega nemorenſis, verna, J. B. 2. 343. Orobus Pannonicus, 1 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 230.

When it begins to flower, it has Stalks a Foot high, in the beginning of the Spring, and pretty narrow and ſoft Leaves; and afterwards larger, corner'd, and more numerous Stalks, riſing from manifold, fibrous, black and perennial Roots; on which are ſet Leaves compoſed of two or three Conjugations, each of which is equal to the Leaves of *Pellitory of the Wall*, an Inch or an Inch and half broad, and about three Inches long, ending in a long Point, with three Ribs running longwiſe: Two little Leaves alſo embrace the Stalk and the Footſtalks of the Leaves like Fins. On a long Footſtalk ſtand ſix, ſeven or eight Flowers as it were ſpiked, which are at firſt purple, and afterwards blue; to which ſucceed black ſtreight Pods, two Inches long, containing ſmall, round, and ſometimes longiſh and bitteriſh Seeds. The Root ſprigs anew every year.

It is very common in the Thickets at *La Baſtie*, and elſewhere about *Geneva*, and in the Foreſts of *Germany* and *Switzerland*.

2. Orobus ſylvaticus pallido flore, C. B. *Pin.* 351. *Wood Bitter Vetch with a pale Flower.* Galega montana Dalechampii, J. B. 2. 343. Galega montana, *Lugd.* 1139. Orobus Pannonicus, iv. Cluſ. *Hiſt.* 231.

This Plant has a channell'd Stalk a Cubit high, from which riſe pretty long Footſtalks, which ſuſtain five or ſix Conjugations of Leaves in a thick Array, very like the Leaves of *common Galega*. The Flowers reſemble a Spike, are of a pale yellow colour, and ſhaped like the Flower of *Broom*. The Root is manifold, tuberous, and furniſhed with very long fibres. *Dalechampius* ſays, the Pods are black and full of Seed like the Seed of *Lentils*.

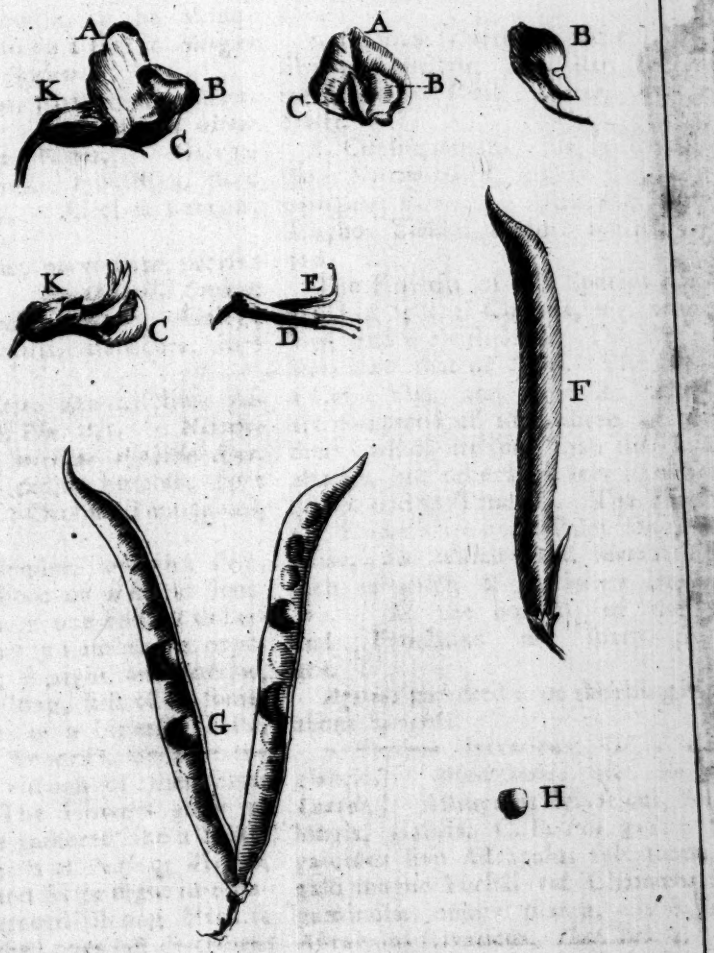
J. Bauhinus found it on Mount *Thuiri* not far from *Geneva*; but Mr. *Ray* could not find it there. *Cluſius* deſcribes his *4th* Species thus:

From one Root, ſays he, riſe ſeveral upright, channelled Stalks a Cubit high, bearing feathered Leaves ſet alternately, conſiſting of four pretty large, pointed, green Leaves (to which there ſometimes grows a fifth at the end) along which run ſome croſs Veins from the middle Nerve, of a taſte a little acid at firſt, but afterwards ſomewhat bit-

ter.

Tab. 219. *Pag. 392.*

Orobus. *Bitter Vetch.*




H
C
L
C
D
K
E
C
K
B
C
B
B

ter. From the bottom of the Wings come forth five or ſix Flowers that look forwards, and reſt on a ſhort Footſtalk. They are not much unlike *Vetch*-flowers, of a white colour, which is pale in the Leaf that turns upwards, and without ſmell. The Lobes are ſuch as thoſe of the firſt Species, in which is contained brown Seed, which is bigger than in the other kinds. The Root is not lively, but commonly periſhes as ſoon as it has bore Fruit, as happens to moſt ſorts of Pulſe.

Cluſius found it growing on the Mountains of *Auſtria*, as alſo on a Hill in *Hungary*, near the Caſtle of *Greben*.

3. Orobus latifolius, parvo flore purpureo, C. B. *Pin.* 351. *Broad leav'd bitter Vetch with a ſmall purple Flower.* Galegæ Nemorenſis vernæ ſimilis, multiflora, flore purpureo, J. B. 2. 345. Orobus Venetus, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 232.

4. Orobus latifolius, parvo flore, prorſus albo, *C. B. Pin.* 351. *Broad-leav'd Orobus, with a Flower altogether white.* Galega nemorenſis vernæ ſimilis, multiflora, flore albo, *J. B.* 2. 345.

5. Orobus ſylveſtris, anguſtifolius, Aſphodeli radice, *C. B. Pin.* 351. *Narrow-leav'd, Wood Orobus, with an Aſphodel Root.* Orobis quibuſdam, radice bulboſa, flore albo, J. B. 2. 326. Orobus Pannonicus, III *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 231.

This ſends up ſlender, upright, firm, corner'd Stalks a Foot or a Cubit long. The Leaves adhering to one Rib, at diſtances are generally four in number, ſet oppoſite to one another, ſtraight and narrow, almoſt three Inches long, firſt of a ſomewhat acid, and then of a bitteriſh Taſte, furniſhed with no Tendrils, becauſe the Stalks being firm enough of themſelves need no ſupport. The Flowers grow on long Twigs, and are gathered like a Spike, ſhaped like the Flowers of *Peaſe* or *Vetches*, of a white colour, and ſix or eight in number. To theſe ſucceed oblong blackiſh Lobes, reſembling the Lobes laſt deſcribed, and full of black Seed, which is ſometimes ſpotted, which gaping when ripe, ſhed the Seed with a Noiſe. It ſtands on five or ſix Roots as long as one's little Finger, and pretty thick, pretty much like the oblong Bulbs of *Aſphodel*, or *ſmaller female Peony*, but ſmaller, black on the outſide, and white within.

Cluſius found this Plant in the Meadows adjoining to the hot Baths of *Baden*, and on monntainous places beyond the *Danube*, along the ſides of *Coppices*. It flowers at the ſame time with the reſt, and bears ripe Seed in the Month of *June*.

6. Orobus ſylvaticus, viciæ foliis, *C. B. Pin.* 352. *Wood Orobus, with Vetch Leaves.* Aſtragalus major Fuchſio, J. B. 2. 334. Orobus Pannonicus, 2 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 230.

7. Orobus ſylvaticus, viciæ foliis, caulibus rubentibus, *H. L. Bat.* *Wood Orobus, with Vetch Leaves, and reddiſh Stalks.*

8. Orobus anguſtifolius, Italicus, flore vario. *Narrow-leav'd, Italian Orobus, with a variegated Flower.* Aſtragalus quibuſdam Aracho Toſſani Caroli ſimilis, J. B. 2. 326.

The Flowers of this Species are variegated of ſeveral Colours, *viz.* white, yellow, and a gentle red. The Root is bulbous like that of *Peony*. The Stalks are a Cubit high, and corner'd: The Leaves are compoſed of two, three, or four Feathers, which are long than the Leaves of *Arachus*, but otherways very like them, but do not end in Tendrels. The Footſtalks of the Flowers are not a Palm long, and angular, on which ſtand ſeveral Flowers, ſuch as thoſe of *Lathyrum luteum ſylveſtre*. At the bottoms of the Leaves and Footſtalks are ſharp Appendages.

Agerius gathered it on the riſing Meadows about *Bolognia*.

9. Orobus ſylvaticus, foliis oblongis, glabris. *Wood Orobus, with oblong ſmooth Leaves.* Aſtragalus ſylvaticus, foliis oblongis, glabris, C. B. *Pin.* 351. Aſtragaloides ſive Aſtragalus ſylvaticus, Aſtragalo magno Fuchſii vel Chamæbalano leguminoſæ affinis planta, J. B. 2. 334. Aſtragalus ſylvaticus, *Thal. Tab.* 1.

Wood Peaſe, or *Heath Peaſe*.

Many

Many angular Stalks nine Inches or a Foot long riſe from long, and as it were creeping Roots, variouſly entangled with one another, partly ſmall and partly tuberous, and very much like the *Chamæbolanus* of *Dodonæus*, but that more capillary Fibres iſſue from the Knobs, black without, white within, and of a ſweetiſh Taſte.

There are three or four pairs of Leaves annexed to the ſame Rib, beſides thoſe that are ſet on the Stalk there being no odd Leaf at the end, nor no Tendrel; but the middle Rib runs into a ſmall Hair. From the Wings of the Leaves come forth little Twigs not very long, ſuſtaining two or three pale purple Flowers, inclining to a pale red colour. To the Flowers ſucceed narrow, round Pods a Finger and half or two Fingers long, reddiſh at firſt, and afterwards black when ripe, containing eight or more roundiſh and greeniſh yellow Seeds.

It grows in Woods and Thickets, flowers in *April*, and bears ripe Seed in *May*.

10. Orobus ſylvaticus, noſtras, *Raii Synopſ* 191.

The Root is thick, ligneous and perennial; from which riſe many Stalks a Foot or a Cubit long high, bending down towards the Ground, hairy, channelled, and branched: The Leaves are like thoſe of ſmall *Vetch*, but leſſer, annexed to the ſame Rib, to the number of ſeven or eight Pairs, there being neither Tendrel nor odd Leaf at their end. On the ſame Twig or common Footſtalk coming out of the boſom of the Leaves ſtand ſix or ſeven purple Flowers ſet cloſe together, as in *Lathyrus luteus dumetorum*. The Cods are ſhort, broad and ſmooth, containing two or three, rarely more, Seeds.

Mr. *Ray* obſerved, this to grow in great abundance along the Hedges in the Fields about *Eigglesby* a Village in *Cumberland*, in the Road from *Hexham* to *Pereth*. *Tho. Williſell* found it under *Brecknock* Hill in the Road to *Caerdiff* a Town in *Wales*, as alſo in *Merionethſhire*, not far from *Bala* near a Village at the Foot of *Denbigh*-Hill. Mr. *Sutherland* likewiſe found it in *Scotland*.

11. Orobus ſylvaticus, foliis nervoſis. *Wild or Wood Orobus, with Leaves full of Nerves.*

12. Orobus Creticus, latifolius, incanus. *Broad-leav'd, hoary Orobus of* Candy.

13. Orobus orientalis, ferme glaber. *Oriental Orobus, almoſt ſmooth.*

14. Orobus orientalis, foliis anguſtiſſimis, coſtæ breviſſimæ innaſcentibus. *Oriental Orobus, with very narrow Leaves, growing to a very ſhort Rib.*

15. Orobus orientalis, foliis ferè radiatis, flore magno candido. *Oriental Orobus, with Leaves almoſt radiated, and a large white Flower.*

16. Orobus orientalis, totus ramoſus, foliis unica conjugatione diſpoſitis. *Oriental Orobus full of Branches, with Leaves ranged in one Conjugation.*

17. Orobus orientalis, latifolius, villoſus, flore croceo. *Broad-leav'd, Oriental Orobus, with a Saffron Flower.*

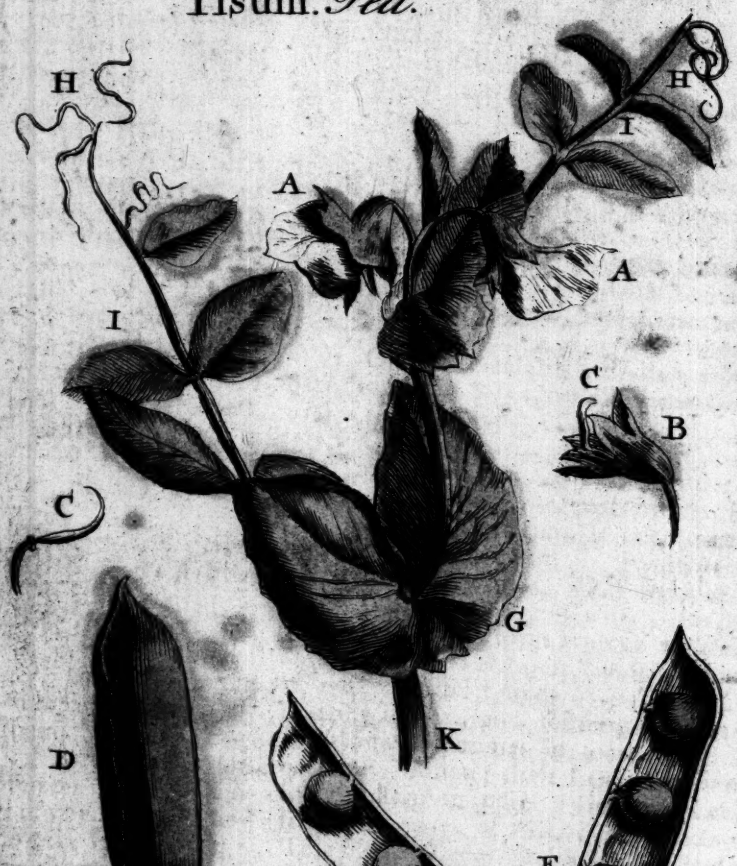
18. Orobus Americanus, fructu coccineo, nigra macula notato. American *Orobus, with ſcarlet Fruit, marked with a black ſpot.* Piſum Indicum, minus, coccineum, *C. B. Pin.* 343. Phaſiolus ruber, Abrus vocatus, *P. Alp. Ægypt.* 31.

The Seed of this ſown grew up with *Cluſius* and others like *Vetches* or *Lentils*, with only two thickiſh Leaves at firſt, the Seed ſplitting in two, and forming the Leaves, as happens ſometimes in ſome other ſorts of Pulſe. Among theſe Leaves grew up a Stalk ſuſtaining other Wings of Leaves, like the Leaves of *Wood-Vetches* or *Lentils*. This Plant is very feeble, and falls down flat on the Ground like *Peaſe*, unleſs it be ſupported and propped up. Among the Wings of the Leaves, which embrace the the Twigs or Stalks, roſe pretty firm and ſomewhat oblong Footſtalks, ſuſtaining alternately ten or twelve Flowers. After the Flowers were paſt, to theſe Footſtalks adhered ten, twelve or more ſhort, thick and rugged Footſtalks, from each of which hung down, at a yet ſhorter and ſlenderer Footſtalk, a wrinkled Cod of a Bay colour, about an Inch long or ſomewhat more, and half an Inch broad, ſomewhat flat,



Tab. 220 Pag. 395

Pisum. *Pea.*



flat, with a Point crooked like a Hook, and white on the inside, in which were contained four or five very hard Seeds, almost of an orbicular or oval Figure, altogether red, and shining like polished Coral, when they are full ripe, but perfectly black on that part, where they adhered to the Cod, and so smooth that they shined again.

Prosper Alpinus calls it a Tree, but improperly in the Opinion of *Clusius*.

This Fruit is extremely hard, and remains so little touched three Years after it has been sown, that you would not think it had been above a Day in the Ground. *J. Bauhinus* had such as were altogether black, and others of a Bay colour, but marked with a black spot; and asks whether this was accidental through Age. Mr. *Ray* rather thinks it to be natural; for he says, he had some that were pretty old which still retained their colour.

Alpinus writes that this Pulse was brought from *Arabia* into *Egypt*; but it grows both in *Africa* and *America*.

This sort of Pulse does better as an Ornament for Girls, than as a Food or Medicine for the Body, says *Piso*, nor do I remember that it was ever agreeable either to to the Inhabitants in *Brasil*, or to Strangers, tho' it was well boiled, because they soon found it to be bad Nourishment, and of hard Digestion.

Orobus is so called from ἐρέπτω *to eat*, & βοῦς, *an Ox*, because the Antients gave this Name to a Plant like this, with which they fatted their Cattle.

The Knobs of the Root of the the 9th Species taste very much like *Liquorice*, and the *Scotch Highlanders* use them for the same Disorders of the *Thorax* in which *Liquorice* is proper. It is called by them *Karemyle*, and they use those Knobs tempered with Water to sustain Hunger and Thirst the longer, and find them very effectual for those purposes; for by its sweet substance it corrects and mitigates the sharp and acid Humous of the Stomach, nay it fixes and overcomes them, and is therefore a Remedy against Hunger and Thirst. And therefore it is not the same Plant which *Theophrastus* calls *Scythica* (which the Learned generally take to be *Liquorice*) it is, at leastwise very like it, being leguminous, siliquose, and of the same Quality. And our Author thinks it is very probable, that the Knobs of this Plant were the Food mentioned by *Dion* in the Life of the Emperor *Severus*, which he says, the *Britains* made use of, when they were hard prest by their Enemies, by which they could endure Hunger and Thirst for several Days.

For this has the same Virtues and Faculties with *Liquorice*, and grows every where on our Mountains; and our Highlanders (who still retain the manners and way of living practised by the antient *Scots*) use the Knobs of this Plant for the same purposes to this very Day. But I do not know that *Liquorice* grows any where in the whole Island, unless it be planted. *D. Sibbald. in Prodr. Nat. Hist. Scotiæ.*

TABLE CCXX.

GENUS IV.

Pisum, PEA.

PEA is a Plant with a Papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B arises the Pointal C, which afterwards turns into a long Pod D, full of roundish Seeds. To these Notes are to be added fistulous Stalks, for the most part weak K, which the Leaves G embrace in such a manner, that they seem to be perforated by them. But the other Leaves I, grow by pairs along the Mid-rib, ending in a Tendril H.

The Species of *Pea* are,

1. Pisum majus quadratum, fructu cinerei coloris, C. B. *Pin.* 342. *The greater square Pea with an Ash coloured Fruit.* Pisum quadratum Plinii, *Lob. Icon.* 66. *Rouncival Peas.*

This

This Pulſe in general (ſays *J. Bauhinus*) like the reſt, is of ſhort duration, and has a ſlender fibrous Root. The Stalks are fiſtulous, brittle, long, falling down on the ground, if not propped up. The Leaves embrace the Joints in ſuch a manner, that they ſeem to be perforated by them, tho' on the Branches they are pennated, the end of the branch going off into twirling Tendrils, with which they lay hold of every thing that is near. The Flowers come forth at the joints out of the boſoms of the Leaves, two or three together on the ſame common Pedicle, in ſhape approaching to thoſe of *Broom*, but of a white or purple colour, or of a greeniſh white, or variegated. For the moſt part two Pods ſucceed, roundiſh, pendulous, bivalve, and having a fleſhy Pulp, but much leſs than in *Beans*: At the joining of the Valves, the *Peaſe* are faſtened, ſometimes larger, ſometimes leſs, ſometimes round, ſometimes ſquare, and ſometimes of an unequal ſurface; white, yellow, red, brown, bluiſh or greeniſh. The colour of the whole Plant is glaucous, or of a bluiſh green.

This Species in particular, has a white Flower, markt at the bottom with purple, and ſquare Aſh-coloured Seed.

2. Piſum majus, quadratum, fructu candido, C. B. *Pin.* 342. *The greater ſquare Pea with a white Fruit.*

3. Piſum majus, quadratum, fructu ſubflavo, C. B. *Pin* 342. *The greater ſquare Pea with a yellowiſh Fruit.*

4. Piſum umbellatum, C. B. *Pin.* 342. *Roſe-Peaſe.* Piſum erectius comoſum, J. B. 2. 299. Piſum proliferum, *Tabern. Icon.* 495.

This is more upright than the common *Pea*, has a firmer, thicker, ſtriated, hollow Stalk, ſtanding by its own ſtrength. It has no Flowers but at the top of the Stalk, where they are diſpoſed orbicularly, and are of a white colour, and ſucceeded by Pods reſembling thoſe of the common *Pea*.

5. Piſum hortenſe, majus, flore fructuque albo, C. B. *Pin.* 342. *The greater Garden-Pea with a white Flower and Fruit.* Piſum vulgatius, majus, *Lob. Icon.* 65.

This grows to above the height of a Man. The Pods are large and ſucculent; the *Peaſe* very large and flattiſh. The two next ſeems to be varieties of this, differing in colour.

6. Piſum hortenſe, majus, flore purpureo, C. B. *Pin.* 342. *The greater Garden Pea, with a purple Flower.*

7. Piſum hortenſe, majus, flore fructuque variegato, C. B. *Pin.* 342. *The great Garden Pea, with a variegated Flower and Fruit.*

8. Piſum hortenſe, ſiliqua maxima, *H. R. Par.* *Garden Pea with a very large Pod.*

9 Piſum maximum, fructu nigra linea maculato, *H. R. Par.* *The greateſt Pea, with a Fruit ſpotted with a black Line.*

10. Piſum cortice eduli. *Pea with an eſculent Husk.* Piſa ſine cortice duriore, C. B. *Pin.* 343. Piſa leptoloba, quæ ſimul cum folliculis comeduntur, *Cam. Hort.* Piſa ſine tunicis durioribus, in ſiliqua magna, alba, J. B. 2. 300.

This grows to a great height. The Pods are large, white and have no hard coat, ſo that they may be eaten along with the *Peaſe*. Mr. *Ray* ſuſpects this to be the ſame with the *fickle Pea* which he calls

11. Piſum ſiliqua carnoſa incurva ſeu foliata eduli, *Raii Hiſt.* 871.

The Flower of which is white, the Pods broad, thick, fleſhy and crooked, and fit to be boil'd, after the manner of *Kidney-Beans*, before they are ripe. The Leaves have larger white ſpots than the other kinds. The *Peaſe* are round, white, and leſs than the *common Peaſe*.

Mr. *Ray* cultivated it ſome Years in his own Garden. He obſerves that the Birds are particularly greedy after this Species.

12. Piſum humile caule firmo. *Dwarf-Pea with a firm Stalk.* Piſa nana, rotunda, ſine adminiculis recta, *H. R. Par.* Piſa nana, rotunda, *Mor. H. R. Bleſ.*

13. Piſum folio anguloſo. *Pea with a corner'd Leaf.* Piſi pulchra Species, folio anguloſo, J. B. 2. 297.

The

The Stalks of this ſeem much tenderer and more delicate than thoſe of the common ſort. At the Origine of the Leaves there are two broad Leaves ſomething like thoſe of *Aphaca*, more blunt, angular at the bottom on both ſides, and as it were ſerraſed. Of the Stalks that end in Tendrils are only two pair of Leaves, leſſer than thoſe of the *common Pea*, and for the moſt part indented. Each of the Flowers hang on a ſlender Pedicle, are much leſs than in the common ſort, red in the dried Plant, and ſucceeded each by a Pod.

14. Piſum flore rubente, ſtriato, pro coccineo miſſo, *Raii Hiſt.* 891. *The ſcarlet Pea.*

This is one of the larger ſort of *Peaſe*, with long, round, ſtreight Pods, containing many whitiſh or yellowiſh, round Seeds.

15. Piſum arvenſe, fructu è luteo virente, *C. B. Pin.* 342. *Field Pea with a greeniſh yellow Fruit.* Piſum minus è luteo arreſcens, *Lob. Icon.* 66.

16. Piſum arvenſe, fructu albo, C. B. *Pin.* 343. *Common, white, Field-Pea.* Piſa pociſſimum vulgaria, parva, alba, ſive arvenſia, J. B. 2. 297.

The Flowers of this are white, two or three on the ſame Pedicle; to which ſucceed Pods, leſs than thoſe of the Garden ones containing ſmall, round, white *Peaſe*.

17. Piſum arvenſe fructu viridi, C B. *Pin.* 342. *Field Pea with a green Fruit.* Piſa parva, virida, J. B. 2. 298.

18. Piſum arvenſe, fructu cinereo, C. B. *Pin.* 343. *Grey-Pea.* The Flower of this is purple.

19. Piſum arvenſe, fructu cæruleo, C. B. *Pin.* 343. *Field Pea with a blue Fruit.*

20. Piſum arvenſe fructu nigro, C. B. *Pin.* 343. *Field Pea with a black Fruit.*

21. Piſum arvenſe, flore roſeo, fructu variegato, *Raii Hiſt.* 891. *Maple Pea.*

It differs from the *grey Pea*, in that the Seed is mixt with grey and red.

Piſum ſpontaneum, maritimum, Anglicum, *Park. Theatr.* 1060. Engliſh *Sea Peaſe.*

This has triangular Stalks, full of Joints, lying on the Ground, branched; having two Leaves at each Joint and Origine of a Branch, from between which a Wing is extended compoſed of five or ſix pair of roundiſh Lobes faſtened to a middle Rib, the extremity of which ends in a Tendrel. The Flowers grow near the top of the Branches, or together on a common Stalk, coming out of the Boſom of the Leaves, as in the reſt of the Pulſe kind, of a pale red, and when they are entirely opened, of a pale blue. They are ſucceeded by as many Pods, ſhorter and ſmaller than in the common PEA, containing eight or ſometimes ten Seeds, each of which is almoſt half encompaſſed with a white ſpot; when ripe they become almoſt of an *Olive* colour, or a little darker, leſs than the common great PEA, not round but ſomething angular and unequal, of a bitter Taſte, as is alſo the whole Plant.

It was firſt taken notice of in the Year 1555, between *Orford* and *Aldborough*, where it grew upon the Heath, where nothing, no not Graſs, was ever ſeen to grow, and the poor People, being in great diſtreſs by reaſon of the Dearth of that Year, gathered large quantities of theſe PEAS, and ſo preſerved themſelves and Families. This is mentioned by *Stow* in his *Chronicle*, and *Camden* in his *Britannia*: But they were both miſtaken in imagining that they were PEAS caſt on the ſhore by a Shipwreck, ſeeing they grow in ſeveral other parts of *England*, and are without doubt a different Species from the common PEA.

PEAS ſoften the ſharpneſſes of the Breaſts, aſſwage a Cough, nouriſh much are emollient and a little laxative. They are windy and bad for thoſe who are troubled with the Gravel. They contain a great deal of Oil, eſſential Salt and Phlegm. We draw from them by Diſtillation a great deal of volatile alkaline Salt, but not ſo much as *Beans*. They are agreeable at all Seaſons, eſpecially to young People, and to almoſt all Conſtitutions, provided they are uſed with moderation. However, thoſe who are full of groſs Humours find the uſe of them not ſo convenient. *Lemery Traité des Aliments.*

TABLE CCXXI, CCXXII.

GENUS V.

Lathyrus, CHICHLING.

Chichling is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B, rises the Pointal D, cover'd with a membranaceous sheath C, which afterwards becomes a Pod sometimes round E, sometimes flat H, full of Seeds F I, sometimes cylindrical G, sometimes angular K. To these Notes must be added, that the Stalks N are flat, with a raised Rib O, and a Leafy Border; it has only one pair of Leaves P Q, growing on the Nerve R, which ends in a Tendril S.

The Species of *Chichling* are,

1. Lathyrus sativus, flore fructuque albo, *C. B. Pin.* 343. *Manured Chichling.* Lathyrus anguloso semine, J. B. 2. 306. Lathyrus sive Cicercula, *Dodt. Pempt.* 522.

It has pretty long Stalks, angular, and divided into many Branches. The Nerves have two Appendages at their Origine, adorn'd with no more than two Leaves, which are oblong, sharp-pointed, smooth, striated, the Nerve ends in a Tendril. Out of the bosom of each Appendage arise single Pedicles, sustaining one large white Flower, succeeded by a broad, flat Pod, winged lengthwise with two little Membranes standing out from its back part, enclosing angular, white Seeds. The Root is fibrous and slender.

It is sown in the Fields about *Geneva* and also in *Germany*.

2. Lathyrus sativus flore purpureo, C. B. *Pin.* 344. *Purple Chichling.* Lathyrus flore rubro, J. B. 2. 307. Aracus sive Cicera, *Dod. Pempt.* 523.

This has purple Flowers, inclining to Crimson, angular Seeds of a very dark and almost black colour. Otherwise it much resembles the former.

3. Lathyrus sylvestris major, C. B. *Pin.* 344. *The greater, wild Chichling.* Lathyri majoris Species, flore rubente & albido minori dumetorum sive Germanicum, J. B. 2. 302. Lathyrus sylvestris, *Dod. Pempt.* 523.

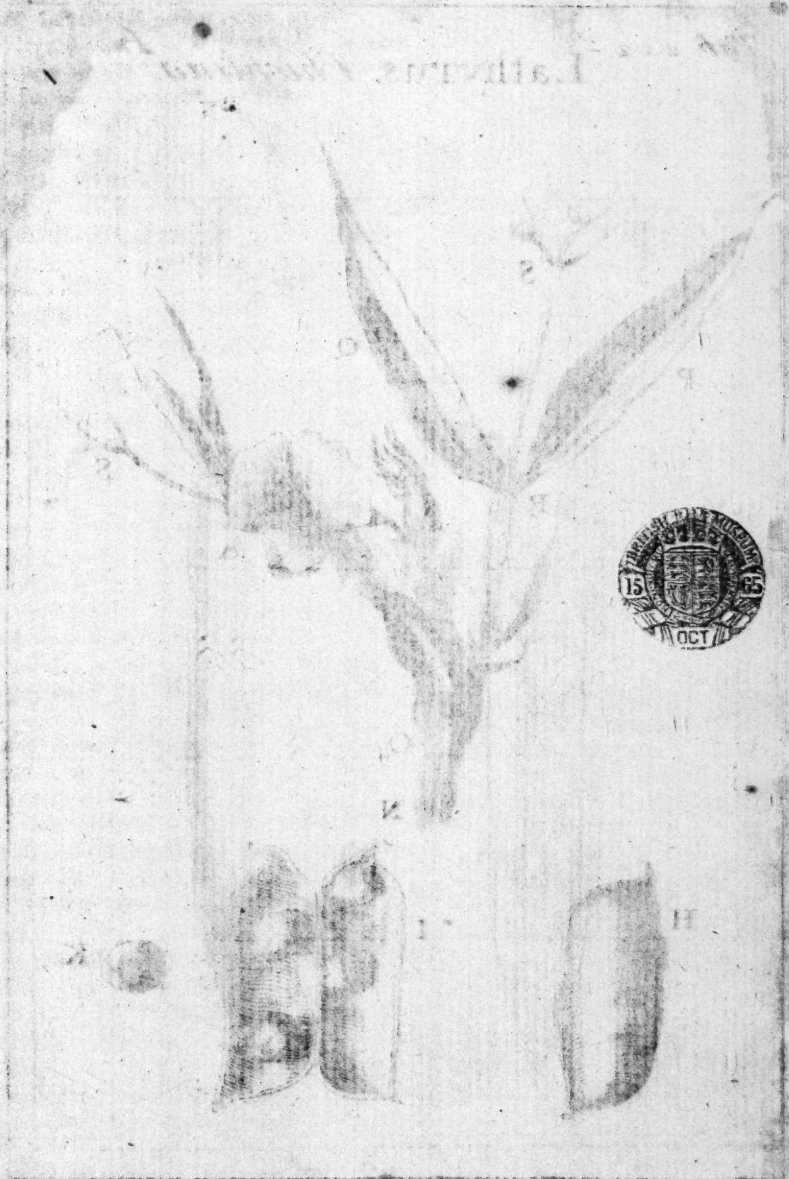
This has very long Stalks, extended to a length of some Cubits, angular and augmented with Membranes, divided into various Branches. The Leaves hang on Pedicles above a Palm long; they are long, verny and sharp-pointed, growing by pairs, the Pedicle running between them and ending in a Tendril, which lays hold on any thing near it. The Flowers hang on long Pedicles, like those of PEASE, reddish and smaller than those of the 5th Species. The Pods are red, narrow, almost round, containing smaller Seeds than those of the *manured Vetch*, blackish, something wrinkled and spotted. The Root is perennial, long, above a Finger thick, germinating every Year.

J. Bauhinus observed it in several places of *Germany*. Mr. *Ray* found it near the great Convent of the *Carthusians*; and in *Sussex* near a Village called *Poynings*. Mr. *Dale* observed it in *Cambridgeshire* near *Castle-camp*, by the Hedges, just by the Road leading to *Bartlow*. (In a rising Meadow as you go to the Oak of *Honour-Hill*, from *Peckham*, on the right Hand towards the Hedge, and at the side of a Meadow, as you go down the backside of that Hill, at the East end of the Wood; Mr. *Rand* and Mr. *Doody*, by *Comb-Park-gate* in the Hedge by the Road side going to *Mitcham* in *Surrey*; Mr. *Dubois*. *Raii Synopf. Ed.* 3. *p.* 319.)

4. Lathyrus sylvestris, major, flore atro-purpureo. *The greater wild Chichling with a dark purple Flower.*

5. Lathyrus latifolius, C. B. *Pin.* 344. *Broad-leav'd Chichling, or Pease everlasting.* Lathyrus major, latifolia, flore majore, purpureo, speciosior, J. B. 2. 303. Lathyrus latiore folio, *Lob. Icon.* 68.

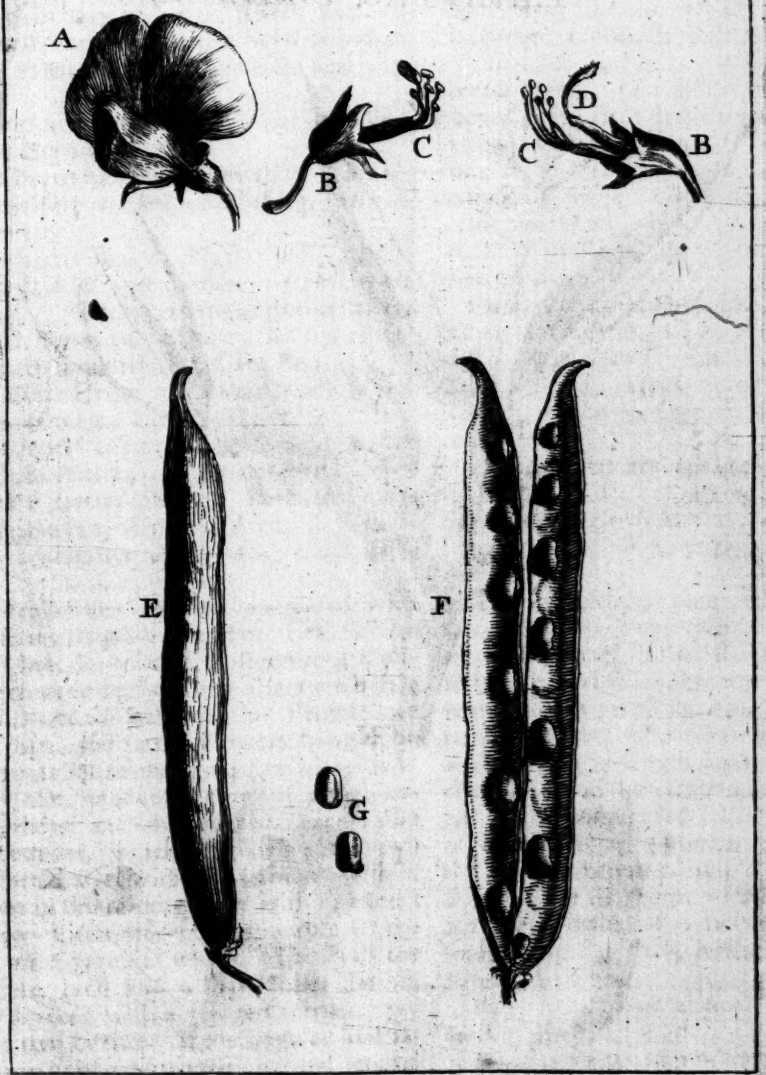
This



Tab. 222. Lathyrus. *Chichling.* Pag. 398.



Lathyrus. *Chichling.*





This is more beutiful in all its parts than the 3*d* Species, having membranous, veined wings along its great Stalks. It has two nervous, rigid Leaves, ending in a blunt point, about an Inch broad, faſtned to a membranous Pedicle, ending in a Tendril. The Flowers grow ſometimes ſingle, ſometimes many together, large, purple, of a fine colour and ſmell, ſucceeded by Pods three Inches long or better, ſcarce half an Inch broad, containing ſmall Seed, leſs than thoſe of *Vetches*, round, blackiſh and bitter.

It grows about *Montpelier*. But is ſeldom found in *England*.

6. Lathryus latifolius flore albo. *Broad-leav'd Chichling or Peaſe everlaſting, with a white Flower.*

7. Lathyrus major, Narbonenſis, anguſtifolius, J. B. 2. 304. *Narrow-leav'd great Chichling.* Lathyrus anguſtifolius alter, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 51. Lathyrus ſylveſtris alius anguſtifolius, *Cam. Hort.*

This differs from the former only in the narrowneſs of its Leaves

8. Lathyrus anguſtifolius ſemine maculoſo, C. B. *Pin.* 344. *Narrow-leav'd Chichling with a ſpotted Seed* Lathyrus quædam, quibuſdam Ægyptia Aracus, J. B. 2. 208. Cicerula Ægyptiaca, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 236.

The Stalks are angular, encreaſed with Membranes lengthwiſe. The Leaves are an Inch broad, pointed, faſtned to a Pedicle which running between them ends in a Tendril. At the baſe of the Pedicle are two Wings, and ſingle Flowers hang upon long Footſtalks, of the ſame ſize with PEA-flowers, the Standard being of a fleſh-colour without and blue within, except the loweſt border, which is reddiſh; the two Wings are ſcarlet without, painted with a blue ſpot in the middle, blue within, except a narrow circumference of purple; the keel is of a greeniſh white. The Pods are broad, an Inch and a half long, flattiſh, deeply marked with a fringed furrow, they contain two or three Seeds angular and almoſt ſquare, of a brown colour, and ſpotted with very ſmall red ſpots.

It is found in *Spain* as well as in *Egypt*.

9. Lathyrus Tingitanus, ſiliquis Orobi, flore amplo, ruberrimo, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part 2. 55, *Chichling of* Tangier *with a large very red Flower.*

Many Stalks come forth from the ſame Root, two Cubits long and better, lying on the Ground, unleſs ſupported by ſome prop on which they may lay hold, flat, having on each ſide a membranaceous Wing. The Leaves like the reſt of this kind grow by pairs to a middle Rib which ends in a Tendril. Both Stalks and Leaves are of a bluëiſh green. Out of the Boſoms of the Leaves come forth Branches a ſpan long and better, often two ſpans, to which ſucceed Pods three Inches long, broad, flat, ſmooth, containing ſix or eight, flat, long brown Seeds, markt with darker Lines. The Pods ſwell out in the places where the Seeds are, as in *Orobus*.

10. Lathyrus anguſtiſſimo folio, Americanus, variegatus, C. B. *Pin.* 344. *The moſt narrow-leav'd* American, *variegated Chichling.* Lathyrus peregrinus, è cæruleo purpuraſcente flore & ſuaviter rubeſcens. *Eyſt.*

11. Lathyrus arvenſis, repens, tuberoſus, C. B. *Pin.* 344. *Creeping tuberous Chichling or Peaſe-Earth Nut.* Chamæbalanus leguminoſa, J. B. 2. 324. Terræ glandes, *Dod Pempt*

This Species has obtained the Names of *Chamæbalanus*, *Terræ glandes* and *Earth Nut* from the form of its Root; for it conſiſts of ſeverai thick, oblong Nuts, having a white, ſweet pulp, hanging on very long, ſlender threds; whence ariſe weak but long Stalks being in length above a Cubit, branched, lying on the Ground; they are cloathed with conjugated Leaves like thoſe of *Vetch*, having a blunter point, the reſt of the Pedicle running into a Tendril. The Flowers are like thoſe of *Peaſe*, growing in cluſters, purple, of a ſweet ſmell, leaving ſmall, long flat Pods, encloſing four or five round, flat Seeds.

It is often found abroad, but not in *England*.

Fuchſius to accommodate the deſcription which he has made of this Plant to the deſcription which *Dioſcorides* has left us of the *Apios*, has made no difficulty to affirm that this of which we are ſpeaking had

Leaves like those of *Rue*. I believe that *Pena* and *Lobel* have confounded our *Chichling* with the *Bulbocastanum*; for they say not only that its Roots are astringent, and that they have the taste of *Chesnut*; but also that it is found at *Colmars* in *Provence*: I have found no other about this City than the *Bulbocastanum*, the Roots of this they eat commonly raw or boil'd and call them *Pissagous*. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

12. Lathyrus sylvestris, luteus, foliis viciæ, C. B. *Pin.* 344. *Wild yellow Chichling with Vetch Leaves, Tare-everlasting, or common, yellow, bastard-Vetch.* Lathyrus luteus, sylvestris, dumetorum, J. B. 2. 304.

From a creeping, perennial Root, it propagates it self far and near with its angular and fistulous Stalks, being weak and lying on the Ground, two Cubits long or longer. Two Leaves like Wings embrace the Stalk, two others growing opposite on a Footstalk ending in a Tendril. The Flowers are small and yellow, hanging on long Footstalks. The Pods are smooth, black when ripe, striated, sometimes a little crooked. they contain six or seven small Seeds, almost round, shining, not variegated, yellowish.

It is common in Hedges and bushy places all over *England*.

We have no good figure of this Plant, that which *J. Bauhinus* has given of it is better than that of *Tabernæmontanus*, who has called it *Viciæ*; but he has caus'd the figure to be engrav'd with several pairs of Leaves, which is not conformable to Nature; this Author's figure gives a better representation of the *Vicia Onobrychidis flore*, C. B. or some other Species of *Vicia multiflora*, than of the *Chichling* of which we are speaking. *Tourn. Hist.*

13. Lathyrus annuus, flore cæruleo Ochri siliqua, *H. L. Bat.* *Annual Chichling with a blue Flower, and a Pod like that Ochrus.*

14. Lathyrus Bœticus flore luteo, *Park. Theatr.* 1064. *Chichling of* Bœtica *with a yellow Flower.*

It has three or four Stalks, above an Ell long, encreased with two membranaceous Wings, like the rest; it has two short broad little Leaves, at the insertion of the Pedicle on which is a pair of long, narrow ones. The flowers are yellow, with purple Veins; to which succeed long Pods, many joined together containing six or more, round, rough, and as it were reticulated Seeds.

15. Lathyrus Hispanicus flore luteo, *H. L. Bat.* Spanish *Chichling with a yellow Flower.*

16. Lathyrus luteus, latifolius, *Bot. Monsp. Yellow, broad-leav'd Chichling.* Lathyri species lutea, J. B. 2. 304.

17. Lathyrus angustifolius, siliqua hirsuta, C. B. *Pin.* 344. *Rough-codded Chichling.* Lathyrus siliqua hirsuta, J. B. 2. 305.

It has a single, slender, annual Root, angular Stalks above a Cubit long. The purple Flowers grow on Pedicles a span or a span and half long. The Pods are an Inch and half long, scarce half an Inch broad, hairy, rough, containing round, wrinkled, reddish or blackish Seed.

Mr. *Ray* observed it in several places in *Essex*; and beyond Sea near *Geneva*, amongst the Corn.

18. Lathyrus latifolius, annuus, siliqua articulata, hirsutiore, *H. R. Par.* *Broad-leav'd annual Chichling, with a more rough, jointed Pod.*

19. Lathyrus angustissimo folio, semine rotundo, *H. R. Par.* *The most narrow-leav'd Chichling, with round Seed.* Lathyrus angustifolius, λαθύρος, semine rotundo, flore rubello, *Mor. H. R. Blæs.*

It has long, narrow, and, as it were, grassy Leaves; Stalks a Foot or a Foot and half long, lying on the Ground, out of whose bosoms arise Pedicles three Inches long, sustaining small, papilionaceous Flowers, of a beautiful red, sometimes single, sometimes two together; to each of which succeeds a slender round Pod, three Inches long; containing nine or ten small round Seed. The Root is small and annual.

It grows plentifully in the Corn about *Blois*, flowers in *June*, and ripens its Seeds in *August*.

20. Lathyrus angustissimo folio, semine anguloso, *H. R. Par.* *The most narrow-leav'd Chichling with an angular Seed.* Lathyrus angustifolius λαθύρος, semine hexedro flore cæruleo, *Mor. H. R. Blæs.*

The

The Leaves of this are narrower than thoſe of the former, graſſy like them, but every way leſs. The Flower is ſmall, blue, leſs than that of the former; containing ſeven or eight ſmall, angular, and as it were three-corner'd Seeds.

It flowers promiſcuouſly with the former in the Month of *July* among the Corn near *Blois*.

21. Lathyrus folio tenuiore, floribus rubris, J. B. 2. 308. *Fine-leav'd Chichling with red Flowers.* Lathyrus anguſtifolia ſive capillaceo folio, C. B. *Prodr.* 148.

This is ſometimes a Cubit, ſometimes ſcarce a ſpan high, with a ſmall, fibrous Root: The Stalks are numerous, cloath'd with very fine graſſy Leaves. The Flowers are red, large in proportion to the Stalk, like thoſe of the 2d Species. The Pods are broad, containing three or four Seeds.

22. Lathyrus foliis gramineis floribus coccineis, *Raii Syllog.* 160.

23. Lathyrus Orientalis, rotundifolius, flore rubro. *Round-leav'd, Oriental Chichling, with a red Flower.*

24. Lathyrus Curaſſavicus pediculis foliorum alatis, P. B. P. *Chichling of* Curaſſau, *with the Footſtalks of the Leaves winged.*

25. Lathyrus Japonenſis flore purpureo majore, *Munting. Herb. Belgic.* *Chichling of* Japan *with a large purple Flower.*

26. Lathyrus minor Luſitanicus, *Ibid.* *The ſmaller* Portugueze *Chichling.*

27. Lathyrus ſegetum ſemine nigro exquiſite rotundo, *Virid. Luſit.* *Corn Chichling with a black Seed exactly round.*

28. Lathyrus ſemine nigro exacte rotundo minor, *Ejuſd.* *Smaller Chichling with a Seed exactly round.*

29. Lathyrus ſegetum minor, ſiliqua articulata, *Ejuſd.* *Smaller Corn Chichling with a jointed Pod.*

30. Lathyrus paluſtris ericetorum, *Ejuſd.* *Marſhy Heath Chichling.*

31. Lathyrus paluſtris ſiliqua aſpera Luſitanica, *Ejuſd.* *Marſh Chichling of* Portugal *with a rough Pod.*

32. Lathyrus minimus λεπτομακρόλοβος, *Ejuſd.* *The ſmalleſt, ſlender, long-podded Chichling.*

33. Lathyrus anguſtifolius Americanus flore cæruleo, *Ejuſd.* *Narrow-leav'd* American *Chichling with a blue Flower.*

34. Lathyrus paluſtris, Alpinus, flavus, erectus, ſcapo tereti, nudo, Lathyri lutei dumetorum facie, *Hort. Cathol.* *Yellow, upright, Marſh-Chichling of the* Alps, *with a round Stalk, and the appearance of the yellow buſh Chichling.*

The Leaves are narrow and ſharp-pointed, one Inch and a half long, and half an Inch broad. The Flowers grow on a common Footſtalk, of a yellow colour, leaving behind them flat Pods, an Inch or an Inch and half long, a little crooked.

35. Lathyrus platyphyllos, hirſutus, mollis, magno & perameno flore, odoro, purpureo, *Hort. Cathol.* 107. *Broad-leav'd, hairy, ſoft Chichling, with a large, and very beautiful, ſweet-ſmelling, purple Flower.*

The whole Plant is very hairy, which is a ſingular thing in this Genus. The common Pedicle on which the Flowers ſit is half a Foot long, and bears at the top three very large Flowers, with a purple Standard and blue Wings.

36. Lathyrus parvus, anguſtifolius, floribus rubentibus, ſingularibus, in pediculis brevibus, *Raii Supp.* 447. *Small, narrow-leav'd Chichling, with ſingle red Flowers, on ſhort Footſtalks.*

Dr. *Sherard* communicated a dried Specimen of this to Mr. *Ray*. It had ſeveral Stalks coming from the ſame Root, which were not above half a Foot long.

37. Lathyrus rectus, gracilis, Gladioli folio tenui, monanthus, rubicundus, *Hort. Cathol.* 103. *Upright, ſlender Chichling with a ſlender Leaf like that of Corn-flag, and a ſingle, red Flower.*

38. Lathyrus latifolius, minor, flore, majore, *Boer. Ind.* 42. *The ſmaller, broad-leav'd Chichling with a larger Flower.*

39. Lathyrus latifolius, flore gilvo, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 42. *Broad-leav'd Chichling with an Iron grey Flower.*

Dr. *Boerhave* received this from the late Learned Dr. *Sherard.*

46. Lathyrus Orientalis flore vix conſpicuo, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 42. *Oriental Chichling with a Flower ſcarce viſible.*

TABLE CCXXIII.

GENUS VI.

Clymenum, CHICHLING-VETCH.

Chichling-Vetch is a Plant with Flowers, Fruits C D E F, and Stalks like *Chichling* but Leaves A, conſiſting of many conjugations placed on a mid-middle Rib which ends in a Tendril B.

The Species of *Chichling-Vetch* are,

1. Clymenum Hiſpanicum, flore vario, ſiliqua plana. Spaniſh *Chichling-Vetch with a variegated Flower, and a plain Pod.* Lathyrus Viciaoides, vexillo rubro, labialibus perälis roſtrum ambientibus, cæruleis, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 58.

It has a ſmall, ſimple Root, flat membranous Stalks, a Foot long or longer, lying on the Ground. The Leaves at their firſt breaking forth are not at all pinnated, but graſſy; thoſe which grow on the upper part of the Stalk are compoſed of one, two or three pair of Lobes. Out of the boſoms of the Leaves ariſe Flowers on Pedicles, an Inch and half long. The colour of the Standard is a deep red, between a a ſcarlet and blood-colour and ſtrip'd. They are ſucceeded by Pods two Inches long, broad, before they are ripe, markt in the middle with a broad, red line running lengthwiſe, whitiſh when ripe containing three or four brown Seeds beautifully varied with darker Lines.

2. Clymenum Hiſpanicum, flore vario, ſiliqua articulata. Spaniſh *Chichling Vetch with a variegated Flower and a jointed Pod.* Lathyrus Viciaoides, floris vexillo phœniceo, foliis labialibus, ſubalbeſcentibus, ſiliquis Orobi, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 55.

It has many long, infirm Stalks, lying on the Ground, unleſs ſuſtain'd by ſome neighbouring Prop, angular and encreas'd with Membranes on each ſide. The firſt Leaves as in thoſe of the former Species are graſſy; the upper conſiſting of two or three pair of Lobes, which are not always exactly oppoſite to each other. The middle Rib as in the reſt of this kind end in a Tendril. The Flowers grow in the boſoms of the Leaves upon Pedicles a ſpan long or longer, ſometimes ſingle, ſometimes two on the ſame Pedicle, of a middle ſize, of two colours, the Standard being reddiſh, the reſt white, to which ſucceed long Pods, flat, knotty or protuberant where the Seeds appear, as in *Orobus*, containing five or ſix brown, variegated Seeds.

3. Clymenum pariſienſe, flore cæruleo. *Common Chichling-Vetch, with a blue Flower.* Cicercula ſylveſtris, *Tabern. Icon.* 500. Lathyrus Viciæformis ſeu Vicia Lathyroides, noſtras, *Rali Hiſt.* 899. *Pluk. Phytog. Tab.* 71. *fig.* 2.

The Leaves are compos'd of three or four pair of Lobes, faſtned to a middle Rib ending in a Tendril. The Flowers are large, of a blueiſh purple colour, three, four, or five growing on a common Pedicle.

C. Bauhinus has confounded this Plant with the *Lathyrus latifolius*, Pin. This has only two large Leaves on each Pedicle; whereas the Species of which we are ſpeaking, has two or three pair faſtned to the ſame Pedicle, and theſe Leaves are but three or four Lines broad, to about one Inch and a half in length. Its Flowers alſo are much leſs than thoſe of the *Lathyrus latifolius*. It is found in the Meadows near *Cachan. Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

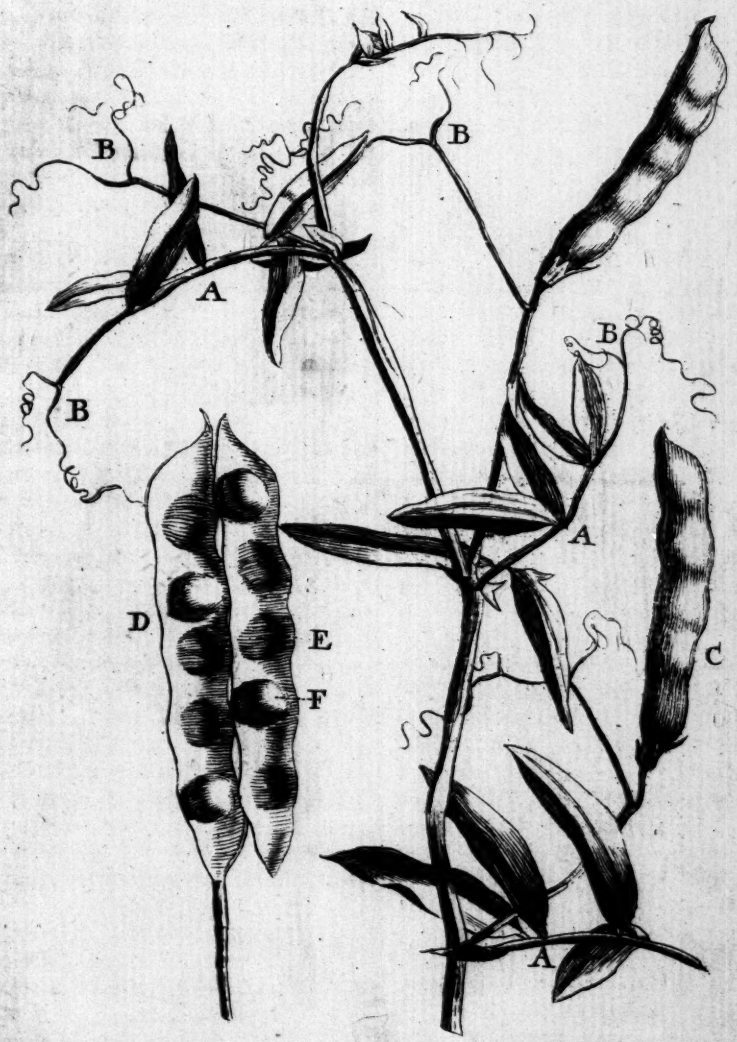
Found by *Tho. Williſel* in *Peckham field*, on the back of *Southwark*, in a ſqualid watery place. *Ray's Synopſ.*

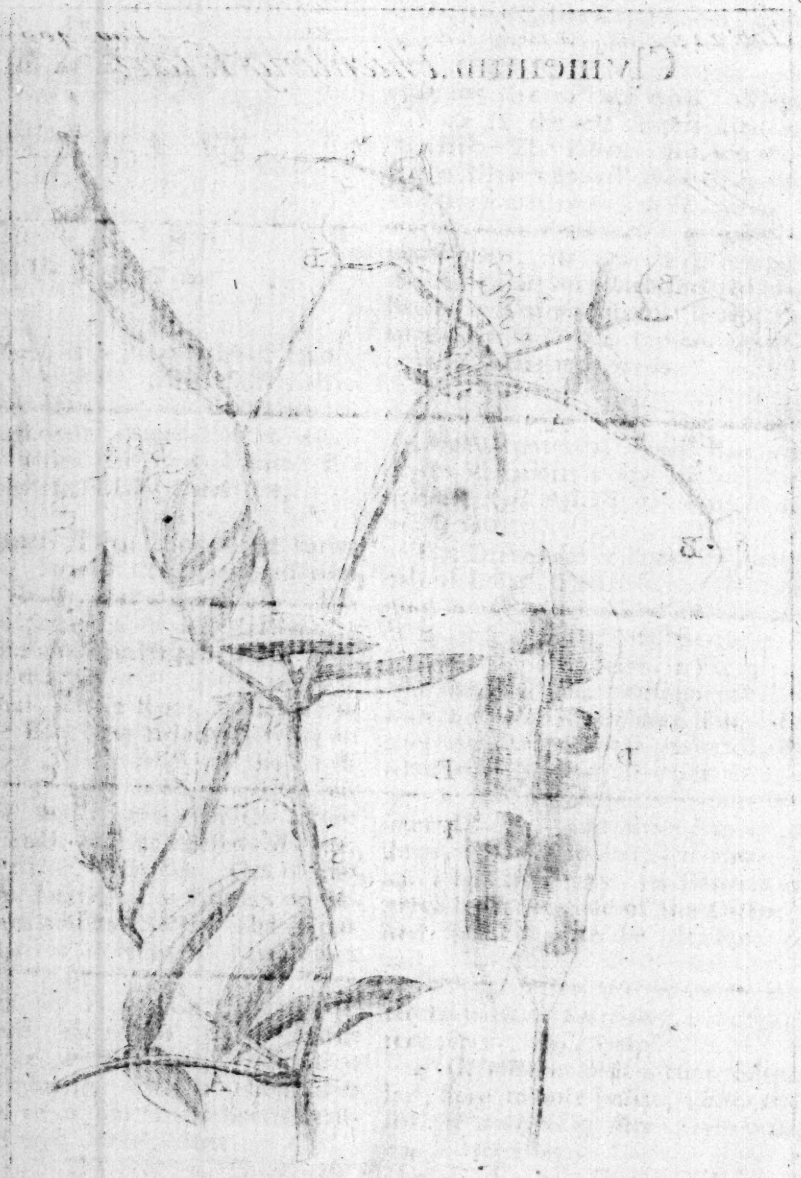
4. Clymenum Bithynicum, ſiliqua ſingulari, flore minore Juſſieu, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 43. Bithynian *Chichling-Vetch, with a ſingle Pod, and ſmaller Flower.*

5. Clymenum Græcum flore maximo, ſingulari. Greek *Chichling Vetch with a large, ſingle Flower.*

TAB.

Tab. 223. Clymenum. *Chichling-Vetch?* Pag. 402.





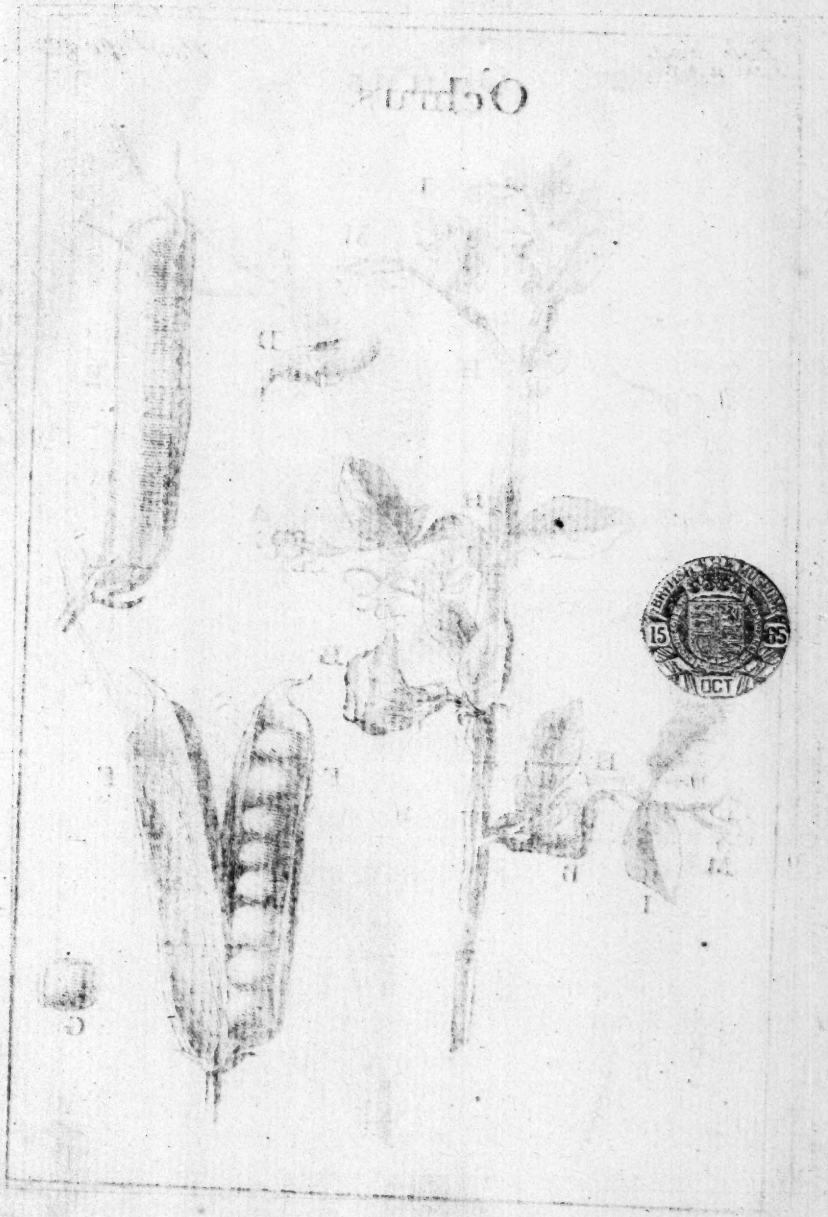


15 OCT 55

Tab. 224. Pag. 403.

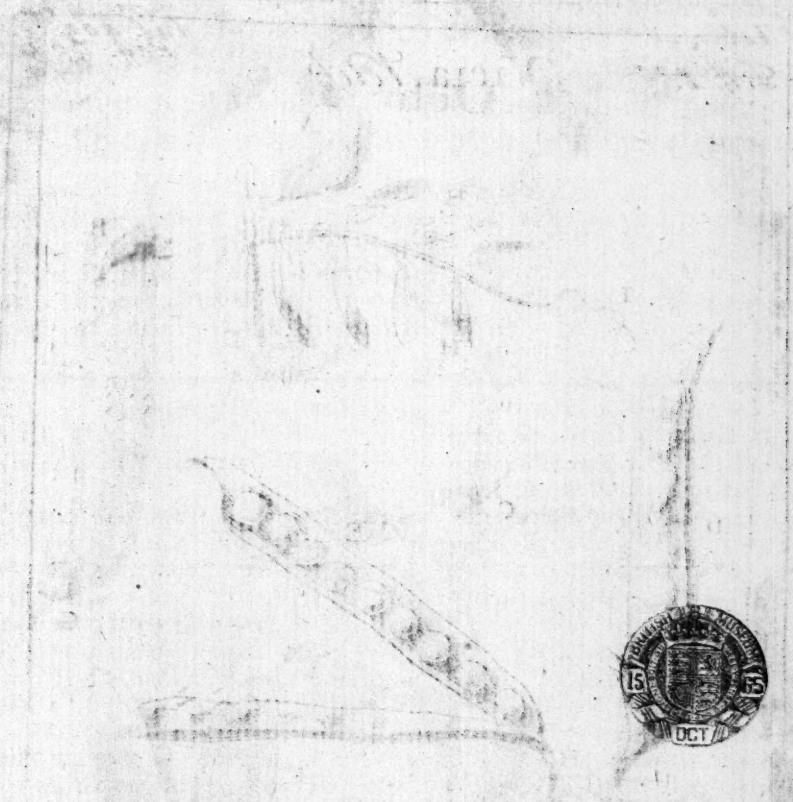
Ochrus.





Ochrus.





15
51
OCT

Tab. 226. *Pag. 403.*

Fig. 1. Vicia. *Vetch.*

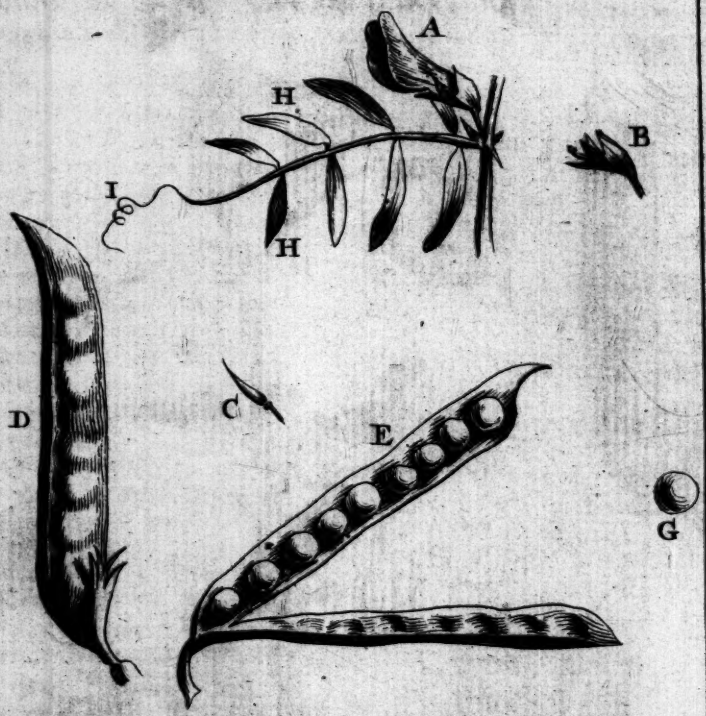


Fig. 2. Ervum. *Pag. 407.*

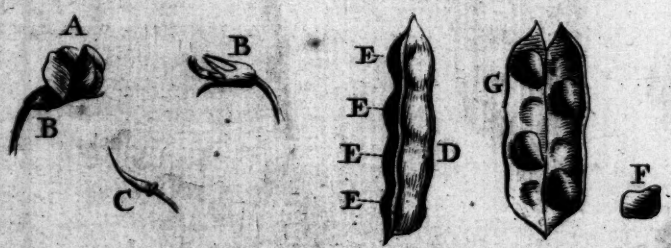


TABLE CCXXIV, CCXXV.

GENUS VII.

Ochrus.

OCHRUS is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A B, out of whose Empalement D, rises the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a Pod E, for the most part round and cylindrical, full of roundish Seeds F, G. To these Notes must be added, that the Leaves are sometimes simple K, sometimes conjugated H I, ending in Tendrils L M.

The Species of *Ochrus* are,

1. Ochrus folio integro, capreolos emittente, semine subluteo, C. B. *Pin.* 343. *Ochrus with an entire Leaf, sending forth Tendrils and a yellow Seed.* Lathyri species, quæ Ervilia sylvestris Dodonæi, J. B. 2. 305. Ervilia sylvestris, *Dod. Pempt.* 522.

It has angular Stalks like the Species of *Chichling*, a Cubit or two Cubits high, to which adhere oblong Leaves, embracing the Stalks without any Pedicle, at first simple, afterwards ending in Tendrils, often not only degenerating into these, but bringing forth another order of Leaves from the side or point of the old ones. The Flowers come out of the bosoms of the Leaves, single, and growing on short Footstalks, being of a pale yellow colour, the Standard being strip'd about the middle with black Lines. The Pods are two Inches long, half an Inch broad, containing five or six Seeds of a yellowish colour, not exactly round, but flat on each side. The Pods when ripe are of a Straw colour.

2. Ochrus folio integro, capreolos emittente, semine pullo, C. B. *Pin.* 343. *Ochrus with an entire Leaf sending forth Tendrils, and a brown Seed.*

3. Ochrus folio integro, capreolos emittente, semine atro, C. B. *Pin.* 343. *Ochrus with an entire Leaf, sending forth Tendrils, and a black Seed.*

4. Ochrus Americanus, tomentosus, floribus luteis, *Plum.* *Woolly Ochrus of America, with yellow Flowers.*

5. Ochrus folio diviso, in capreolos abeunte. *Ochrus with a divided Leaf, ending in Tendrils.*

TABLE CCXXVI. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS VIII.

Vicia, Vetch.

VETCH is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B, rises the Pointal C, which afterwards changes to a Pod D, full of Seeds, roundish E F, or angular G. To these Notes must be added two Leaves H, as it were by pairs, growing on a middle Rib ending in a Tendril I.

The Species of *Vetch* are,

1. Vicia sativa, vulgaris, semine nigro, C. B. *Pin.* 344. *Common Tare or Vetch.* Vicia vulgaris sativa, J. B. 2. 310. Vicia, *Cam. Epit.* 320.

This Plant is annual, having Stalks a Cubit high or higher, angular, striated, hairy, and hollow. Ten or twelve pair of Lobes adhere to a long middle Rib, which ends in a Tendril, they are scarce an Inch long, narrow, broad at the extremity, and hairy; sometimes they are placed alternately, out of the bosoms of the Leaves arise one, two and sometimes more bright purple Flowers, on short Footstalks, succeeded by Pods a span long and longer, about an Inch broad, hairy, protuberant where the Seeds are contain'd, enclosing Seeds equal to those of the *white Field Pea*, blackish and flat.

It is seen in the Fields almost all over *Europe*.

With us it is mixed with *Pease* and *Oats* for Horses. Sometimes it is sown separately and mow'd for the Cattle instead of Grass, and so

Vicia paſtæ diſtendunt ubera vaccæ.

2. Vicia ſativa, vulgaris, ſemine cinereo, C. B. *Pin.* 344. *Common Vetch with a grey Seed.*

3. Vicia ſativa alba, C. B. *Pin.* 344. *White Vetch.* Vicia albo ſemine, J. B. 2. 311. Ervum candidum vel Faba veterum, *Trag.* 626.

This varies ſo much in its Leaves that it may eaſily impoſe it ſelf on any one for ſeveral Species; for ſome of them are almoſt round, and others long and narrow. It has one or two Flowers mixt with a great deal of purple hanging on ſhort Footſtalks. The Pods are different from thoſe of the *common Vetch*, containing many, ſometimes nine Seeds, white, purpliſh, variegated or paleiſh green, like green *Peaſe*, which they equal alſo in bigneſs, but are eaſily diſtinguiſhed from them, in that they are not blackiſh like them at that part by which they adhere to the Pod.

4. Vicia maxima dumetorum, C. B. *Pin.* 345. *Buſh-Vetch.* Vicia ſepium perenni, J. B. 2. 313. Cracca major, *Tabern. Icon.* 506.

It grows in the Hedges, with a Stalk two or three Cubits long, not very thick; and Leaves not much unlike the *common Vetch*, but differing in that the Lobes of this are broad at the baſe, and tapering to a Point, leſs hairy, and of an inſipid and viſcid Taſte. Several Flowers, ſometimes as many as ſix, grow on one reddiſh Pedicle, coming out of a purpliſh Empalement, of one colour (thoſe of the *common Vetch* are of two colours.) Notwithſtanding the Flowers are ſo numerous, they are ſeldom ſucceeded by more than one or two Pods, which are leſs, and much ſhorter; they are broadiſh and flat, ſmooth and of a ſhining black when ripe enclosing ſeveral Seeds. The Root is perennial, like that of the *creeping Birthwort*, but ſmall and of a a ſweetiſh Taſte as in other Pulſe.

It is common in Hedges and flowers in *May*.

5. Vicia ſepium, folio rotundiore, acuto, ſemine nigro, C. B. *Pin.* 345. *Buſh-Vetch with a rounder, ſharp-pointed Leaf, and a black Seed.* Vicia, *Dod. Pempt.* 531.

6. Vicia ſepium, folio rotundiore, acuto, ſemine maculato, C. B. *Pin.* 345. *Buſh-Vetch with a rounder, ſharp-pointed Leaf, and a ſpotted Seed.*

7. Vicia vulgaris, acutiore folio, ſemine parvo, nigro, C. B. *Pin.* 345. *Strange Tare or wild Vetch.* Vicia vulgaris, ſylveſtris ſemine parvo & nigro frugum, J. B. 2. 312. Aphaca vera, Vicia Matthiolo, *Lugd.* 478.

The Root of this is ſometimes ſingle and ſometimes branched, ſending forth many weak Stalks lying on the Ground, unleſs they lay hold on the neighbouring Plants, nine Inches or a Foot long. The Leaves are hairy like thoſe *common Vetch*, but narrower, and not ſo obtuſe at the extremity; compos'd alſo of fewer Conjugations of Lobes (ſix at moſt.) The Flowers grow in the boſom of the Leaves, one, two, or three in number, of a bright purple, not of two colours as in the *common Vetch*, ſitting on very ſhort, if any Footſtalks. They are ſucceeded by long, ſlender, roundiſh Pods, black when ripe, filled with many (ten or twelve Seeds) hardly above a third part of the bigneſs of the *common Vetch*.

It flowers in the Spring and ſo on throughout the whole Summer. It is oftener found with us in Hedges, on Banks, and Sandy places, than in Corn Fields and cultivated places.

8. Vicia multiflora, C. B. *Pin.* 345. *Tufted Vetches.* Vicia multiflora, perennis, nemorenſis five dumetorum, J. B. 2. 314. Aracus, *Tabern. Icon.* 506.

The Roots are long and ſlender. The Stalks a Cubit or two Cubits high, branched, infirm, ſtriated and covered with a ſhort Down. The Leaves are compos'd of ſeveral pair of Lobes faſtned to a middle Rib ending in a Tendril. The Lobes are an Inch long, narrow, hairy on both ſides, of a dark green and ſharp-pointed. Out of the boſoms of the Leaves come forth very long ſpikes of longiſh, purple Flowers, hanging down, each of which is ſucceeded by a broad Pod, an Inch long, containing three or four roundiſh Seeds, black when ripe, and about the bigſs of *Lentils*.

It

It is found in Buſhes and Hedges, and not ſeldom in Meadows. It flowers in the Summer.

J. Bauhinus had no occaſion to ſeparate from this Plant, that which *Cluſius* has called *Vicia ſylveſtris ſpicato flore*, Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.

9. Vicia perennis, incana multiflora, *Bot. Monſp.* *Hoary, tufted Vetch.*

This attains to the bigneſs of the preceding, from which it differs in that the Leaves are hoary and as it were Silver. The Flowers grow nearer together and before they are unfolded the Spike is bent.

Mr. *Magnol* found it about *Latera.* It flowers in *June.*

10. Vicia perennis multiflora, majori flore cæruleo, ex albo mixto, *Bot. Monſp. App.* *Perennial, tufted Vetch, with a large blue Flower mixt with white.*

11. Vicia perennis, multiflora, incana Inſularum Stæchadum. *Perennial, hoary, tufted Vetch of the* Stœchades. Vicia Benghalenſis hirſuta & incana, ſiliquis Piſi, *H. L. Bat.*

12. Vicia ſylveſtris, hirſuta, incana, C. B. *Pin.* 345. *Hoary, rough, wild Vetch.* Vicia ſylveſtris, quaſi incana, flore albo, J. B. 2. 312. Vicia ſylveſtris, albo flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 235.

It produces many round, ſtriated Branches from the ſame Root, a Foot and ſometimes a Cubit long; cloathed with Leaves like the *common Vetch*, but cover'd with Down, and in a manner hoary; ending in Tendrils, by means of which it twiſts it ſelf with the adjoining Graſs. The Flowers grow in the boſoms of the upper Leaves, for the moſt part three together, very like thoſe of the *common Vetch*, of a white colour, the upper Leaf or Petal being of a dark colour vein'd on the inſide, the under one of the ſame colour. The Pods are like thoſe of the *common Vetch*; the Roots fibrous intermixt with Knobs.

It grows in the uncultivated Fields at *Chyztreg* a Town in *Pannonia*; it flowers in *May.*

13. Vicia ſylveſtris, incana, major & præcox, Pariſienſis, flore ſuaverubente. *The greater, early, hairy, hoary, wild Vetch, with a ſweet-red Flower.*

14. Vicia folio ſubrotundo, brevi, obtuſe mucronato, pediculo brevi inſidente, flore, Viciæ ſepium ſeu dumetorum vulgaris, *Raii Synopſ.* 188. *The other Buſh-Vetch with a blunter and ſhorter Leaf.*

This was found in *Yorkſhire* by Dr. *Robinſon.*

15. Vicia ſegetum, cum ſiliquis plurimis, hirſutis, C. B. *Pin*, 345. *Small wild Tare or fine Tare.* Vicia parva ſive Cracca minor, cum multis ſiliquis hirſutis, J. B. 2. 315. Craccæ alterum genus, *Dod. Pempt.* 542.

From a ſlender, ſmall Root ariſe ſquare, ſlender and infirm Stalks near a Foot long, very full of pennated Leaves, like thoſe of *Lentil*, ſmooth, conſiſting of eight or nine Lobes, ſeldom exactly oppoſite to one another, ending in twirling Tendrils by by means of which it lays hold on, and ſtrangles the adjacent Corn and Graſs. The Flowers grow in looſe Spikes, coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves, ſeven or eight in number hanging all the ſame way, ſmall, pale-blue; ſucceeded by hairy Pods, half an Inch long, hairy containing each two round, blackiſh Seeds.

It is too common amongſt the Corn.

16. Vicia ſegetum ſingularibus ſiliquis glabris, C. B. *Pin* 345. *Corn Vetch or Fine-Tare with ſingle ſmooth Pods.*

This is ſmaller and ſlenderer than the preceding, all ſmooth, having longer and narrower Lobes faſtened to a middle Rib, which ends in a Tendril. It has a very long Pedicle coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves, on which grows one Flower, larger than thoſe of the preceding, of a pale blue colour, ſtrip'd with purple Line; to which ſucceeds a ſmooth Pod, ſomething flat containing three or four Seeds.

It is common amongſt the Corn and in moiſt Woods.

17. Vicia minima, cum ſiliquis glabris *The ſmalleſt Vetch with ſmooth Pods.* Viciæ ſive Craccæ minimæ ſpecies, cum ſiliquis glabris, J. B. 2. 315.

This differs from the former in having two or three Pods on a Pedicle.

18. Vicia ſive Cracca foliis & ſiliquis longioribus, *Bot. Monſp. Vetch with longer Leaves and Pods.* Viciæ parvum genus folio longo, J. B. 2. 316.

The Leaves of this conſiſt of ſeveral very long, narrow and as it were graſſy Lobes.

It grows about *Montpelier.*

19. Vicia anguſtifolia, purpuro-violacea, ſiliqua lata glabra, *Bot. Monſp. Narrow-leav'd, Violet colour'd Vetch, with a broad, ſmooth Pod.*

It has many, long, narrow, blunt pointed Leaves; a large Flower of a purple *Violet* colour; ſucceeded by a Pod one Inch and a half long, to half an Inch broad, and ſmooth.

20. Vicia multifolia, cum ſiliquis latis, J. B. 2. 314. *Many leav'd Vetch with broad Pods.*

The Leaves of this are like thoſe of the *tufted Vetch*; conſiſting of many (ſometimes twelve) Conjugations of Lobes; they are narrow and end in a Point; having large hairs. The Flowers are ſmall, ſingle, growing on very ſhort Footſtalks, of a white colour inclining to yellow. They are ſucceeded by Pods at firſt very hairy, afterwards leſs, but rough to the touch, ſcarce one Inch and half long, and half an Inch broad, containing about five Seeds.

It grows in the Corn about *Gramont*; and flowers in *April* or *May.*

21. Vicia ſiliquas ſupra infraque terram edens. Viciæ ſimilis ſupra infraque terram fructum edens, C. B. *Pin.* 345. Arachidna aut potius Aracoides Honorii Belli, J. B. 2. 323. Arachidna di Candia, *Pon. Bald. Ital.* 77.

It is divided into ſeveral Branches immediately from the Root; half a Foot, or at moſt nine Inches high, ſmall, and angular; cloathed with pennated Leaves, conſiſting of four or five pair of Lobes, ſometimes placed oppoſite to each other, ſometimes not, obtuſe, and cut like a Heart, faſtned to a middle Rib which ends in a Tendril. The Flowers are purple, growing out of the boſoms of the Leaves, and ſucceeded by broadiſh Pods, an Inch long, or a little longer, brown, ſomething hairy, hooked at the end, containing two or three black, round Seeds, leaping out when ripe. It has alſo ſome ſmall Pods about the Root, containing one or two Seeds.

22. Vicia minima, præcox, Pariſienſium, *H. R. Par. Small early Vetch with an angular Seed.* Vicia minima, præcox, Solonienſis, *Joncq Hort.* Vicia præcox, verna, minima, Solonienſis, ſemine hexedro, *Mor. H. R. Bleſ.*

It grows on the Chalky Banks near *Greenhithe* in *Kent.*

23. Vicia ſupina, latiſſimo folio non ſerrato. *Supine Vetch with a very broad Leaf, not ſerrated.* Faba ſylveſtris, fructu rotundo, atro, C. B. *Pin.* 338. Aracus fabaceus & Faba Kairina, cui ſemina minora, J. B. 2. 286. Sylveſtris Græcorum Faba, *Lob. Icon.* 58.

This grows to above a Cubit high, with pretty thick, angular, empty Seeds, ſomething hairy; the Leaves conſiſt of four; five or ſix Conjugations of Lobes adhereing to a long middle Rib, like thoſe of the *common Bean*, hairy, blackiſh; the Rib ends in a Tendril, where the Footſtalk is annex'd to the Stalk, there grow two Lobes, as in *Peaſe*; and out of the ſame place ariſe purple Flowers, almoſt like thoſe of *common Vetch*, one out of each boſom of a Leaf, on a ſhort and ſcarce any Footſtalk, ſucceeded by a pretty long, large, hairy, broad Pod, blackiſh when ripe, containing ſix or ſeven black, ſhining, round Seed.

It is an annual Plant, flowers in Summer, and grows wild in *Apulia, Narbonne* and *Aquitaine.*

24. Vicia ſupina, latiſſimo folio, flore & fructu ferrugineis. *Supine Vetch with a very broad Leaf, and ruſt colour'd Flower and Fruit.* Faba ſylveſtris Italica flore & fructu ferrugineis, *H. R. Par.*

25. Vicia ſupina, latiſſimo folio, ſerrato. *Supine Vetch with a very broad ſerrated Leaf.* Aracus Fabaceus, ſerratus, J. B. 2. 287.

26. Vicia ſylvatica, maxima, Piſo ſylveſtri ſimilis, J. B. 2. 315. *The greateſt wild Vetch reſembling wild Peaſe.* Piſum ſylveſtre minus, *Tabern. Icon.* 498.

27. Vicia ſylveſtris, lutea, ſiliqua hirſuta, C. B. *Pin.* 345. *Wild yellow Vetch with a hairy Pod.* Vicia luteo flore ſylveſtris, *J. B.* 2. 313.

From

From one Root ariſe many, bending, angular Stalks, cloath'd alternately with Leaves conſiſting of ten or twelve Lobes, and ending in a Tendril. In the boſoms of the Leaves hang the Flowers on very ſhort Footſtalks, very beautiful, of a pale yellow colour, ſucceeded by Pods, ſhorter, plumper, thicker and broader than thoſe of the *common Vetch*, covered with a white Down, containing four or five, brown, ſpotted, angular, flat Seeds.

It flowers in *March* and *April*, and is found about *Montpelier* and in ſeveral places of *Italy*. Alſo in *England* on *Glaſtenbury Thorn-hill*.

28. Viciæ ſerotina, perennis, flore luteo, ſiliqua hirſuta. *Late-flowering, perennial Vetch, with a yellow Flower, and a hairy Pod.*

29. Vicia ſerotina, perennis, flore luteo, ſiliqua glabra. *Late-flowering, perennial Vetch, with a yellow Flower, and a ſmooth Pod.*

30. Vicia ſylveſtris, lutea, cum galea fuſca, J. B. 2. 314. *Wild, yellow Vetch, with a brown Standard.*

31. Vicia Cretica, multiflora, latifolia, flore intenſe purpureo. *Broad-leav'd, purple Vetch of* Crete, *with a deep purple Flower.*

32. Vicia verna villoſiſſima & incana, flore parvo, ſpicato, ex purpureo ad ianthinum vergente. *The moſt hairy and hoary vernal Vetch, with a ſmall ſpiked Flower, between a purple and a violet colour.*

33. Vicia multiflora, ſpicata, floribus albidis, calyce purpureo. *Spiked, tufted Vetch, with white Flowers, and a purple Empalement.*

34. Vicia Orientalis, multiflora, argentea, flore variegato. *Silver, Oriental, tufted Vetch, with a variegated Flower.*

35. Vicia Orientalis, multiflora, incana, anguſtiſſimo folio. *Hoary, Oriental, tufted Vetch, with a narrow Leaf.*

36. Vicia Orientalis, flore maximo, palleſcente macula lutea notato. *Oriental Vetch, with a very large, pale Flower, markt with a yellow Spot.*

Vicia is deriv'd (ſays *Varro*) a *Vinciendo*, and becauſe it has Tendrils like the *Vine* (*Vitis*,) with which it creeps upon *Lupines* or other Stalks, and binds them.

The Species of *Vetch* are eaſily known, when they have neither Flower nor Fruit, by their conjugated Leaves growing on a middle Rib, ending in a Tendril, and Stalks neither flat, nor winged.

TABLE CCXXVI. *Fig.* 2.

ERVUM.

Ervum is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whoſe Empalement B, riſes the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a Pod D, undulated on both ſides E, in a manner knotted, full of roundiſh Seeds FG. To theſe Notes muſt be added that the Leaves grow by pairs on a middle Rib.

The Species of *Ervum* are,

1. Ervum verum, *Cam. Hort*, *The true Ervum.* Orobus ſiliquis articulatis, ſemine majore, C. B. *Pin.* 346. Orobus ſive Ervum multis, J. B. 2. 321. Mochus ſive Cicer ſativum, *Dod. Pempt.* 524.

From the ſame Root ariſe many, weak, angular, ſmooth Stalks, branched from the very bottom. The Leaves are long compos'd of ten or twelve pair of blunt-pointed Lobes, faſtned to a middle Rib, which does not end in a Tendril. Out of the boſoms of the Leaves come forth Pedicles ſuſtaining one or two ſmall Flowers, larger than thoſe of *Lentil*, with a Standard of a purpliſh colour without, white within, and ſtrip'd with blueiſh-purple Lines. To the Flowers ſucceed Pods, an Inch long, cylindrical, whitiſh when ripe, jointed, containing round Seeds, but flat when dry.

It is common in the Fields about *Montpelier* and *Geneva.*

2. Ervum verum, flore ſubpurpuraſcente. *Ervum with a purpliſh Flower.* Orobus ſiliquis articulatis, ſemine majore, flore ſubpurpuraſcente, C. B. *Pin.* 346.

3. Ervum ſemine minore. *Ervum with a ſmaller Seed.* Orobus ſemine minore, C. B. *Pin.* 346. Orobus Creticus, *Lugd.* 469.

4. Ervum ſemine obtuſo triangulo. *Ervum with an obtuſe triangular Seed.* Orobus ſemine obtuſo, triangulo, C. B. *Pin.* 346. Orobæum Cicer Lobelii, J. B. 2. 322. Cicer Orobæum Theophraſti, *Lob. Icon.* 72.

It ariſes with a Stalk one Foot and a half high, jointed ſidewiſe, as it were bent obliquely, lightly ſtriated, fiſtular; cloathed with pennated Leaves. Towards the upper part many Pods grow cloſe together, an Inch long, erect, round, ſwelling in two or three places as if they were jointed, containing yellowiſh Seeds of an obtuſe triangular figure.

It grows in *Narbonne* and *Provence.*

5. Ervum Orientale, Alopecuroides, perenne, fructu longiſſimo. *Oriental, perennial Ervum with a very long Fruit.*

6. Ervum Orientale, Alopecuroides, ſerotinum & pernene, flore odoratiſſimo, fructu longiſſimo. *Late-flowering, perennial, Oriental Ervum, with a very ſweet Flower, and a very long Fruit.*

TABLE CCXXVII.

GENUS X.

Galega, GOAT'S-RUE.

Goat's-Rue is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, conſiſting of a Standard B, the Wings C, and the Keel D; out of the Empalement F, ariſes the Pointal E, which afterwards becomes a round, and as it were cylindrical Pod G, full of Seeds H I, for the moſt part oblong L, and as it were Kidney-ſhap'd. To theſe Notes are to be added, that the Leaves grow by pairs M, faſtned to a middle Rib N, terminated by an odd one O.

The Species of *Goat's-Rue* are,

1. Galega vulgaris, floribus cæruleis, C. B. *Pin.* 352. *Common Goat's Rue with blue Flowers.* Galega, *J. B.* 2. 342, *Dod. Pempt.* 548.

It has ſlender, white, ſpreading Roots; Stalks two Cubits high and higher, ſtriated, empty, branched into innumerable Branches. The Leaves are pennated, each Lobe ending in a little prickle. The Flowers grow on long Stalks coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves, after the manner of the *tufted Vetch.* They are ſucceeded by by long, ſlender, upright Pods, in which the Seeds are contain'd.

It grows in *Italy* and *Spain,* along the Banks of their Rivulets.

2. Galega vulgaris, floribus ex cæruleo purpureis, C. B. *Pin.* 352. *Common Goat's-Rue, with blue purple Flowers.*

3. Galega vulgaris, floribus penitus candicantibus, C. B. *Pin.* 352. *Common Goat's-Rue with white Flowers.*

4. Galega Africana, floribus majoribus & ſiliquis craſſioribus. African *Goat's-Rue, with larger Flowers, and thicker Pods.*

5. Galega Americana, fruteſcens, flore purpureo, foliis ſericeis, *Plum. Shrubby,* American *Goat's-Rue, with a purple Flower, and ſilken Leaves.*

6. Galega Orientalis, latifolia, altiſſima, flore cæruleo. *The talleſt, broad leav'd, Oriental Goat's-Rue with a blue Flower.*

7. Galega maxima Luſitanica, *Flor. Bat. The greateſt* Portugueze *Goat's-Rue.*

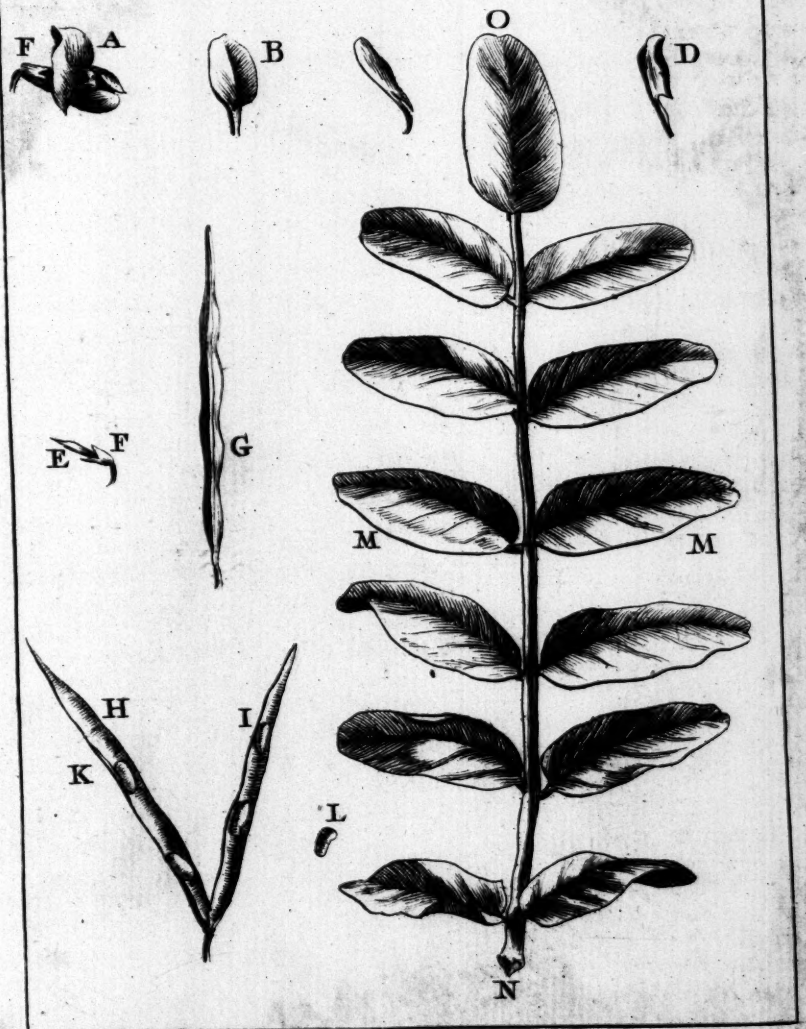
8. Galega Africana fruticeſcens Oleæ folio anguſto, ſiliquis craſſis erectis. *Shrubby* African *Goat's-Rue with narrow Lobes, ſhap'd like the Leaves of Olive, and thick, upright Pods.*

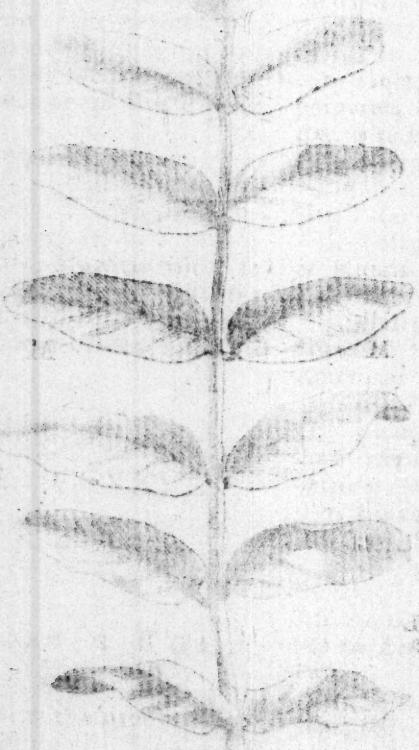
9. Galega facie Barbæ Jovis, ſericea, repens, flore pallide luteo, denſe ſpicato, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 46. *Silken, creeping Goat's Rue, with a pale yellow Flower diſpoſed in thick ſpikes.*

Goat's-Rue is a celebrated Alexipharmick and Sudorifick, remarkably diſcuſſing any thing peſtilential or poiſonous. It is of uſe in the Meaſles, in the Plague it ſelf; in Childrens Convulſions a ſpoonful of it may be given; it is good for the bites

Tab. 227. Pag. 408.

Galega *Goats Rue*






15
55
OCT

Tab. 228. Pag. 409.

Fig. 1.

Astragaloides.

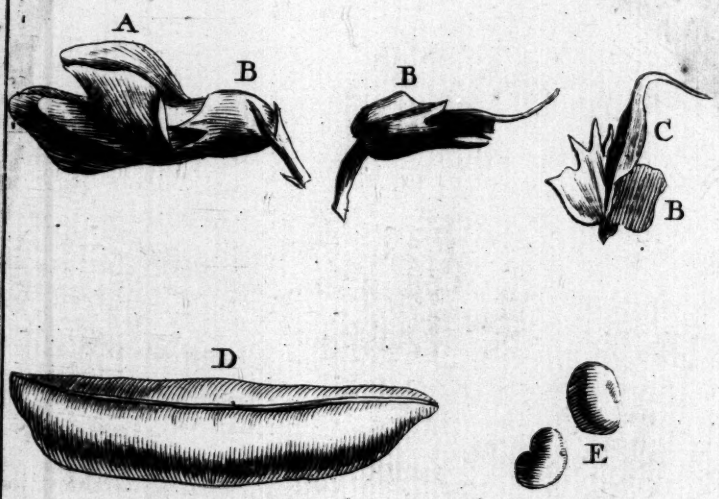
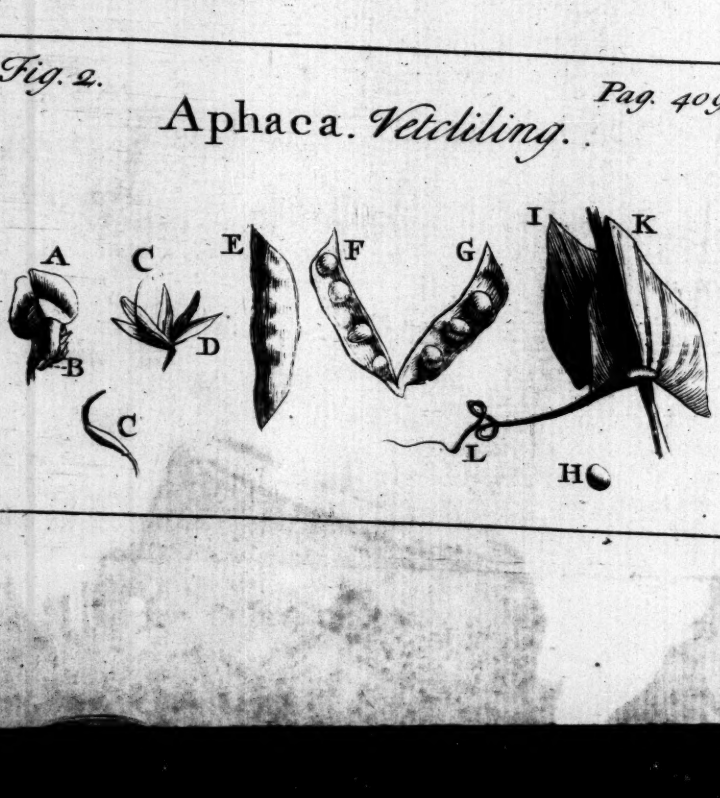


Fig. 2. Pag. 409.

Aphaca. *Vetchling.*



or ſtings of Serpents, and for the Worms, which it expells by outward Application. The Herb it ſelf is eaten raw or boil'd for theſe uſes. *Schrod.*

The Honouable Mr. *Boyle* in his *Treatiſe of the wholſomeneſs and unwholſomeneſs of the Air*, beſtows three or four Pages in celebrating the Vertues of *Goat's-Rue* in peſtilential and malignant Diſeaſes, from his own Obſervation and Experience.

TABLE CCXXVIII. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS XI.

ASTRAGALOIDES.

Astragaloides is a Plant, with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whoſe Empalement B, riſes the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a Pod D, ſhaped in a manner like a Boat, and full of Kidney-ſhap'd Seeds E.

Aſtragaloides Luſitanica. Portugueze *Aſtragaloides.* Aſtragalus Bæticus, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 234. Aſtragalus Bæticus, lanuginoſus, radice ampliſſima, C B *Pin.* 351. Aſtragalus forte lanuginoſus, Bæticus, J. B. 2. 340.

The Stalks of this Plant are a Cubit high or higher, about the thickneſs of one's little Finger, angular, hard, reddiſh and downy. The Leaves conſiſt of ſeveral pair of woolly and hoary Leaves, ſet along a middle Rib. The Flowers grow many together, like thoſe of *Lupine* or *Bean*, growing on long Branches, coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves, quite white, but before they are quite blown of a dark yellow without. The Root is very large in proportion to the Plant, being ſometimes as thick as a Man's Arm.

TABLE CCXXVIII. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS XII.

Aphaca, VETCHLING.

Vetchling is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whoſe Empalement B D, riſes the Pointal C, which afterwards turns to a Pod E, full of roundiſh Seeds F G H. To theſe Notes muſt be added, that two Leaves only I K, grow at the joints of the Stalks, out of whoſe Wings proceed the Tendrils I.

1. Aphaca, *Lob. Icon.* 70. *Yellow Vetchling.* Vicia lutea, foliis convolvuli minoris, C. B. *Pin.* 345. Vicia quæ Pitine Auguillaræ lata ſiliqua flore luteo, *J. B.* 2. 316.

From a ſlender, annual Root it produces many Stalks, nine Inches, a Cubit, and a Cubit and half high, angular, branched, ſlender, weak, and ſuſtained only by means of their Tendrils, the Leaves grow by pairs without any Pedicle, triangular, like thoſe of the *leſſer Bindweeds* ſmooth, tender, ſtriated, for the moſt part looking upwards, and as it were embracing the Stalk; out of whoſe boſoms proceed Branches cloath'd with the ſame kind of Leaves, and Tendrils, and Footſtalks alſo more than two Inches long, each ſuſtaining a yellow Flower, like that of the *yellow Chichling*, ſucceeded by a Pod, one Inch and a half long, pretty broad, a little hooked, flat and containing ſix or ſeven Seeds, leſs than thoſe of *Lentils*, not ſo flat, but a little rounder, ſometimes blackiſh, ſometimes reddiſh, and ſometimes variegated.

It is common amongſt the Corn.

2. Aphaca flore albido, lineis nigris reſtincto. *Vetchling with a white Flower, diſtinguiſh'd with a black Lines.*

SECT.

SECT. III.

Of Herbs with a papilionaceous Flower, whoſe Pointal turns to a jointed Pod.

TABLE CCXXIX. *Fig.* 1.

Securidaca, Hatchet-Vetch.

Hatchet Vetch is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whoſe Empalement B, riſes the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes an upright, plain, annular, articulated Pod D, containing in each joint E, a Rhomboid Seed F G, having a Notch on the inner ſide.

1. Securidaca lutea major, C. B. *Pin.* 348, *The greater yellow Hatchet-Vetch.* Securidaca flore luteo, ſiliqua lata, oblonga, J. B. 2. 345. Securidaca vera, *Cluſ. Hiſt* 236.

It ſends forth immediately from the Root many Stalks, above a Cubit long, branched, lying on the Ground; ſmooth Leaves, like thoſe of the *greater Lentil*, growing broad by degrees, conſiſting of ſeven or eight pair ſet along a middle Rib, which is cloſed by an odd one. It ſuſtains an Umbel of yellow Flowers at the top, ſucceded by Pods above a ſpan long, ſomething furrow'd, crooked at the end, and flat, hanging on very ſhort Pedicles.

It grows amongſt the Corn in *Spain*.

2 Securidaca major flore albo. *The greater Hatchet-Vetch with a white Flower.*

Securidaca is ſo called from its Seeds reſembling the *Securis* of the Antients.

TABLE CCXXIX. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS II.

Ornithopodium, Bird's-Foot.

Bird's-Foot is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whoſe Empalement B, riſes the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a hooked, jointed Pod D H, for the moſt part wav'd, containing in each Joint E F I K, a roundiſh Seed G L. To theſe Notes muſt be added, that ſeveral Pods grow together in ſuch a manner as to reſemble the *Foot of a Bird.*

The Species of *Bird's-foot* are,

1. Ornithopodium majus, C. B. *Pin.* 350. *Great Bird's-foot.* Ornithopodium flore flaveſcente, J. B. 2. 350. Ornithopodium, *Dod. Pempt.* 544.

2. Ornithopodium minus, C. B. *Pin.* 350. *The leſſer Bird's-foot.* Perpuſillum Ornithopodium, *Lob. Icon.* 82.

3. Ornithopodium radice tuberculis nodoſa, C. B. *Pin.* 250. *Bird's-foot with a knobbed Root.* Ornithopodium tuberoſum Dalechampii, *Lugd.* 486. J. B. 2. 351.

4. Ornithopodium Scorpioides, ſiliqua compreſſa. *Caterpillar Bird's foot, with a flat Pod.* Ornithopodio affinis hirſuta Scorpiodes, C. B. *Pin.* 350. Scorpioides leguminoſa, J. B. 2. 340. *Lob. Icon.* 83.

It

Tab. 229. Pag. 410.

Fig. 1.

Securidaca. *Hatchet Vetch.*

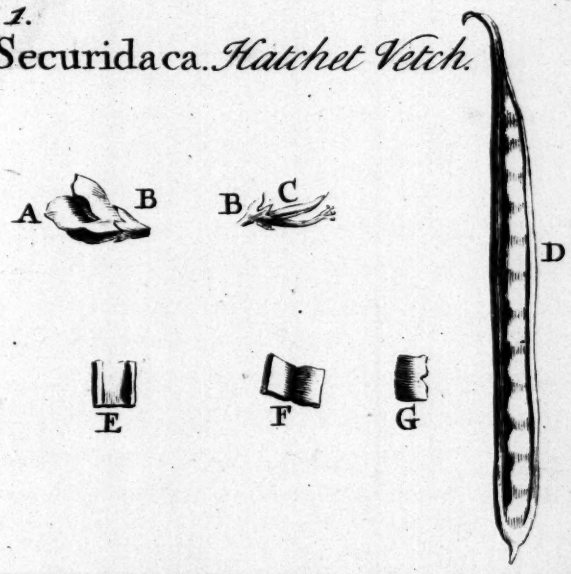
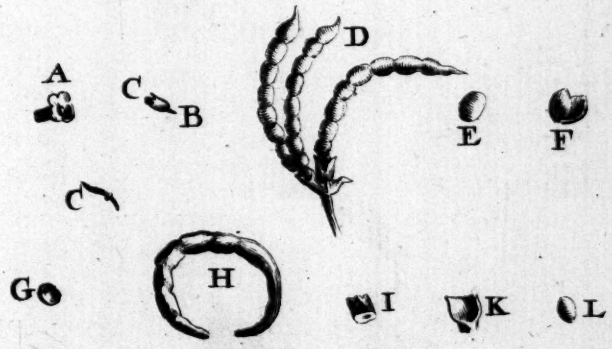
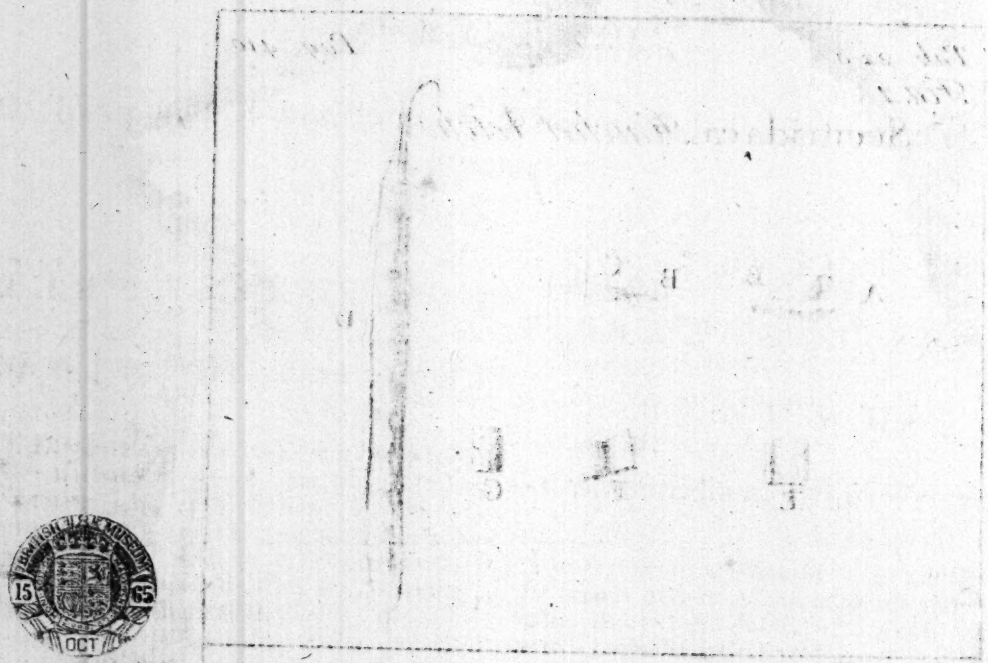
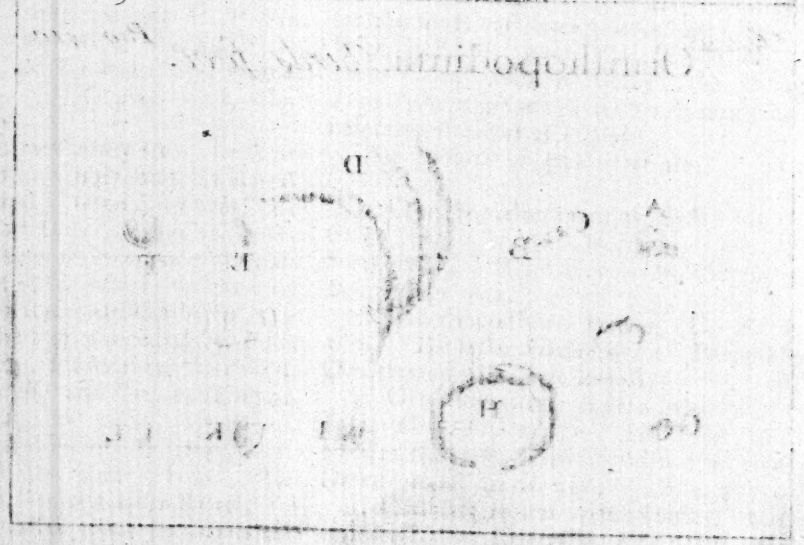
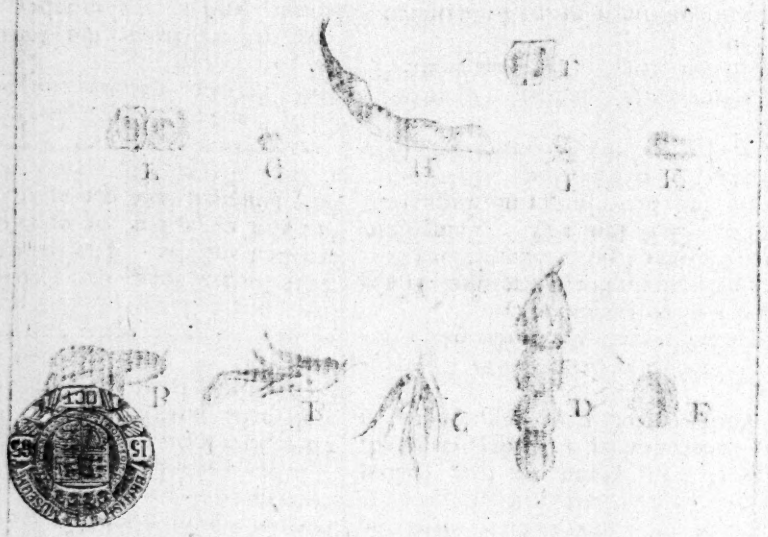


Fig. 2. Ornithopodium. *Birds foot.* Pag. 410.








A
B
C
D
E

Tab. 230. *Pag. 411.*

Fig. 1.

Ferrum Equinum. *Horse shoe Vetch.*

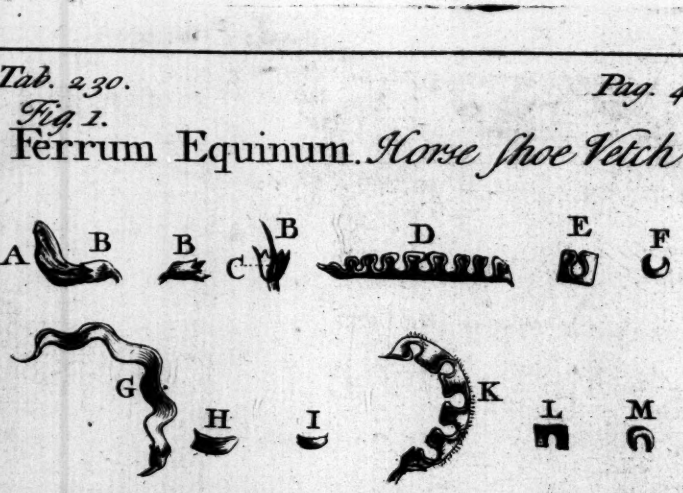
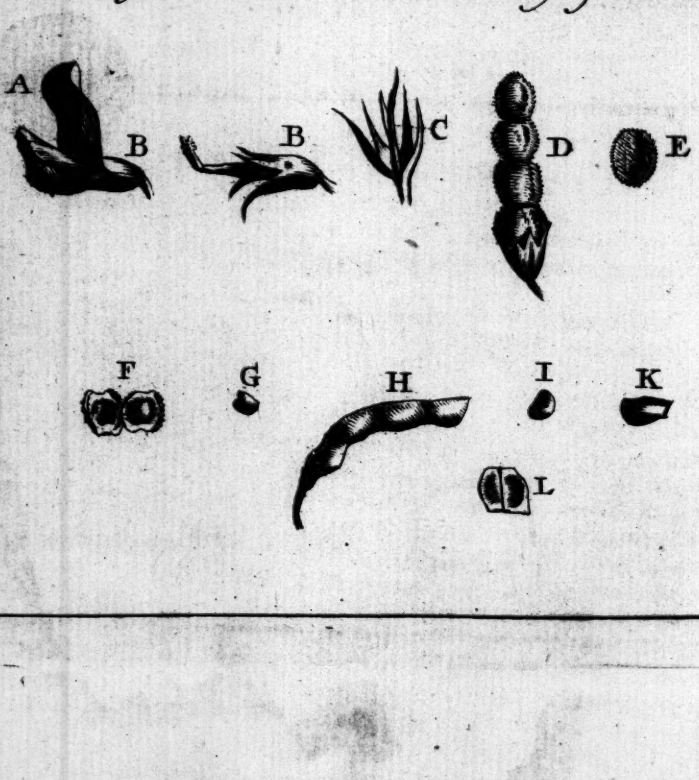


Fig. 2. *Pag. 412.*

Hedysarum *French Hony suckle.*



It has a long, ſlender, ſimple Root, frequently divided into ſeveral Heads; out of which proceed not only Stalks, a ſpan or a ſpan and half high, hairy; but alſo Leaves, which are equal to thoſe of the *common Bird's-foot*, conſiſting of ten or more pairs of ſmall, hairy, pointed, ſomething hoary Lobes, faſtned to a middle Rib; the Stalks alſo are cloath'd with the ſame kind of Leaves. The Flowers grow in Bunches on the top of the Branches, not unlike thoſe of the *common Bird's-foot*, to which ſucceed wreathed Pods, a little flat and ſtriated.

It is common about *Meſſina* and *Naples*.

5. Ornithopodium Scorpioides ſiliqua non compreſſa. *Caterpillar Bird's-foot, with a Pod not flat.* Scorpioides leguminoſa altera, J. B. 2. 550.

This ſends forth many, ſlender, round Stalks, lying on the Ground and Branched, encompaſs'd with Leaves compos'd of four or four pair of Lobes faſtned to a middle Rib, with an odd one at the end. Out of the boſoms of the Leaves come forth the Pedicles two Inches long, ſuſtaining at top in an Umbel, two, three, or four yellow Flowers, ſucceeded by a ſlender, crooked, ſmooth Pod, encloſing oblong, yellowiſh Seeds.

6. Ornithopodium Scorpioides, Luſitanicum, ſiliqua undulata. *Caterpillar Bird's-foot of* Portugal *with an undulated Pod.*

7. Ornithopodium Portulacæ folio. *Bird's-foot with a Purſlane Leaf.* Scorpioides Portulacæ folio, C. B. *Pin.* 287. Telephium Dioſcoridis ſeu Scorpioides ob ſiliquarum ſimilitudinem, C. B. *Pin.* ibid. Telephium Scorpioides, J. B. 2. 889. Scorpioides, *Lob. Icon.* 391.

8. Ornithopodium majus Creticum, *Munting. Herbar. Belg.* *The greater Bird's foot of* Candy.

9 Ornithopodium elegans Luſitanicum, *Ejuſ.* *A beautiful Bird's foot of* Portugal.

10. Ornithopodium minimum δικέρατον *vel* ὀλιγοκέρατον, *M. H.* 2. 125. *The leaſt Bird's-foot with few claws.*

Ornithopodium is derived from ὄρνις, *avis, a bird,* & πούς, *pes, a foot.*

TABLE CCXXX. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS II.

Ferrum equinum, HORSE-SHOE VETCH.

Horſe-ſhoe Vetch is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whoſe Empalement B, riſes the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a flat Pod D G K, diſtinguiſh'd into lunar joints H, or reſembling a *Horſe-ſhoe* E L, full of Seeds of the ſame form I F M.

The Species of *Horſe-ſhoe Vetch* are,

1. Ferrum equinum ſiliqua ſingulari, C. B. *Pin.* 349. *Horſe-ſhoe Vetch with a ſingle Pod.* Solea equina, J. B. 2. 347. Ferrum equinum vulgare, *Col.* part 1. 300. Ferrum equinum, *Lob. Icon.* 82.

It has a white, ligneous Root, with few fibres, four Inches long, from which immediately ariſe angular Stalks a ſpan, or nine Inches high; from which come forth Leaves like thoſe of the *leſſer Hatchet-Vetch*; out of the boſoms of theſe Leaves proceed yellow, ſingle Flowers, ſucceeded by Pods, three Inches long, one broad, ſomething crooked and flat. The back of them is entire and even, but the oppoſite ſide beautifully ſinuated, and containing in each joint a Seed ſhaped like a *Horſe ſhoe*.

2. Ferrum equinum ſiliqua multiplici, C. B. *Pin.* 349. *Horſe-ſhoe Vetch with many Pods.* Ferrum equinum alterum, πολυκέρατον *Col.* part 1. 300.

It differs from the former in being ſhorter, and in the number of its Pods, which come out of the Boſoms of the Leaves, as in that, but in this they ſit on long Pedicles, whereas in the others they ſit on very ſhort ones, or none at all.

3. Ferrum equinum Germanicum siliquis in summitate, C. B. *Pin.* 349. *Common Horse-shoe Vetch.* Ferrum equinum capitatum, *Col.* part 1. 301. Ornithopodio affinis sive potius soleæ vel ferro equino herbæ, J. B. 2. 348.

It has a very long, thick, ligneous, fibrous, blackish sweetish Root; producing many Stalks, lying on the Ground, being Branched, slender and reddish; on which are pennated Leaves, something larger than those of *Bird's-foot*, the middle Rib not being set all along with Lobes as *in Bird's-foot*, but naked for some space towards the Stalk. On the top of the Leaves of Stalk are naked Pedicles, and half a Foot long or longer, on the tops of which are eight or nine pendulous, yellow Flowers, succeeded by Pods, which are intercepted with frequent joints, crooked, ending in a Point, resembling those of the first Species, but smaller, and less crooked, not so broad, nor so much situated, containing oblong Seeds.

It is found in several places in *England*, in a chalky Soil, and in the Northern Mountains But notwithstanding this, it is no Enemy to the Northern Climates; for *J. Bauhinus* observed it about *Montpelier*. It flowers in *April* or *May*.

The figure and description which *Columna* has given us of this Plant are good; it is not easy to know it by the figure of the *Hedysarum minus*, *Tabern.* because the Fruits are wanting in it; these parts are very ill represented in that of *J Bauhinus*. This Author has observed that *Camerarius* had confounded this Species of *Horse shoe Vetch* with that which C. *Bauhinus* has called *Ferrum equinum*, *siliqua singulari*: It is certain that these two Species are engrav'd in the same Plate, and that we find the Pods of this on the Stalk of the Plant of which we are speaking. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

4. Ferrum equinum Græcum, siliqua multiplici, ampliori. Greek *Horse-shoe Vetch, with many large Pods.*

5 Ferrum equinum Hyspanense, floribus obsolete rubris D. Sherard. *Horse-shoe Vetch with obsolete red Flowers* Orobus Hyspanensis siliqua depressa alba, flore obsolete purpureo, *Cat. ad finem P. rad. Bat. Herman.* Falcata Rivini.

From a whitish fibrous Root it brings forth many, round, branched Stalks lying on the Grounds; at the joints of which grow pennated Leaves, consisting of nine, twelve or more pair of Lobes, sometimes directly opposite, sometimes alternate. The Flowers grow three, four or five together, in the bosoms of the Leaves towards the top on Pedicles, an Inch long. The Standard of the Flower is shaped like a Heart, of a pale purple colour, with many deeper Lines running lengthwise, the Wings and the Keel are of a deeper purple. The Pods are semilunar, bivalve, unicapsular, something swelling at that part, where they include the Seeds, whitish when ripe.

6. Ferrum equinum majus Malabarienſe, siliquis in summitate, *Commelin. in H. M. Tom.* 9. *Tab.* 18. *p.* 31. *Mus. Ret* 31. Neruchadday, *Malab. D. S. Brown.*

Ferrum equinum is so call'd from the shape of it's Seed.

TABLE CCXXX. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS VI.

Hedysarum, French Honey-Suckle.

French Honey suckle is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B, rises the Pointal C, which afterwards turns to a jointed, undulated Pod D H, having a Seed in each jointed E K F L, for the most part for the most part shaped like a Kidney I G. To these Notes must be added, Flowers gathered into a Spike or Head.

The Species of *French Honey-suckle* are,

1. He-

1. Hedyſarum clypeatum, flore ſuaviter rubente, *Eyſt.* *French Honey-ſuckle with a ſweet red Flower.* Onobrychis ſemine clypeato, aſpero, major, *C. B. Pin.* 350. Aſtragalus Romanus ſive Hedyſarum clypeatum, ſiliqua aſpera, J. B. 2. 333. Onobrychis altera, *Dod. Pempt.* 549.

It has many, hollow, procumbent, ſmooth, thick Branches, one, two or three Cubits long, ariſing immediately from the Root; along which are plac'd alternately, Leaves about half a Foot long, conſiſting of five or ſix pair of Lobes, with an odd one at the end. Out of the boſoms of the Leaves, come forth Stalks ſuſtaining ſpikes of beautiful, reddiſh Flowers, which are ſucceeded by flat, rough Pods, containing three, four or five Seeds.

2. Hedyſarum clypeatum flore albido. French *Honey-ſuckle, with a whitiſh Flower.* Hedyſarum clypeatum, flore albo, *Raii Syllog.* 140.

3. Hedyſarum clypearum minus, flore purpureo, *Raii Hiſt.* 929. *The ſmaller French Honey ſuckle with a purple Flower.* Onobrychis ſemine clypeato, aſpero, minor, C. B. *Pin.* 350 Onobrychis clypeata, aſpera, minor, *Prod.* 149. Polygalo Geſneri affine, caput gallinaceum, J. B. 2. 336.

It has a ſlender, white, ligneous Root, with a few Fibres. The Leaves are very ſmall, oblong, narrow, four or five pair growing along a middle Rib, with an odd one at the end. From the ſame Root ariſe two or three Stalks, a ſpan high, bearing cluſters of five, ſix or more, purple Flowers, pretty large for the bigneſs of the Plant, at the top, and on long Pedicles. The Pods are like thoſe of the firſt Species.

4. Hedyſarum annuum, ſiliqua aſpera, undulata, intorta. *Annual French Honey-ſuckle, with a rough, undulated, wreathed Pod.* Onobrychis major, annua ſiliculis articulatis, aſperis, clypeatis, undulatim (id eſt antrorſum & retrorſum) junctis, flore purpuro-rubente, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 130.

It produces Stalks not ſo thick nor ſo high as the firſt Species. It has Leaves of the ſame ſhape, but of a much paler colour. It has Flowers in Spikes on the tops of the Stalks, of a different colour from that, for they are of a much paler red, mixt with a very little blue or *Violet*; and then the Pods have not their Joints united in a right Line, but undulated on both ſides, or forming an obtuſe angle in each articulation.

The Seed of this Plant was ſent from *Aleppo* to the Phyſick-Garden at *Oxford.*

5. Hedyſarum Alpinum, ſiliqua lævi, flore purpuro-cæruleo. *Mountain French Honey-ſuckle, with a ſmooth Pod, and a blue purple Flower.* Onobrychis ſemine clypeato, lævi, C. B. *Pin.* 350. Onobrychis clypeata, lævis, C. B. *Prod.* 149.

From a reddiſh Root, having ſmall Fibres ariſes one (ſometimes two) jointed Stalks; about which grow Leaves, conſiſting of ſix or ſeven pair of Lobes, growing to a middle Rib, with an odd one at the end. Out of the boſoms of the Leaves, proceed long, ſlender Branches, ſuſtaining blue-purple Flowers, as it were in a Spike. Theſe are ſucceeded by plain, ſmooth, buckler ſhap'd Pods.

It grows on the Mountains of *Switzerland.*

6. Hedyſarum Alpinum, ſiliqua lævi, flore albido. *Mountain French Honey ſuckle with a ſmooth Pod, and a white Flower*

7. Hedyſarum triphyllum, Canadenſe, *Corn.* 44. *Three-leav'd French Honey-ſuckle of* Canada. Onobrychis major, perennis, Canadenſis, triphylla, ſiliculis articulatis, aſperis, triangularibus, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 130.

The heighth of this in cool places, is about two Cubits, in open places it riſes no higher than one. It has many angular and pithy Stalks from the ſame Root. The Flowers grow like thoſe of the *common French Honey ſuckle*; but much larger. The Standard is of a deeper red, the Wings and Keel paler. The Root is Fibrous, blackiſh, very lively.

It grows in the Northern parts of *America.*

8. Hedyſarum Indicum, folio ſingulari, acuminato. Indian, *French Honey ſuckle, with a ſingle, acuminated Leaf.* Onobrychis Gangetica monophyllos, ſiliculis ſingularibus, lævibus falcatim per intermedia

discriminatis, *Pluk. Phytog. Tab.* 50. *fig.* 3.

9. Hedysarum Indicum, folio singulari, subrotundo. Indian *French Honey-suckle with a single, roundish Leaf.* Scorpioides Bisnagarica, folio singulari, rigido, siliquis articulatis, erectis, *Pluk. Phytog. Tab.* 59. *fig.* 3.

10. Hedysarum minus, triphyllum, flore luteo, *Sloane Cat. Plant. Jam.* 73. *The smaller, two-leav'd French Honey-suckle, with a yellow Flower.* Onobrychis Maderaspatana, triphyllos, siliculis asperis, *Pluk. Phytog. Tab.* 102. *fig.* 1.

11. Hedysarum triphyllum, fruticosum, flore purpureo, siliqua varie distorta, *Sloane Cat. Plant. Jam.* 73. *Three-leav'd, shrubby French Honey-suckle, with a purple Flower, and a variously distorted Pod.*

12. Hedysarum triphyllum, fruticosum, minus, *Sloane Cat. Plant. Jam.* 73. *The smaller, three-leav'd, shrubby French Honey-suckle.*

It has a firm, strong Root; a Stalk equally firm, from which proceed Branches three Inches long, cloathed with Leaves consisting of three Lobes, hanging on a common Pedicle, about half an Inch in length, these Lobes are about half an Inch long, of a yellow-green colour, and an oval figure. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves come forth Footstalks, about three Inches long, sustaining the Flowers.

13. Hedysarum triphyllum, fruticosum, supinum, flore purpureo, *Sloane Cat. Jam.* 73. *Three-leav'd, shrubby, supine French Honey-suckle with a purple Flower.* Onobrychis Americana, floribus spicatis, foliis canescentibus siliculis asperis, *Pluk. Almag. Bot. T.* 308. *f.* 1.

From a long, slender, ligneous Root, it sends forth several Stalks a Foot long, lying on the Ground, hairy, round, woody, reddish, cloath'd at unequal spaces with Leaves consisting of three Lobes, of which the middle one is the biggest, placed on Footstalks, half an Inch long. The tops of the Branches are terminated by spikes of purple, papilionaceous Flowers, to which succeed jointed, semicircular Pods, with a narrow Neck between each joint; which makes them easily pull'd in pieces, because of their sticking to Peoples cloaths by means of their roughness, and the weakness of the Union of their Joints. Each point contains a pale yellow Seed.

It is common in the Woods of *Jamaica.*

14. Hedysarum Americanum, humi-fusum hispidum, *Plum. Rough, supine* American *French Hony suckle.*

15. Hedysarum annuum, majus, Zeylanicum, Mimosæ foliis. *The greater, annual, French Honey-suckle of* Zeylon, *with Leaves like the Sensitive Plant.* Onobrychis annua Zeylanica, Mimosæ foliis, siliquis articulatis, asperis, minor, *H. L. Bat.*

16. Hedysarum triphyllum Marilandicum, siliquis compressis asperis, ad unum latus dentatis, longioribus, *Raii Sup* 455. *Three-leav'd French Honey-suckle of* Maryland, *with flat, rough, long Pods, indented on one side.*

In the Branch which Mr. *Vernon* brought from *Maryland*, and communicated to Sir *Hans Sloane*, were three roundish, smooth, veined Leaves, sitting on a common Footstalk, the middle one being twice as big as the other two. Above the Leaves the Stalk ran into a great length, sending forth Branches, at long distances, on which, as also in the middle of the Stalk were thinset Flowers, on slender Pedicles, an Inch or half Inch long. The Pods are flat and rough, consisting of four or five protuberances, as it were indented on the lower part, intercepted with small Necks. Each protuberance contained a Seed not yet ripe; but the Flowers were gone.

17. Hedysarum triphyllum Marilandicum minus, siliquis, compressis articulatis asperis, brevioribus, *Raii Supp.* 455. *The smaller three-leav'd French Honey-suckle of* Maryland *with flat, rough, shorter Pods* Onobrychis phaseolodes, floribus, purpereis siliqua aspera bidentata & tridentata majore, *Pluk. Mantiss.*

It has slender, round Stalks, pretty stiff, and reddish. The Leaves are small, smooth, oblong, blunt-pointed, of a dark green, growing on slender and short Footstalks, the middle one being much larger than the side ones. The Stalk as in the former, runs out into length beyond the Leaves, sending out here and there more Branches than in the former, which

which on their upper part (as well as the middle of the Stalk) bear ſingle Flowers on ſlender oblong Footſtalks, ſucceeded by flat, rough Pods, bending downwards, conſiſting of three roundiſh Cells, in each of which is contained one Seed.

18. Hedyſarum trifolium Maderaſpatanum, ſiliquis membranaceis aſperis, *Muſ. Pet.* 649. *Three-leav'd,* Maderaſpatan *French Honey ſuckle, with membranaceous, rough Pods.*

The middle Leaf is much larger and ſharper-pointed than the others. The Pods are ſhort, and blunt-pointed.

19. Hedyſarum trifolium Marilandicum foliis latis, ſubrotundis, floribus in pediculis longis, ex eorundem alis egreſſis, *Raii Supp.* 456. *Three-leav'd French Honey-ſuckle of* Maryland, *with broad, roundiſh Lobes and Flowers on long Pedicles, coming out of their boſoms.*

The Leaves ſit on pretty long, hairy Pedicles, growing by threes, the middle one being larger and broader than the others; they are hairy about the edges, not notcht. The flowering Stalks are very hairy, a ſpan long or longer, cloath'd at certain diſtances with ſmall acuminated Leaves, bearing on the top a few ſmall Flowers, two together, on very ſlender Footſtalks.

20. Hedyſarum trifolium Marilandicum foliis modice latis acuminatis, ſaturius virentibus, plurimas & ſuperiorum foliorum alis & ipſo caule ſupra folia florum ſpicas emittens, *Raii Supp.* 456. *Three-leav'd French Honey ſuckle of* Maryland, *with pretty broad, acuminated, deeper green leaves, ſending forth very many ſpikes of Flowers, from the boſoms of the upper Leaves, and from the Stalk it ſelf above the Leaves.*

The Stalks, although they are ſlender, yet ſeem to be pretty rigid; cloathed towards the upper part with a ſhort and ſcarce conſpicuous Down, as are alſo the Empalements and Footſtalks of the Flowers, ſo that they adhere to the cloaths after the manner of *Gooſe-graſs.* Out of the boſoms of the upper Leaves, and above the Leaves out of the ſides of the Stalks, here and there come forth long, ſlender, common Pedicles, ſuſtaining on the top ſpikes of purpliſh Flowers.

It was gathered in *Maryland* by Mr. *Vernon.*

21. Hedyſarum trifolium Marilandicum foliis parvis anguſtiſſimis, ſumma parte in multos diviſum ſurculos, flores ſuſtinentes, *Raii Supp.* 456. *Three-leav'd French Honey-ſuckle of* Maryland, *with ſmall, very narrow Leaves, divided at top into many Branches, ſuſtaining the Flowers.*

The Stalks are ſlender, cloath'd with narrow, acuminated Leaves, growing by threes at certain diſtances. Out of the boſoms of the Leaves, and above the Leaves from the Stalk it ſelf, which runs out into length, at not very long ſpaces, come forth the Branches or common Pedicles, being ſlender, long, almoſt ſtanding upright, ſuſtaining on very ſlender Footſtalks, ſmall, thinſet, purple Flowers. The tops of the Branches were rough and ſtuck to the cloaths, tho' the lower Leaves were entirely ſmooth.

22. Hedyſarum trifolium majus, totum hirſutum, foliis acuminatis floribus in ſummo caule, inque pediculis è foliorum alis egreſſis, in ſpicas tenues excurrentibus, *Raii Supp.* 456. *Greater, three-leav'd French Honey ſuckle, all over hairy, with acuminated Leaves, and Flowers on the top of the Stalks, and on Pedicles, coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves, and running out into ſlender ſpikes.*

The whole Plant (Leaves, Stalk and Spike) is hairy and ſticks to the cloaths. The middle Leaf is much bigger than the others, ending ſenſibly from a broad baſe in a ſharp point; they are all of a pale green colour. The ſpikes coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves, have no Leaves on the common Pedicles. It ſends forth fewer flowering Stalks from the Stalk above the Leaves, and thoſe ſhorter than the foregoing. The Flowers are thinner ſet. The Stalk is firmer and ſtronger than that of any of the foregoing.

23. Hedyſarum trifolium Marilandicum ſimplici in ſummo caule ſpica florum purpuraſcentium, *Raii Supp.* 456. *Three leav'd French Honey-ſuckle of* Maryland, *with a ſimple ſpike of purpliſh Flowers on the top of the Stalk.*

The Leaves are like thoſe of the preceding, ending ſenſibly in a ſharp point from a broad Baſe, of a pale green colour, the middle Lobe being twice as big as the ſide Lobes. The tops of the Stalks, or Pedicles of the Spikes are beſet with very ſmall, ſimple, acuminated Leaves, growing to the Stalk with a broad Baſe.

24. Hedyſarum trifolium Marilandicum, foliis longis, anguſtis acutis, ſpicis florum paucis, oblongis, in pediculis prælongis è ſummo caule & ſupremorum foliorum alis exeuntibus. *Three-leav'd French Honey-ſuckle of* Maryland, *with long, ſharp-pointed Leaves, and a few long ſpikes of Flowers, on very long Foot-ſtalks, coming out of the top of the Stalk and the Wings of the upper Leaves.*

TABLE CCXXXI.

GENUS V.

Scorpioides, CATERPILLARS.

Caterpillars is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whoſe Empalement B, riſes the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a jointed Pod D, convoluted like a Snail or a *Caterpillar*, having a Seed G, in each E F, for the moſt part oval H.

The Species of *Caterpillars* are,

1. Scorpioides Buplevri folio, C. B. *Pin.* 287. *The great, rough Caterpillars.* Scorpioides prius, *Dod. Pempt.* 71.

From a Root for the moſt part ſingle, of a *Box* colour, ſlender, longiſh, it ſends forth Stalks about a Foot long, ſpread on the Ground, a little hairy; out of which ariſe Leaves, like thoſe of *Buplevrum*, but fatter, leſs nervous, white in warm places, pretty thick, ſometimes cover'd with ſhort thinſet hairs, hanging on longiſh Pedicles, with two long, narrow ears at the origine, of an herbaceous taſte with ſome Acrimony, and out of their Boſoms proceed ſingle Pedicles a ſpan, and a ſpan and half long, or longer, ſlender, on the tops of which ſit yellow Flowers; to which ſucceed rough, but not prickly Pods larger than in the next Species, of a *Lemon*-colour when ripe, and containing their Seeds in Tubercles.

2. Scorpioides Buplevri folio corniculis aſperis magis in ſe contortis & convolutis, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon* part 2. 127. *Prickly Caterpillars.* Scorpioides ſiliqua campoide hiſpida, J. B. 2. 898.

This has two or three Pods on one common Pedicle, more convoluted and more rough than in the firſt Species, brown when ripe, and lunar Seeds.

It is common about *Montpellier*.

3. Scorpioides ſiliqua craſſa, *Boelii Ger. Emac. App.* 1627. *Thick podded Caterpillars.*

The Flowers of this are ſomething larger than thoſe of any of the other Species, one or two growing on each Pedicle. The Pods are twiſted, not ſo rough as either of the preceding, but only beautifully ſtriated, and as it were reticulated, ſeven times as big as the Pods of any other of this Genus, of the bigneſs of the greateſt *hairy Caterpillars*. The Seed is round, but a little oblong, of the bigneſs of the *field-Pea*, and of a dark yellow colour.

4. Scorpioides Buplevri folio, ſiliquis levibus, *Park. Theatr.* 1117. *Smooth-podded Caterpillars.*

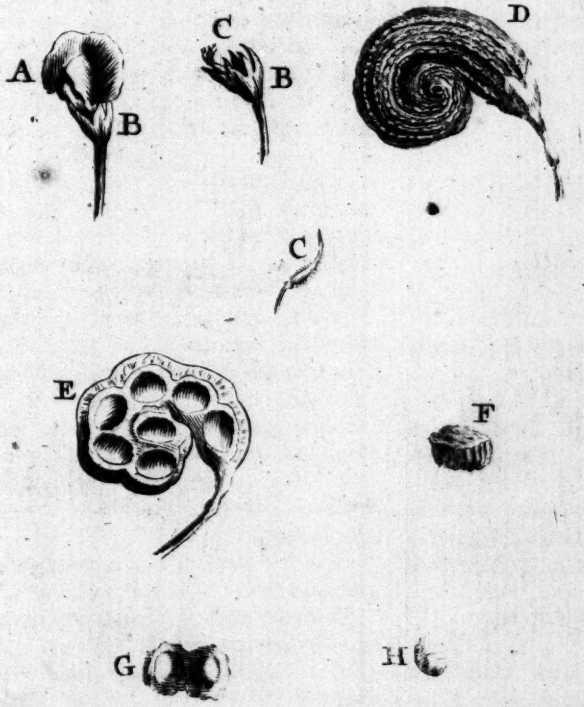
The Flowers of this are ſingle ſeldom togethe; the Pods are narrow and ſmooth.

5. Scorpioides ſiliqua cochleata & ſtriata, Olyſſiponenſis, *H. R. Par. Caterpillars with a cochleated and ſtriated Pod.* Scorpioides ſiliqua ſtriata, minus hirſuta, *Joncq. Hort.*

It has many Pods on the ſame Pedicle, very much twiſted and convoluted, neither prickly nor hairy, but only ſtriated lengthwiſe, ſlender, blackiſh when ripe.

Scorpioides is ſo called becauſe its Fruit ſeems to reſemble a *Scorpion*'s Tail.

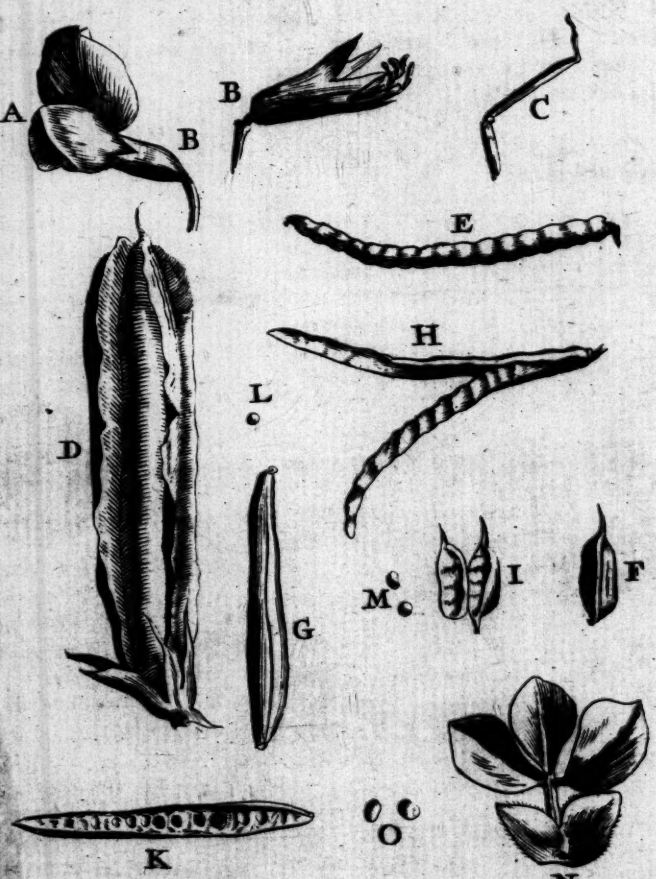
Scorpioides. *Caterpillar.*



BRITISH MUSEUM
15 OCT 15

Lotus.

Birds foot Trefoil.



GENUS VI.

SESBAN.

SESB-AN is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower, whose Pointal becomes an oblong, round, unequal Pod, as it were distinguish'd into Knots, in which are contained round Seeds. To these Notes must be added that the Leaves are pennated without an odd Lobe at the end.

Sesban Prosp. Alp. Ægypt. 33. *Galega Ægyptiaca siliquis articulatis*, C. B. Pin. 352.

It is a Shrub about the bigness of a *Myrtle*, with Leaves like those of *Hatchet Vetch* but longer and narrower; it has Herbaceous and tender Branches. It bears *Saffron*-colour'd Flowers in clusters, succeeded by long Pods containing Seeds like those of *Fœnugreek*.

The *Ægyptians* make use of this Shrub for their Hedges. The Seeds are made use of to dry and strengthen a moist Stomach. They find them of considerable use both in Decoction and Powder, to refrain any Flux of the Belly or Menses. In one Word: They are in very frequent use among them to stop any kind of Evacuation whatsoever.

SECT. IV.

Of Herbs with a papilionaceous Flower and three Leaves.

TABLE CCXXXII.

GENUS I.

Lotus, BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL.

Bird's-foot Trefoil is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B, rises the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a Pod D E F G, sometimes distinguish'd as it were into Cells, by transverse partitions, and full of Seeds H I K, for the most part roundish L M O. To these Notes must be added, that the Leaves grow by threes indeed, but that they are set as it were with two Wings or little Leaves N, at the Origine of the Footstalks.

The Species of *Bird's-foot Trefoil* are,

1. Lotus five Melilotus pentaphyllos, minor, glabra, C. B. *Pin.* 332. *The smaller, smooth Bird's-foot Trefoil.* Lotus corniculata, glabra, minor, J. B. 2. 356. Trifolium corniculatum, 1. *Dod. Pempt.* 573.

The Root is ligneous, with a black Bark, having many divisions, which joining together, run out into a great length. The Stalks are slender, commonly lying on the Ground, branched. The Leaves are pointed, fat, and of an astringent Taste. The Flowers grow thick together as it were in an Umbel, yellow, the Standard being large and vein'd with purple. The Flowers are succeeded by streight, slender Pods.

It

It is common in Paſtures every where.

2. Lotus pentaphyllos, minor, glabra, foliis longioribus & anguſtioribus, *H. Edinb. The ſmaller, ſmooth Bird's-foot Trefoil, with longer and narrower Leaves.*

3. Lotus corniculata, hirſuta, minor, J. B. 2. 356. *The ſmaller, hairy Bird's foot Trefoil.*

4. Lotus pentaphyllos, minor, hirſutus, ſiliqua anguſtiſſima, C. B. *Pin.* 332. *The ſmaller, hairy Bird's-foot Trefoil, with a very narrow Pod.* Lotus corniculata, ſiliquis ſingularibus, vel binis tenuis, J. B. 2. 356.

It adheres to the Earth, with a weak Root, ſending forth numerous, ſtreight, branched, reddiſh Stalks, a Foot long, ſet with long, whitiſh Hairs. The Leaves are oblong and ſharp-pointed. Out of the boſoms of the Leaves comes forth a ſingle, ſlender Pedicle, an Inch long and longer, on the top of which ſits a yellow Flower, with an hairy Empalement. The Pods are for the moſt part ſingle, ſeldom two, an Inch long, round, having about twenty Seeds, which are ſmall, round and reddiſh.

Mr. *Ray* gather'd it near *Naples*, it is fouud alſo in *Narbonne*.

5. Lotus pentaphyllos, flore majore, luteo ſplendente, C. B. *Pin* 332. *The greater Bird's-foot Trefoil.* Loti corniculatæ major Species, J. B. 2. 355. Trifolium corniculatum tertium, *Dod. Pempt.* 574.

This is much taller than the firſt Species; having Stalks a Cubit, or a Cubit and half high. The Flowers grow on peculiar Branches, and on the top of the Stalk, being gather'd into a round cluſter, large and yellow. The Pods are numerous, upright, an Inch, and an Inch and half long. The Stalks and Leaves, but eſpecially the Cluſters of Flowers, before they are expanded are covered with a hoary Down.

It is common in moiſt Meadows and about Hedges.

6. Lotus pentaphyllos major hirſutie candicans, C. B. *Pin.* 332. *The greater hoary Bird's-foot Trefoil, with crooked Pods.* Melilotus alia in ſylveſtribus, *Cæſalp.* 244.

It grows in Woody places, and old Buildings, being ſhort and having hoary Leaves. The Flowers are numerous, gather'd into Heads; and the Pods are crooked.

7. Lotus pentaphyllos, major, alter, C.B. *Pin.* 332. *The other greater Bird's-foot Trefoil.* Lotus pentaphyllos, major & erectus, *Geſn.*

8. Lotus pentaphyllos, fruteſcens, tenuiſſimis, glabris foliis, C. B. *Pin.* 332. *Shrubby Bird's-foot Trefoil, with very ſmall, ſmooth Leaves.*

It has ſmall, green, ſmooth Stalks, a Foot long, divided into ſeveral ſmaller Branches, encompaſſed with very narrow Leaves. On the tops of the Stalk, as alſo on Pedicles coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves are two, or three, ſeldom five Flowers, diſpos'd in a round figure, of a yellow colour; ſucceeded by ſhorter and broader Pods than thoſe of the preceding Species, ending in a long Point containing ſmall Seeds.

9. Lotus Hiſpanica foliis maculatis, C.B. *Pin.* 332. Spaniſh *Bird's foot Trefoil with ſpotted Leaves.*

From a ſmall Root come forth ſlender Branches a Foot long, encompaſs'd here and there by two Leaves; out of whoſe boſoms come forth a Footſtalk ſuſtaining three other Leaves, blunt-pointed, of a dark-green colour, and ſpotted by means of white Veins running thro' them. The Flowers are ſmall and yellow.

10. Lotus πολυκέρως ☉, fruticoſa, Cretica, argentea, ſiliquis longiſſimis, propendentibus, rectis, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 176. *Shrubby, ſilver, many-podded Bird's-foot Trefoil of* Crete, *with very long hanging ſtreight Pods.*

It has ſhrubby Stalks, two Cubits high, and ſometimes higher, hoary, at each of the joints of which come forth two Leaves ending in a blunt point, and three larger, and more blunt at the top of the Pedicle, all of them being of a ſhining, ſilver-colour on both ſides. Out of the boſoms of the Leaves ariſe Pedicles an Inch long, bearing at their tops three, four, ſometimes more, ſometimes fewer yellow Flowers; to each of which ſucceed ſingle Pods, twice

as

as thick as the Pods of the *common, ſmooth Bird's-foot Trefoil*, one Inch and half long, ſtreight, not crooked, by which it is diſtinguiſh'd from the 19*th* Species.

The Seeds were ſent to *Moriſon* from *Aleppo*.

11. Lotus ὀλοσχοίεσσ Cretica, lutea, ſiliquis, longis, erectis, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 175. *Yellow Bird's-foot Trefoil of Crete, with a few long, upright Pods.* Melilotus quædam Cretica, *P. Alp. Exot.* 272.

From a ſmall, long, ſlender, branched Root it ſends forth long, ſlender Stalks; cloath'd with Leaves hanging on long Foot-ſtalks, and ſpread on the Ground; on the tops of which come forth yellow Flowers, to each of which ſucceeds a long, upright Pod, containing ſmall, round, yellowiſh Seeds.

12. Lotus pentaphyllos, ſiliquoſus, villoſus, C. B. *Pin.* 332. *Upright, hoary Bird's-foot Trefoil.* Trifolium, album, rectum, hirſutum valde, J. B. 2. 360. Oxytriphyllum alterum Scribonii Herbariorum, *Lob. Icon.* 31.

It ſends forth from the ſame Root many, upright, ſlender, woody, round, hairy and branched Stalks, a Cubit and two Cubits high. The Leaves grow by threes, covered with a hoary Down, ſome of them (chiefly the firſt) are roundiſh and ſmall, with two ſmall appendages: The upper ones end in a blunter point, ſome of them larger, with two great Appendages, of an aſtringent Taſte, without any biting. The Flowers grow ſeveral together, ſpread forth, at the ends of the Branches, white, of a very hairy Empalement. They are ſucceeded by pretty thick Pods, of a *Cheſtnut* colour, ſhap'd like *Rat's-dung*; containing a ſmall, round, yellowiſh Seed.

13. Lotus hæmorrhoidalis, humilior & candidior. *Lower and white hæmorrhoidal Bird's-foot Trefoil.*

14. Lotus villoſus, altiſſimus flore glomerato. *The talleſt hairy Bird's-foot Trefoil with a glomerated Flower.* Trifolium rectum, Monſpeſſulanum, J. B. 2. 359. Lotus Lybica Dalechampii, *Lugd.* 509.

It has ſtreight, ſtrong, branched Stalks, two Cubits high, ſomething angular, quite ſmooth, or but little hairy. The Flowers grow in cluſters on particular Branches coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves, hanging down, whitiſh, of a dark purple in their lower part. The Pods are diſpos'd orbicularly, ſlender, very numerous, ſometimes twenty four, on pretty ſhort Foot-ſtalks, not an Inch long, ſmooth, brown, full of blackiſh Seeds.

15 Lotus pratenſis, ſiliquoſus, luteus, major & durior, C. B. *Pin.* 332. *The greater and harder, yellow, Meadow Bird's foot Trefoil.* Lotus pratenſis ſiliquoſus, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 244.

16. Lotus pratenſis, ſiliquoſus, luteus, minor & mollior, C. B. *Pin.* 332. *The ſmaller and ſofter, yellow, Meadow Bird's-foot Trefoil.* Lotus ſiliquoſa lutea, Monſpelienſis, J. B. 2. 059. Lotus trifolia, pratenſis, ſiliquoſa Monſpelienſium, *Lob. Icon.* 42.

Its Root is ſet with many Fibres. Its Leaves are large; one large yellow Flower ſits on the top of each Stalk, having four ſtripes on the ſide, breaking out of a long Empalement. One Pod ſucceeds, one Inch and a half long, having four membranes running on it lengthways.

It grows about *Montpellier* and *Geneva*.

17. Lotus maritima, lutea, ſiliquoſa, folio pingui, glabro, *Bot. Monſp.* *Yellow, maritime Bird's-foot Trefoil, with a fat, ſmooth Leaf.* Lotus ſiliquoſa lutea ſiliquis pinnatis. ſtrictioribus & longioribus.

The Pods of this are narrower than thoſe of the preceding

18. Lotus ruber ſiliqua anguloſa, C. B. *Pin.* 332. *Red Bird's-foot Trefoil, with an angular Pod, ſquare-codded Vetch, or winged Peaſe.* Lotus ſiliquoſa, flore ſuſco, tetragonolobus, J. B. 2. 358. Lotus ſiliquoſus, rubello flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 244.

It has a ſlender Root, with few Fibres, from which ariſe round, hairy Stalks, ſometimes a Foot long or longer, branched, almoſt lying on the Ground. The Leaves are large and hairy. The Flowers

ers come out of the boſoms of the Leaves, for the moſt part ſingle, ſitting on Footſtalks an Inch and a half long; at the baſe of the Empalement is placed a Leaf, like the reſt which grow on the Stalk, conſiſting of three parts. The Flowers are like thoſe of *Peaſe*, leſs, emulating ſcarlet Velvet: But the Standard is paler than the other parts. The Pods are an Inch and a half long, angular, pretty thick, having four ſinuated Membranes plac'd lengthwiſe. They contain large, round, yellowiſh Seeds, taſting like *Peaſe*.

It Flowers in *June*, and was found wild in *Meſſina* by Mr. *Ray*.

19. Lotus pentaphyllos ſiliqua cornuta, C. B. *Pin.* 332. *Horned Bird's-foot Trefoil.* Trifolium ſive Lotus Hierazune, edulis, ſiliquoſa, J. B. 2. 365. Trifolium corniculatum Creticum, *P. Alp Exot.* 268.

It produces many ſlender Stalks from the ſame Root The Leaves are narrow, pretty thick, ſomething pointed. The Flowers are yellow, the Pods round, and large in proportion to the Stalk.

20. Lotus ſiliquis Ornithopodii, C. B. *Pin.* 332. *Bird's-foot Trefoil with Bird's-foot Pods.* Lotus Ornithopodii ſiliquis, J. B. 2. 358. Lotus peculiaris, ſiliquis Ornithopodii, *Cam. Hort. Tab.* 25.

From one, white, hardiſh Root, ſet with few Fibres, come forth round Stalks, divided into Branches at diſtances of one Inch and a half. The ends of the Branches are poſſeſs'd by yellow Flowers, as in the firſt Species, ſtrip'd with black Lines; to which ſucceed Pods, two, three or more, nay ſometimes ſix, (Mr. *Ray* ſays he has obſerved fourteen) from the ſame joint, an Inch and a half, or at moſt two Inches long, hooked, flat, dark purple, ſhewing beautiful protuberances of Seeds.

21. Lotus pentaphyllos, ſiliquis recurvis, pedes Corvinos referentibus, C. B. *Pin.* 332. *Bird's-foot Trefoil with crooked Pods, reſembling Crow feet.* Loto ſiliquoſæ aliquo modo ſimilis, Coronopus ex codice Cæſareo, J. B. 2. 358. Coronopus ex codice Cæſareo, *Dod. Pempt.*

22. Lotus maximus, Luſitanicus, luteus. *The greateſt, yellow,* Portugueze *Bird's-foot Trefoil.*

23. Lotus flore luteo, corniculis articulatis, *Raii Hiſt.* 970.

The Root is white and ſimple; from which proceed ſeveral Stalks lying on the Ground. The Leaves are glaucous. The Flowers ſmall, yellow, two or three together at each Joint. The Pods are long, ſlender, horned, wreath'd or jointed, containing oblong, yellowiſh Seeds.

Mr. *Ray* found it in *Sicily* near *Punto Cerciolo* not far from *Puzallu*.

24. Lotus Cretica, paluſtris, altiſſima, incana, flore luteo. *The talleſt, hoary, Marſh Bird's-foot Trefoil of* Crete, *with a yellow Flower.*

25. Lotus Græca, maritima, folio glauco & velut argenteo. *Maritime,* Greek, *Bird's-foot Trefoil, with a glaucous and as it were ſilver Leaf.*

26. Lotus tenuifolius Maderaſpatanus ſiliqua ſingulari glabra, *Pluk. Phyt.* 201. *Fine-leav'd Bird's-foot Trefoil of* Maderaſpatan *with a ſingle ſmooth Pod.*

27. Lotus fruticoſior Africana, foliis incanis, floribus binis amplis coccineis, *Pluk. Phytog. Tab.* 43. *fig.* 2. *Shrubby,* African *Bird's-foot Trefoil, with hoary Leaves, and two large, ſcarlet Flowers.*

28. Lotus tetralobus minor Creticus, ſeu Lotus parva Cretica procumbens incana, quaternis ſiliquis cruciatim diſpoſitis, *Pluk. Phytog. Tab.* 43. *fig.* 3. *Small, procumbent Bird's-foot Trefoil of* Crete, *with four Pods placed croſs-wiſe.*

29. Lotus ſiliquoſus coronatus marinus, *Munting. Herbar. Belg. Sea crowned Bird's-foot Trefoil.*

30. Lotus ſiliquoſus paluſtris, coronatus, Luſitanicus, *Munting. Herbar. Belg. Marſh crowned,* Portugueze *Bird's-foot Trefoil.*

31. Lotus Barbariæ fruteſe Dalechampii & Lotus elegans incanus, *Munting. Herbar. Belg. Beautiful, ſhrubby, hoary Bird's-foot Trefoil.*

32. Lotus ſiliquoſa, piloſa, viminoſa, Luſitanica, *Virid. Luſit. Hairy, twigged,* Portugueze *Bird's-foot Trefoil.*

33. Lotus ſiliquoſa incana marina, *Virid. Luſit. Hoary, Sea Bird's-foot Trefoil.*

34. Lo-

34. Lotus ſiliquoſa annua Indica, *Virid. Luſit.* *Annual,* Indian *Bird's foot Trefoil.*

35. Lotus ſiliquoſa lutea, ſiliqua quadrata, foliis admodum hirſuta, *Pluk. Mantiſs.* *Yellow Bird's foot Trefoil, with a ſquare Pod, and very hairy Leaves.*

36. Lotus Africanus tenuiſſimis foliis, ramoſiſſimus, floribus luteis perexiguis, *Pluk. Mantiſs.* *The moſt branched,* African *Bird's-foot Trefoil with very fine Leaves, and very ſmall, yellow Flowers.*

37. Lotus Æthiopicus fruticoſus elegans, cauliculis rubicundis, Manelli forte, *H. M. P.* 9. T. 37. *Pluk. Mantiſs.* *Beautiful, ſhrubby,* Æthiopian *Bird's foot Trefoil with red Stalks.*

38. Lotus corniculatus Æthiopicus fruteſcens, foliis ſubtus argenteis, *Pluk. Mantiſs.* *Shrubby,* Æthiopian *Bird's foot Trefoil, with Leaves of a ſilver colour underneath.*

39. Lotus corniculatus argenteus, flore luteo, ex oris Gaditanis, *Pluk. Mantiſs.* *Silver Bird's foot Trefoil with a yellow Flower, from the Coaſts of* Cadiz.

40. Lotus argenteus Æthiopicus, flore ſingulari rubro, *Pluk. Mantiſs.* *Silver* Æthiopian *Bird's-foot Trefoil with a ſingle, red Flower.*

41. Lotus argenteus minor Gaditanus, *Pluk. Mantiſs.* *The ſmaller, ſilver Bird's-foot Trefoil of* Cadiz.

42. Lotus Maderaſpatanus villoſus, Ornithopodii ſiliqua ſingulari, *Pluk. Phyt.* T. 200. *f.* 7. *Hairy Bird's-foot Trefoil, with a ſingle Pod like that of Bird's-foot.*

43. Lotus pentaphyllos ſiliquoſus humilior & candidior, *Pluk. Almageſt. Bot.* *The lower and whiter Bird's foot Trefoil.* Lotus hæmorrhoidalis candidior & humilior, *Schol. Bot.*

44. Lotus Africana annua hirſuta, floribus luteis, *Hort. Amſt. rar.* P. 2. *Annual, hairy,* African *Bird's-foot Trefoil with yellow Flowers.*

From a ſlender Root it brings forth round and hairy Stalks, a Foot high, divided into various Branches, cloath'd with green, hairy Leaves. The tops of the Branches are adorn'd with many yellow Flowers, ſucceeded by hairy Pods, containing round Seeds.

45. Lotus anguſtifolius flore luteo purpureo, ex inſula Sancti Jacobi, *Hort. Amſt.* 2. 165. *Narrow leav'd Bird's-foot Trefoil, with a purple and yellow Flower.*

It has a whitiſh Root ſet with ſome ſlender Fibres. It has a round, green Stalk, two Foot high, lying on the Ground if it be not propp'd up. The Leaves are narrow and long. Out of the boſoms of the Leaves ariſe the Branches, and on the top of the Branches appear papilionaceous Flowers three for the moſt part together, on ſmall Footſtalks of a yellow and purpliſh colour, ſucceeded by bivalve Pods, containing ſix or ſeven yellowiſh Seeds.

It is a perennial Plant and an *Ever green*; flowering at all Seaſons of the Year.

46. Lotus Africana fruteſcens, flore ſpicato rubicundo, *Hort. Amſt.* *Shrubby,* African *Bird's-foot Trefoil with a ſpiked red Flower.*

From a ligneous Root ariſes a Stalk, three Foot high, at firſt herbaceous, afterwards brown and woody, and divided into various round Branches, adorn'd on all the ſides with pale-green Leaves, growing on hollow and grayiſh Footſtalks. The Flowers come in ſpikes out of the boſoms of the Leaves; and on their dying about *December* or *January* appear round, blackiſh, pointed Pods, containing ſeven or eight roundiſh, yellow Seeds.

This Plant grows in Marſhy places about the Mountains of the *Cape of good Hope.* It differs from the other Species in that the two Wings of the Leaves are not placed at the Origine of the Footſtalk but about its middle.

47. Lotus marina repens hirſuta anguſtifolia, hexaflora, brevi ſiliqua, *Hort. Cathol.* *Creeping, hairy, narrow-leav'd, Sea Bird's foot Trefoil, with ſix Flowers and a ſhort Pod.*

The whole Plant, Stalks, Leaves and Flowers, are hairy, eſpecially the Heads of Flowers, which ſeem always to conſiſt of ſix.

48. Lotus Africana fruteſcens, foliis anguſtiſſimis hirſutis, floribus luteis D. Sherard, *Raii Supp.* 470. *Shruby,* African *Bird's-foot Trefoil, with very narrow, hairy Leaves and yellow Flowers.*

49. Lotus Africana fruteſcens, foliis anguſtis hirſuris, ſiliquis tenuibus glabris D. Sherard, *Raii Supp.* 170. *Shrubby*, American *Bird's-foot Trefoil, with narrow hairy Leaves, and ſlender, ſmooth Pods.*

The three Lobes are almoſt faſtned to the Stalks as well as the other two, there being ſcarce any Footſtalk between them. The Flowers ſeem to be very ſmall, in ſmall woolly Heads, ſitting on ſlender Footſtalks.

50. Lotus Africana fruteſcens, foliis quaſi capillaceis, floribus & ſiliquis minimis, D. Sherard, *Raii Supp* 470. *Shrubby*, African *Bird's-foot Trefoil, with capillaceous Leaves, and very ſmall Pods.*

All the five Lobes of this grow cloſe to the Stalk, without any Footſtalk. The Flowers and Pods are the ſmalleſt of any of this Tribe, and their common Pedicles are in a manner capillaceous.

51. Lotus Africana fruteſcens, Hæmorrhoidalis facie, floribus globoſis D. Sherard, *Raii Supp.* 470. *Shrubby* African *Bird's-foot Trefoil, with globous Flowers.*

The Wings of the Leaf of this Species do not always adhere to the Stalk, but ſometimes to the middle of the Footſtalk.

52. Lotus luteus ſiliqua anguloſa, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 38. *Yellow Bird's-foot Trefoil with an angular Pod.*

53. Lotus latifolia, atro-viridis, hirſuta, ſiliqua craſſa, carinata, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 38. *Broad-leav'd, dark green, hairy, Bird's-foot Trefoil, with a thick keeled Pod.*

54. Lotus ſiliquis geminis peregrina, *Boer. Ind* 2. 38. *A foreign Bird's-foot Trefoil with double Pods.*

TABLE CCXXXIII.

GENUS II.

Trifolium, TREFOIL.

TREFOIL is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower, or reſembling a papilionaceous Flower A, for it conſiſts of the Standard B, the Wings C, and the Keel D, coming out of the Empalement E, together with the Pointal G, cover'd with its fringed Sheath F. It becomes a Capſule I, hidden in the very Empalement H, and pregnant with a Seed K, for the moſt part ſhap'd like a Kidney L, adhereing cloſe to the Capſule when ripe.

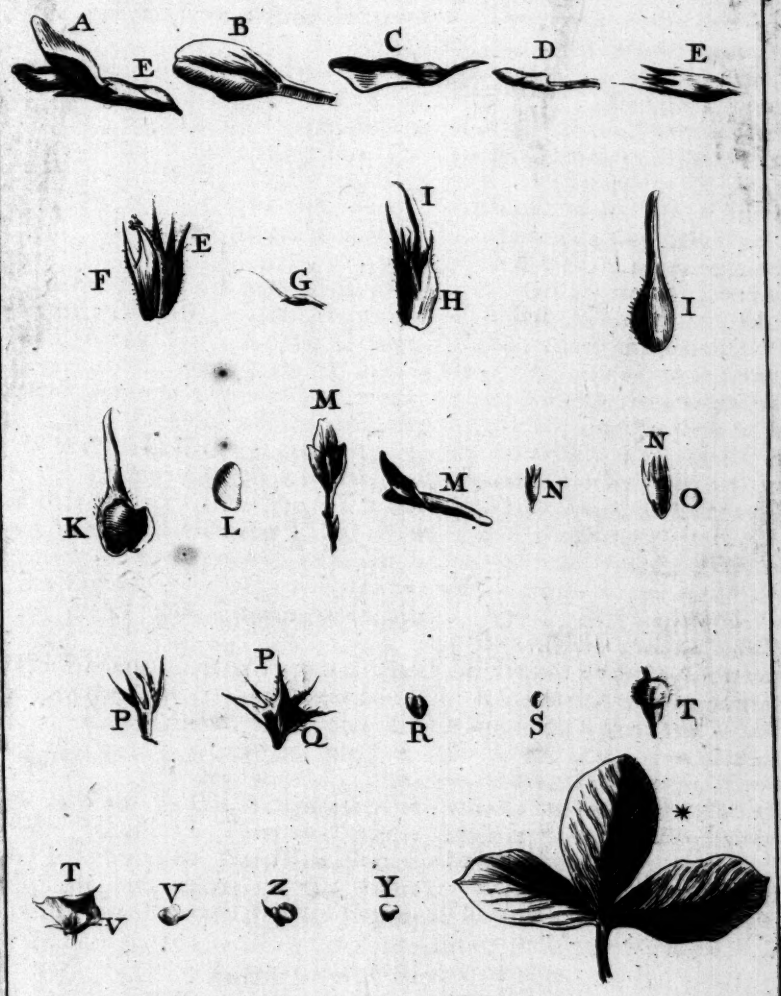
Some of this Genus have a monopetalous Flower M, reſembling the papilionaceous Flower, out of whoſe Empalement N, ariſes the Pointal O, which afterwards becomes a membranaceous Capſule Q, V, hidden in the Empalement P, T, pregnant with a Seed R, Z, for the moſt part oblong or ſhap'd like like a Kidney S, Y. To theſe Notes muſt be added Leaves growing by threes *, ſeldom by fours or fives, on a common Footſtalk, except in the *Quadrifolium.*

The Species of *Trefoil* are,

1. Trifolium bitumen redolens, C. B. *Pin.* 327. *Trefoil ſmelling of Bitumen.* Trifolium Aſphaltites ſive bituminoſum, odoratum, J. B. 2. 366. Trifolium bituminoſum, *Dod. Pempt.* 566.

It grows into a kind of Shrub a Cubit and a Cubit and half high, with rigid, hoary, nay and blackiſh, ſtriated Stalks. The firſt Leaves are round, thoſe which ſucceed are long and ending in a ſharp point, hoary and hairy, with an unpleaſant bituminous Taſte, and glutinous to the Touch. The Flowers are diſpos'd in a longiſh Head, of a *Violet*-purple-colour, out of oblong, ſtriated,

Trifolium. *Trefoil.*





ted hairy Empalements. The Seed is black, rough, hairy, ending in a leafy Point, of the ſame Smell with the reſt of the Plant.

The *Italian* Seed of this Plant (ſays *C. Bauhinus*) being ſown in *Germany* produces a Plant with a bituminous Smell; but the Seed of that raiſed in *Germany* being ſown again produces one without Taſte or Smell.

It grows in *Italy*, *Sicily* and *Narbonne* on Rocky Hills not far from the Sea in great plenty.

The expreſs'd Oil of the Seed of this Plant is much commended in the Palſie.

2. Trifolium pratenſe flore monopetalo. *Common purple Trefoil, or Honey ſuckle Trefoil.* Trifolium pratenſe, purpureum, C. B. *Pin.* 327. Trifolium purpureum vulgare, J. B. 2. 374. Trifolium pratenſe, *Tabern. Icon.* 523.

From a Root almoſt a Finger thick, proceed thin, ſtriated Stalks, ſomething hairy, partly erect, partly lying on the Ground. The Leaves are ſometimes round, ſometimes oblong, ſometimes markt with white, pointed Lines, ſometimes with obliqué, whitiſh ſtripes. The Flowers grow in cluſters, for the moſt part purple or red, ſeldom and only by accident white, of a not unpleaſant Smell, and a drying Taſte. The tubulous part of the Flowers contains a Honey-like Liquor, which the children taking them out of their Empalements are wont to ſuck.

This Plant is not uſed in Phyſick. *Tragus* preſcribes the Flowers and Seeds boil'd in Wine, to eaſe Labour pains, and cut the viſcid Subſtances, which are fonnd in the Inteſtines. He recommends them alſo boil'd in Water or Oil, and applied as a Cataplaſm to diſcuſs Tumours, where there is nō Inflammation. *Tour. Hi. des Plantes.*

3. Trifolium purpureum, majus, foliis longioribus & anguſtioribus, floribus ſaturatioribus, *Raii Synopſ.* 194. *The greater purple Trefoil with longer and narrower Leaves, and deeper-colour'd Flowers.*

4. Trifolium pratenſe, album, C. B. *Pin.* 327. *Tabern. Icon.* 522. *White-flower'd Meadow Trefoil.* Trifolium, pratenſe, album, à Fuchſio depictum, ſive mas, J. B. 2. 379.

The Leaves of this are hairy, oblong, veined, crenated, growing on ſimple Stalks a Cubit high, proceeding ſeveral together from a pretty thick Root, and ſometimes divided into many Heads. The Flowers grow in cluſters, are white, and ſomething like the form of thoſe of the 2*d* Species

It grows about *Geneva*, and flowers in *Auguſt*, *September* and *October*.

5. Trifolium pratenſe, flore albo, minus & femina glabrum, J. B. 2. 380. *Small, ſmooth, white-flower'd Meadow Trefoil.*

The Stalks of this are ſhorter thrn thoſe of the preceding Species; they are weak and ſpread on the Ground, cloath'd with ſmall, round, ſmooth, blunt-pointed Leaves. The Flowers alſo are ſmaller, hanging on longer Footſtalks, ſweet to the Taſte. The Pods are ſmall, ſhort, and bivalve, each containing four or five Minute Seeds. The Leaves eſpecially the under ones, are markt with a whitiſh, lunulated ſpot.

It bears commonly pretty ſhort and ſmooth Footſtalks, which ſuſtain white Flowers: It raiſes its ſelf little from the Ground, but it creeps much; it comes nearer the Figures which *Lobel* and *Dodonæus* have given of the *Trifolium pratenſe purpureum*, than the 2*d*, to which nevertheleſs we muſt refer *Dodonæus*'s deſcription and keep the Figure for this. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

6. Trifolium pratenſe, album, ſiliqua bivalvi, caule fiſtuloſo, folio ſubtus purpuronigris maculis notato, *Mor. Oxon. Hiſt.* part 2. 137. *White flower'd, Meadow Trefoil, with a bivalve Pod, a fiſtulous Stalk, and a Leaf markt underneath with dark purple ſpots.*

It has hollow Stalks, lying on the Ground a Foot and a Foot and a half long; in the upper boſoms of which come forth papilionaceous Flowers, which are large, whitiſh or yellowiſh, ſucceeded by ſmall, bivalve Pods, each containing two or three Minute Seeds.

7. Trifolium pratenſe folliculatum, C. B. *Pin.* 329. *Bladder, Meadow Trefoil.* Trifolium folliculaceum ſeu veſicarium, minus purpureum, J. B. 2. 379. Trifolium pratenſe, Salamanticum, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 247.

From a ſmall, ſimple Root it produces Stalks nine Inches long, ſpread on the Ground, adorn'd with ſmall, blunt-pointed, crenated Leaves, hanging on a long Footſtalk; out of whoſe boſom comes forth a Pedicle, above an Inch long, ſuſtaining ſmall, reddiſh

Flowers, gather'd into a round Head; ſucceeded by membranaceous Bladders, gaping at top with two Horns. The Seed is ſmall and reddiſh.

It grows wild in *Italy* and about *Montpelier*.

8. Trifolium pratenſe, luteum, capitulo Lupuli vel agrarium, C. B. *Pin* 328. *Hop Trefoil.* Trifolium pratenſe, luteum, fœmina, flore pulchriore ſive lupulino, J. B. 2. 381.

It ſpreads on the Ground many, weak Stalks, ſcarce ſuſtaining themſelves, a ſpan or nine Inches high, hairy, reddiſh, ſhrubby with very frequent Branches. The Leaves are ſmall, pretty broad, blunt-pointed, ſmooth, eſpecially on the upper part, with very frequent Veins, if they be held againſt the light or eaſily to be ſeen on the other ſide, ſtriated, hung on long Footſtalks. Towards the tops of the Stalk and Branches come forth ſpikes of Flowers, out of the boſoms of the Leaves, reſembling the Head of Hops, but much leſs, compos'd of ſmall, yellow Flowers, bent downwards when ripe, and by no means falling off. The Standard of the Flower is large and ſtriated. Each Flower contains one Seed. It differs from moſt other *Trefoils* in that the Empalements are very ſmall and ſcarce viſible.

J. Bauhinus has given a pretty good figure of this Plant; thoſe of the other Authors are very bad: *C. Bauhinus* has confounded this Species with the *Trifolium agrarium*, Dod. Pempt. 576. which we muſt refer to that which he has called *Trifolium pratenſe, luteum capitulo breviore*, Pin. By what *Tragus* has ſaid of his eighth Species of *Melot*, it is no eaſy matter to determine whether he meant our *Trefoil*. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Pl.*

9. Trifolium luteum, lupulinum, minimum, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 142. *The leaſt, yellow, Hop Trefoil.*

10. Trifolium montanum, Lupulinum, C. B. *Pin* 328. *Prodr.* 140. *Mountain Hop Trefoil.*

It has ſmooth Branches, a Cubit long; ſet with a few, ſmall, round, lightly indented Leaves on a very long Footſtalk: On the top of the Branch ſits a little Head, like that of *Hops*; but oblong, and compos'd of little Flowers of a *Cheſtnut*-colour.

11. Trifolium montanum, purpureum, majus, C. B. *Pin.* 328. *The greater, mountain, purple Trefoil.* Trifolium majus Cluſii 2, non album, ſed rubrum, J. B. 2. 375. Trifolium majus ii, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 245.

It is not very unlike the *greater white Trefoil*, either in bigneſs or form; but the Leaves are a little narrower, and the ſpike of Flowers, which grow cloſe together, is thicker, and ſits on the top of the Stalk, without any trace of a Footſtalk, and as it were lying hid among the Leaves, to which another ſhorter ſpike adheres, very ſeldom a third. The Flower is red.

12. Trifolium montanum, purpureum, folio acuto, crenato, C. B. *Pin.* 328. *Prodr.* 140. *Mountain, purple Trefoil, with a ſharp pointed, crenated Leaf.*

It has firm, ſtreight Stalks, a Cubit high, thin ſet Leaves, oblong, narrow, nervous, ſharp-pointed and looking upwards, indented about the edges, ſometimes more deeply divided. On the top of the Stalk are purple Flowers in a kind of Globe.

It is found in Hilly Meadows, flowering in *June*.

13. Trifolium montanum, purpuraſcens, folio obtuſo, crenato, C. B. *Pin.* 328. *Prod.* 140. *Mountain, purple Trefoil, with a blunt-pointed, crenated Leaf.*

This has a more branched Stalk, oblong, narrow, blunt-pointed Leaves, crenated above and on both ſides; the Branches are ſet with more frequent and very narrow Leaves. The Flowers are fewer than in the former, and purpliſh.

In hilly Meadows about *Geneva*.

14. Trifolium montanum, purpureum, minus, C. B. *Pin.* 328. *The ſmaller, Mountain, purple Trefoil.*

This has ſhort Stalks, ſharp-pointed Leaves, and Flowers ſometimes purple, and ſometimes white.

15. Trifolium montanum album, C. B. *Pin.* 328. *Great, white flower'd and Mountain Trefoil.* Trifolium majus, albo flore, incanum Cluſii, J. B. 2. 380. Trifolium majus, 1 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 245.

It has three or four Stalks, a Foot high, firm ſtreight, round about which ariſe thin-ſet, oblong, narrow, hard, nervous, keeled Leaves, hoary, and as it were indented round the edges. On the ends of the Branches, grow many, ſmall, thick-ſet white Flowers

ers forming a kind of ſpike. The Root is lively, about the thickneſs of one's little Finger, cover'd with a thick, brown bark, long, and fibrous.

16. Trifolium ſpica rotunda rubra, C. B. *Pin.* 328. *Trefoil with a round red Spike.* Trifolium albo-incarnatum, ſpicatum ſive Lagopus maximus, J. B. 2. 376. Lagopum maximum, folio & facie Trifolii pratenſis, *Lob. Icon.* 39.

17. Trifolium ſpica oblong rubra. C. B. *Pin.* 328. *Trefoil with an oblong, red ſpike.* Trifolium majus iii, purpureum Cluſio, J. B. 2. 375. Trifolium majus, tertium, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 245.

It grows to about a Cubit high, and has thick, knotty Stalks. The Leaves come out of each joint alternately; they are long, ſtriated, and their back more rais'd, embracing the Stalk with a kind of looſe ſheath, ending in two appendages and then growing by threes out of the ſame Pedicle, indented about the edges. The ſpike is long and large, very beautiful, compos'd of a row of red Flowers, emerging out of hairy Empalements. It has a lively Root, producing many Stalks every Year.

18. Trifolium montanum, ſpica longiſſima, rubente, *C. B. Pin.* 328. *Mountain Trefoil with a very long reddiſh ſpike.* Trifolium purpureum, majus, folio & ſpica longiore, J. B. 2. 375. Lagopus major, alter, *Dod. Pempt.* 578.

It ariſes to a Cubit and a Cubit and a half high, with pretty thick, ſtrong, variouſly divaricated Stalks. It ſports now and then in its Leaves, ſometimes they ſcarce exceed half an Inch, are roundiſh, often oblong, pointed, three Inches, half an Inch broad, neatly crenated about the edges, very veiny, curl'd, growing on a Pedicle ending in a very broad, pennated, ſheath, three Inches long or longer, embracing the Stalk. The reddiſh Flowers are diſpos'd in a ſpike a ſpan long and longer, pretty thick, coming out of an Empalement cut into long, woolly Wings.

It grows ſpontaneouſly about *Geneva*. M. *Magnol* obſerv'd it plentifully in a Wood not far from *Montpelier*.

19. Trifolium montanum, anguſtiſſimum, ſpicatum, C. B. *Pin.* 328. *Narrow-leav'd, ſpiked Trefoil.* Trifolium anguſtifolium, ſpicatum, J. B. 2. 376. Altera anguſtifolia Lagopus, *Lob. Icon.* 40.

This has a ſingle, ſmall, longiſh, ligneous Root; out of which proceed many, pretty firm, ſimple Stalks, a ſpan or a Foot high; on which are three graſſy, hairy Leaves, on a Footſtalk an Inch long, wrapping up the Stalk with a long, ſtriated ſheath; the ſpike is about two Inches long or longer, compos'd of purple Flowers, in woolly Empalements, ſtretching forth five Wings. We have ſeen one of this kind a Cubit high, (ſays Mr. *Ray*) with very narrow Leaves two or three Inches long.

It grows about *Montpelier*.

20. Trifolium Hiſpanicum, anguſtifolium, ſpica dilute rubente, C. B. *Pin.* 328. *Narrow-leav'd, Spaniſh Trefoil with a pale red ſpike.* Trifolium anguſtifolium, Hiſpanicum ſive Lagopus anguſtifolius flore dilute rubente, J. B. 2. 377. Lagopus anguſtifolius, Hiſpanicus, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 247.

It has a ſingle, ſlender, and pretty firm Stalk, diſtinguiſhed with ſome Knots and divided into ſome Branches, with Footſtalks growing at each Knot, embracing the Stalk and Branches with a pretty looſe Baſe, on the ends of which ſit longiſh, narrow, keeled Leaves, hoary like the Leaves of the *common Hare's foot Trefoil*; the tops of the Branches end in long ſpikes of little Empalements, out of which emerge Flowers in form like thoſe of the common ſort, and almoſt of the ſame colour, that is, pale red.

21. Trifolium Lagopoides, hirſutum, anguſtifolium Hiſpanicum flore ruberrimo, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 141. *Hairy, narrow-leav'd, Spaniſh, Hare's foot Trefoil, with a very red Flower.* Lagopus minor, flore ruberrimo, *Park. Theatr.* 1107.

It has ſoft, hoary, narrow Leaves, ending in a ſharp point, but ſhorter than thoſe of the preceding. The Stalks ſcarce aſcend to the heighth of half a Foot. It bears a thin ſpike compos'd of very beautiful red Flowers; to which ſucceed hairy Capſules.

22. Tri-

22. Trifolium arvenſe humile ſpicatum, ſive Lagopus, C. B. *Pin.* 328. *Hare's-foot Trefoil.* Lagopus trifolius quorundum, J. B. 2. 377. Lagopus, *Dod. Pempt.* 577.

This Plant has obtained its name from the Spike, which with its grey, ſoft Down imitates the *feet of a Hare.* It has ſmall white Flowers, appearing but little, and ſucceeded by a ſmall, reddiſh Seed. The ſpikes ſit on long Pedicles, coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves. It has very many Stalks a ſpan or a ſpan and a half high, nay, in a good Soil nine Inches or a Foot, branched, cover'd with a hoary Down, cloath'd with hairy Leaves, about an Inch long, a line broad, acuminated, hairy and hoary, eſpecially on the back ſide, ſitting on Pedicles which embrace the Stalk with a broad and ſtriated Baſe. The Leaves which come from the Root are much broader, and ſuſtain'd by longer Pedicles. The Taſte of the Plant is aſtringent and very drying.

It is common amongſt the Corn in a ſandy Soil, and flowers pretty late, generally after *Midſummer.*

23. Trifolium Lagopoides, minus, folio acuto, non crenato, flore minore, dilute purpureo, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon* part 2. 141.

24. Trifolium Lagopoides, flore ſublureo, *H. R. Par. The great, white or yellowiſh Meadow Trefoil.* Trifolium Lagopoides, annuum, hirſutum, pallide luteum, ſive ochroleucon, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 141. Trifolium patenſe, hirſutum, majus, flore albo-ſulphureo ſeu ὀχροleύκῳ, *Raii Hiſt.* 943.

From a black Root, ſmaller than one's little Finger, ariſe many Stalks a Foot or a Cubit high, round, hairy, bent to the Ground. The Leaves alſo are hairy, neither crenated, nor in any manner cut, the lower ones ſmaller and rounder, ſitting on long, hairy Pedicles, the upper ones longer, nearer to the Stalk, the ſpike of the Flowers is longiſh, acuminated, denſe, of a pale or yellowiſh colour, and in the riper Plants approaching to a Brimſtone-colour. Where the Pedicle of the ſpike begins, there are two oppoſite Leaves, whereas below they always grow alternatly.

25. Trifolium capitulo ſtellato, folliculato globoſo, C. B. *Pin.* 329. *Trefoil with a ſtarred, folliculated, globous Seed.*

26. Trifolium ſtellatum, C. B. *Pin.* 329. *Prod.* 143. *Rough ſtarry-headed Trefoil,* Trifolium ſtellatum, purpureum, Monſpeſſulanum, J. B. 2. 376.

It ſends forth from a ſlender, white, ligneous, fibrous Root, hollow Stalks, a ſpan and ſometimes two ſpans long, not plainly upright; ſometimes falling on the Ground, cover'd all over with a thick Wooll, ſometimes reddiſh, ſeldom Branched: It has Leaves on long Pedicles, cut like a Heart, a little ſerrated towards the upper part, all over hairy. The roundiſh cluſters of purple Flowers conſiſts of very hairy Empalements, the Wings of which being turn'd out repreſent a radiant Star. It is an annual Plant.

Mr. *Ray* obſerv'd it plentifully at the Roots of Mount *Veſuvius,* in great plenty, and no leſs common in *Sicily* about *Meſſina,* and in *Narbonne* about *Montpelier.*

27. Trifolium ſtellatum glabrum, *Geremac. Smooth ſtarry-headed, or teaſel-headed Trefoil.* Trifolium capitulis Dipſaci quorundam, *Raii Synopſ.* 194.

From a white, ſimple, annual Root, ariſe many round, hairy, branched Stalks, a ſpan or nine Inches high, for the moſt part lying on the Ground. The Leaves ſit on long Pedicles; cover'd with a ſoft Down, not crenated, pretty long, with round extremities, out of the boſoms of which ariſe alternate Branches. On the tops of the Stalk and Branches ſit Heads like thoſe of *Teaſel* of *Eryngo,* on ſhort Footſtalks, at which two oppoſite Leaves embrace the Stalk with their Appendages. The Flowers are of a pale purple colour, the Empalements of which are teminated in five Rays or little Spines, of which the loweſt is the biggeſt and longeſt.

Dr. *Johnſon* obſerved it in the Salt Marſhes of *Dartford* in *Kent.* Mr. *Ray* gather'd it in the Sea-Marſhes in many places, as near *Harwich* in *Eſſex,* and about *Leigh* not far from the Thames-mouth in the ſame County.

28. Tri-

28. Trifolium globoſum ſive capitulo Lagopi rotundiore, C. B. *Pin.* 329. *Round, ſtiff-headed Trefoil.* Triſolium glomerato flore capitulo Lagopi rotundiore, *C. B. Prod.* 143. Trifolium capitulo glomerato, rigido, J. B. 2. 378.

It has a long, thin, capillaceous, fibrous, white Root; many ſmall, round Stalks, about a ſpan and ſometimes a Foot high, divided into Branches a little hairy; encompaſs'd by ſmall Leaves, a little hairy, round and notcht at the extremity. Single cluſter'd Heads adorn the tops of the Branches, rough like the Heads of *Burdock*. The Flowers are ſmall and yellow.

29. Trifolium globoſum repens, C. B. *Pin.* 329. *Prod.* 142. *Round-headed, creeping Trefoil.* Trifolium glomerulis Perſonatæ Cherleri, J. B. 2. 377.

The Stalks are a ſpan long, bending to the Ground, hairy, proceeding many together from a creeping, capillaceous, reddiſh Root. On the top of each Stalk is one, large Head, like a *Bur*, with long beards, mixt with ſome whitiſh Down, ſmall, purple, little Flowers appearing amongſt the Beards; the baſe of the Head is embraced by three large Leaves, lying in ſcales over one another, purple about the edges, and ſtrip'd.

30. Trifolium capitulo ſpumoſo, lævi, C. B. *Pin.* 329. *Prodr.* 140. *Smooth, bladder-headed Trefoil.* Trifolium glomerulis tomentoſis per caulium longitudinem, J. B. 2. 379. Trifolium fragiferum, tomentoſum, *Bot. Monſp.*

The Root is white and fibrous, from which ariſe many Stalks a ſpan high, ſpread on the Ground; at the joints are two pretty broad Appendages, between which the Footſtalks ſuſtain trifoliated, veiny, ſmooth, ſerrated Leaves. Out of each joint are produc'd Flowers in cluſters, on very ſhort Pedicles, to which ſucceed globules of the bigneſs of *Strawberries*, hoary as it were with Cotton, compos'd of very many Bladders; in each of which is contained one, ſmall, roundiſh Seed. The multitude of the globules renders it of a very beautiful appearance.

31. Trifolium capitulo ſpumoſo, aſpero, majus, C. B. *Pin.* 329. *Prod.* 140. *The greater Trefoil with a rough, bladder Head.* Trifolium cujus caules è geniculis glomerulos oblongos proferunt, J. B. 2. 278.

This has a thin but ligneous Root, which ſends forth many, rigid, round, pale-green Branches, a Foot long and crooked at each joint. The Leaves are neither cordated, nor ſerrated, ſitting on pretty long Footſtalks, which ſtand forth from a membranous kind of Appendage which cloaths the joints. In the joints alſo ſit oblong Heads, ſet with a thick cluſter of purpliſh Flowers, 4, 5, or more in number, but only one in each joint. The points of the Empalement are crooked, ſtiff, ſharp, but not ſo hard as to deſerve the name of *Spines*, nor indented.

32. Trifolium capitulo ſpumoſo, aſpero, minus, C. B. *Pin.* 327. *Prod.* 140. *The leſſer Trefoil with a rough bladder Head.*

The Root of this is carried tranſverſly, and is fixt into the Earth with capillaceous Fibres; it creeps on the Ground with its Branches; from which ariſe naked Pedicles, two or three Inches long, which ſuſtain a ſmall roundiſh Head, compos'd of reddiſh Flowers; to which ſucceeds a Head compos'd as it were of ſeveral little Bladders, ſomething rough and green at firſt containing a reddiſh Seed. The Leaves are ſmall, round and crenated.

33. Trifolium capitulis Thymi, C. B. *Pin. Prod.* 140. *Thyme headed Trefoil.* Trifolium parvum rectum, flore glomerato, cum unguiculis, J. B. 2. 378.

From a Root, ſet with long Fibres proceed ſeveral ſupine, round, ſmooth Stalks a ſpan and a ſpan and a half long, whitiſh near the Ground, otherwiſe dark-red or greeniſh. The Leaves are ſmall, ſmooth, veined, lightly ſerrated, ſome alſo cordated, hanging on long Pedicles, embracing the Stalk with membranous Appendages, ſometimes on ſhort ones, eſpecially in the upper Branches. The Flowers grow on the very top of all the Stalk, being ſmall, and imitating a *Bird's claw*, out of large, ſmooth, ſtriated Empalements, indented at the extremities, and hard.

34. Tri-

34. Trifolium capitulo, oblongo. aſpero, C. B. *Pin.* 329. *Prod.* 140. *Trefoil with an oblong, rough Head.*

It has a white, capillaceous Root; many, ſmooth, round Footſtalks, a Foot high, as it were jointed; cloath'd with a few round Leaves.

Out of each joint proceed ſeveral yellow Flowers, join'd together. To theſe ſucceed long Heads, having many crooked Spines, under each of which is put a Leaf, divided into three parts. The Seed is ſmall.

35. Trifolium fragiferum, ſrificum, folio cordato, flore rubro, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 144. *Strawberry Trefoil.* Trifolium Fragiferum, *Cluſ. Hiſt. Cur. poſt. in fol.* 39.

It propagates it ſelf far and near with its creeping Stalks, ſending forth Roots at the joints. The Leaves grow on long, hairy Footſtalks. They are ſmall dark-green, ſerrated, blunt-pointed, but not cordated. The ſpikes of Flowers come out of the boſoms of the Leaves, on Footſtalks a ſpan and a ſpan and a half long. They are ſmall, roundiſh, like thoſe of *Meadow Trefoil*, compos'd of ſmall Flowers of a pale purple colour, opening themſelves gradually. When the Flowers decay the Empalements ſwell into turgid, hairy, little Bladders, bent downwards and ending in two Horns. Each Bladder contains a Pod, encloſing one Seed. The whole aggregate of Bladders is of a beautiful red colour, and appears very like a *Strawberry*.

It is common in moiſt places in *July* and *Auguſt*.

36. Trifolium Fragiferum, Friſicum, capitulo ſature violaceo, *Cluſ. Cur. poſt. in fol.* 39. *Blue Strawberry Trefoil.*

37. Trifolium Fragiferum, noſtras, purpureum, folio oblongo, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 144 *Red Strawberry Trefoil with an oblong Leaf.*

This is a variety of the 35*th*.

37. Trifolium ſemen ſub terram condens, *H. R Par. Trefoil ſeeding under Ground.* Trifolium album, tricoccon, ſubterraneum, Caſtonium, reticularum, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 138. Trifolium ſubterraneum ſive ſolliculos ſub terram condens, *Bot. Monſp.*

From an annual Root proceed very many Stalks, half a Foot long and longer, lying on the Ground, and as it were flatted to the Earth, branched, the Branches coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves, hairy, cloath'd with Leavhs growing alternately, which ſit on long, hairy Pedicles, embracing the Stalk with two membranaceous Ears. The Leaves are hairy, cordated, markt with a whitiſh, lunar ſpot in the middle. Towards the upper part of the Stalk out of the boſoms of the Leaves, come forth Pedicles ſcarce a ſpan long, ſuſtaining at top four or five white papilionaceous Flowers, with a very long Tube, out of ſtriated Empalements, encompaſs'd with a red girdle, and divided into five long, fine Segments. When the Flowers are fallen off, the Empalements are reflected towards the Pedicle, and hide their Heads under Ground, and out of the extremity Pedicle in the middle of the Empalement emerge very many flat Rays, broader at the bottom and narrower towards the top, the tops themſelves being radiated with five longiſh Spines, expanded in form of a Star, and when they firſt appear hairy at the ſides. Theſe Rays do not always break out at the ſame time, but ſucceſſively one after another, and are reflected towards the Pedicle, ſo that they compoſe a kind of prickly Head. In each Empalement is one Seed, enclos'd in a large *Cheſtnut*-colour'd Capſule.

It flowers in *May*.

38. Trifolium Epithymi capitulis, inter genicula, annuum, *H. Cathol. Annual Trefoil with Dodder-heads amongſt the joints.*

39. Trifolium minus, ſupinum, capitulis denſiori lanugine candicantibus Triumfetti, *H. Cathol. The ſmaller ſupine Trefoil with Heads cover'd with a thick white wool.*

40. Trifolium parvum, hirſutum, flore parvo, dilute purpureo, in glomerulis oblongis, ſemine magno, *Raii Hiſt.* 945. *Small, hairy Trefoil, with a ſmall, pale purple Flower, in oblong Heads and large Seed.* Trifolium parvum, hirſurum, floribus parvis, dilute purpureis, in glomerulis mollioribus & oblongis, ſemine magno, *Ejuſd. Synopſ.* 194.

From

From a white, ſimple, annual Root, it ſends forth many round, hairy, branched Stalks in a barren Soil ſcarce a ſpan long, in a richer Soil a Cubit long and longer, leaning to the Ground, and ſomething bent about the joints. The Leaves are hairy, equal about the edges, dark green; thoſe which come from the Root are leſs, more blunt, ſometimes alſo cordated, ſitting on long Pedicles; thoſe which grow on the lower part of the Stalk are ſhorter and more blunt, ſuſtained by longer Pedicles; the upper ones are ſomething longer, ſharper pointed, on ſhorter Footſtalk. The Flowers are ſmall of a pale purple colour, cluſter'd into thick heads, ſitting on the tops of the Stalk and Branches. In a barren Soil the heads are globular, but in a rich Soil they run out into a long form; at the baſe of each of the Heads there is always one, ſometimes two Leaves, with Footſtalks dilated into ſtriated membranes. From the ſide of the larger Head ſometimes riſes a ſecondary one on a Pedicle. The Empalements or Seed-Veſſels are ſtriated, turgid, hairy, ending in five little ſpines, each containing a pretty large, yellowiſh Seed. It is an annual Plant.

It often occurs in barren paſtures in *England.*

41. Trifolium cum glomerulis ad caulium nodos rotundis, *Raii Synop.* 194. *Trefoil with round heads at the joints of the Stalks.*

It has a white, ſimple Root, ſet with large Fibres; from which proceed ſeveral Stalks, lying on the Ground, ſmooth, ſometimes reddiſh on the upper ſide towards the Root, cloath'd with roundiſh Leaves, alternate, indented about the edges, on long Pedicles. The heads are ſeſſile, in the boſoms of the Leaves, not prickly, out of which emerge thin-ſet Flowers of a pale purple colour.

42. Triſolium phæum, fuſcum, luxurians, quaternis, quinis, & ſenis foliis, *Mur. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 135. *Trefoil with four Leaves.* Quadrifolium hortenſe, album, C. B. *Pin.* 327. Quadrifolium phæum, fuſcum, hortorium, *Lob. Icon.* 33. Trifoliis affine quadrifolium phænm Lobelii, J. B. 2. 380.

This is only a variety of the 4*th* or 5*th* Species; the number of its Leaves being owing to the fruitfulneſs of the Soil, the ſhadineſs of the place or ſome other accident. However it is in great reputation amongſt the good Ladies in the Country, as a certain Remedy in the *Purples*, and is carefully cultivated in their Gardens for that purpoſe.

43. Trifolium Creticum, bituminoſo ſimile, plane inodorum, flore ſubcæruleo. *Trefoil of* Candy *reſembling the bituminous one, but without ſmell, with a blueiſh Flower.*

44. Trifolium Creticum, bituminoſo ſimile, plane inodorum, flore purpureo. *Trefoil of* Candy, *reſembling the bituminos one, but without ſmell, with a purple Flower.*

45. Trifolium Creticum, bituminoſo ſimile, plane inodorum, flore albo. *Trefoil of* Candy, *reſembling the bituminous one, but without ſmell, with a white Flower.*

46. Trifolium Creticum, elegantiſſimum, magno flore. *The moſt beautiful Trefoil of* Candy *with a large Flower.*

47. Trifolium Creticum, ſpicæ trifoliæ ſimile, fructu in calyce recondito. *Trefoil of* Candy, *reſembling the trifoliated Spike, with the Fruit hid in the Empalement.*

48. Trifolium ampliſſimo folio, ſubrotundo, villoſo, flore purpuraſcente. *Trefoil with a very large, roundiſh, hairy Leaf, and a purpliſh Flower.*

49. Trifolium Orientale, altiſſimum, caule fiſtuloſo, flore albo. *The talleſt, Oriental Trefoil, with a fiſtulous Leaf, and a white Flower,*

50. Trifolium Orientale, caneſcens capitulo oblongo, ſordide albo. *Oriental, hoary Trefoil, with a pretty long white Head, of a dirty white colour.*

51. Trifolium Orientale, foliis oblongis, flore albo. *Oriental Trefoil with oblong Leaves, and a white Flower*

52. Trifolium Orientale, majus, villoſiſſimum, floribus flaveſcentibus. *The greater, and moſt hairy Oriental Trefoil, with yellowiſh Flowers.*

53. Trifolium Orientale capite, lanuginoſo. *Oriental Trefoil with a woolly head.*

54. Trifolium parvum, florum globulis in foliorum alit ſeſſilibus, *Raii Supp.* 458. *Small Trefoil, with the globules of Flowers ſitting without any Stalks in the boſoms of the Leaves.*

The Leaves of this are blunt-pointed, cordated, ſharply indented about the edges, ſitting on very ſlender Pedicles a ſpan long. Dr. *Sherard* communicated it to Mr. *Ray*.

55. Trifolium purpureum, erectum, ſpica ſeu capitulo brevi, foliis oblongis, acutis, *Raii Supp.* 458. *Upright, purple Trefoil, with a ſhort ſpike or little Head, and oblong, ſharp-pointed Leaves.*

The Leaves of this are narrow and ſharp-pointed, not notch't. The Spikes of the Flowers on the tops of the Stalks and Branches ſit on ſhort Footſtalks, and are pretty hairy. This alſo Mr. *Ray* had from Dr. *Sherard*.

56. Trifolium ſpumoſum ſeu fragiferum ſupinum, foliis parvis, obtuſis, *Raii Supp.* 458. *Supine Strawberry Trefoil, with ſmall, blunt-pointed Leaves.*

It does not exceed a ſpan in length; ſending forth many little Stalks from the ſame Root, ſpread on the Ground and divided into little Branches, terminated by Spikes, which are large in proportion to the Plant, compos'd of many Bladders. The Leaves are ſmall and blunt-pointed, and even about the edges.

57. Trifolium purpureum ſpicatum erectum, foliis imis ſubrotundis, ſuperioribus in caule anguſtis longis acutis eleganter dentatis, *Raii Supp* 459. *Upright, ſpiked purple-flower'd Trefoil, with the lower Leaves roundiſh, and the upper ones on the Stalk, narrow, long, ſharp-pointed, elegantly indented.*

This is like the 4*th* Species. The Stalk is ſtriated, branched, having fewer Branches, upright, a Foot high. The lower Leaves are broader and roundiſh, the upper ones on the Stalk narrow, long, and ſharp-pointed; both of them ſharply indented about the edges; the firſt ſit on long Pedicles and are ſmaller than the latter.

58. Trifolium ſpicatum erectum foliis anguſtis acutis, florum ſpicis brevibus laxis, ſeminibus villoſis, roſtratis, *Raii Supp.* 459. *Upright, ſpik'd Trefoil, with narrow ſharp pointed Leaves, ſhort, looſe ſpikes of Flowers, and hairy, roſtrated Seed.*

The Stalk is round, upright, branched, nine Inches high. The Pedicle of the Leaves is two or three Inches long. From the top of the Stalk come forth ſlender Pedicles one ſpan and a half long or longer, naked, each ſuſtaining a ſhort, looſe Spike, compos'd of a few papilionaceous Flowers, out of looſe Empalements ending in ſoft long Spines. To each of theſe Flowers ſucceed one, large Seed, crown'd at the top with dark coloured hairs, and crown'd with a long, flat, ſharp beak.

Mr. *Ray* found it ſomewhere in *Calabria*, Dr. *Sherard* obſerved it to be common in the Gardens of *Holland*.

59. Trifolium bituminoſum microcaulon, anguſtiſſimo folio, ſemine nigro, *Hort. Med. Sapien. Rom. Raii Supp.* 459. *Bituminous Trefoil with a ſmall Stalk, a very narrow Leaf, and a black Seed.*

60. Triſolium Lagopoides, pulchro capitulo, rubro duro, D. Sherard, *Raii Supp.* 459. *Hare's-foot Trefoil, with a beautiful, red Head.*

It is erect, a ſpan high, with oblong Heads on the tops of the Stalk and Branches, often two together. The Leaves are narrow, and when the Plant is come to maturity the under Leaves wither upon upon the Stalk and fall off.

61. Trifolium Marilandicum erectum, capite rotundo ſeu globoſo albo, D. Sherard, *Raii Supp.* 459. *Upright Trefoil of* Maryland *with a white, round, or globoſe Head.*

The Leaves are notcht about the edges, the under ones ſmaller and ſhorter, the upper ones larger and longer.

62. Trifolium Africanum fruticans, flore purpuraſcente, *Hort. Amſt. rar. P.* 2. *Shrubby* African *Trefoil with a purpliſh Flower.*

It has a fibrous Root, ſometimes one, ſometimes two Stalks, two Foot high, ligneous, round and brown, divided into ſeveral Branches of the ſame colour. The Leaves are oblong and ſomething hairy. The tops of the Branches are adorn'd with purpliſh Flowers gather'd into a Head. On the diſappearing of which a Pod appears, containing only one Seed, ſhap'd like a Kidney. It flowers in *June* and *July* perfects its Seed in *September*.

63. Tri-

63. Trifolium Africannm fruticans, folio auguſtiore, flore rubicante, *Hort. Amſt. rar.* P. 2. *Shrubby,* African *Trefoil, with a narrower Leaf and a reddiſh Flower.*

The Root is ligneous and ſmall; the Stalk a Foot high, round, and divided into various Branches, which when young are woolly, and afterwards become brown like the Stalk. The Leaves are narrow and green. About the tops of the Branches out of the boſoms of the Leaves ariſe little reddiſh Flowers, ſuſtain'd by ſmall Footſtalks, with an Empalement divided into five Star-like points. The Flower is ſucceeded by a Pod ſhut up in the ſame Empalement, containing one brown Seed, ſhaped like a Kidney. It is always green. It Flowers in *July* and *Auguſt* and ripens its Seeds in *September.*

64. Trifolium incanum fruticans, foliis incanis, flore luteo, *Hort. Amſt. rar. P.* 2. *Shrubby, hoary Trefoil, with hoary Leaves, and a yellow Flower.*

From ligneous Roots ariſes a Stalk two Foot high, round and brown, divided into various and woolly Branches: The Leaves are narrow and hoary. The tops of the Branches are terminated firſt in thick, leafy, and woolly heads, which at length are expanded into papilionaceous and yellow flowers. The Flowers are ſucceeded by a Pod, containing one Kidney-ſhap'd Seed. It Flowers every Year in *July* and *Auguſt.*

65. Trifolium pumilum Biſnagaricum, argenteo nitore ſericeum, capitulis oblongis hiſpidis, *Pluk. Phytog.* T. 69. F. 1. *Dwarf Trefoil ſhining with Silver Silk and oblong rough Heads.*

66. Trifolium Americanum elatius, holoſericeum, ſummo folio bifido, ſuaveolens, Meliloti genus forte Indianum, *Ejuſd. Ibid.* F. 2. *Larger, ſweet-ſmelling, Velvet Trefoil, with the upper Leaf bifid.*

67. Trifolium pediculis foliorum longiſſimis Biſnagaricum, *Pluk. Phyt.* T. 68. F. 2. *Trefoil with very long Footſtalks to the Leaves* An ſpica trifolia, *Alpin. Exot.* 169?

68. Trifolium nodiflorum turbinatum, *Bocc. Muſ. pl. rar.* Tab. 104. *Turbinated Trefoil flowering at the joints.* Trifolium Lagopoides minus pulchrum xerampelinum, rigidulum, *Hort. Cath. Supplem.* 3.

This Species produces ſmall, hardiſh, blackiſh Leaves like thoſe of the *Lagopus, Matth.* It is a ſpan high, divided into Branches. It produces a turbinated Head like the *Verbena nodiflora Imperati,* four or five Leaves encompaſs the baſe of each head. Sometimes it is erect, ſometimes it lies down. It is found in the Mountains of *Corſica* as alſo near *Rome.*

69. Trifolium Hiſpanicum caliculis ſpumoſis ſeu folliculaceum minus, flore niveo, *Pluk. Almag. Bot. The ſmaller* Spaniſh *Trefoil with bladder Heads, and a ſnow white Flower.* An forte Trifolium Salamanticenſi affine, *Moriſ. Prælud. Bot.*

70. Trifolium ſtellatum hirſutum ſubterraneum Luſitanicum, *Munting. Herbar. Belgic. Starred, hairy, ſubterraneous Trefoil.* Trifolium hirſuto Stellato capite, ſub terram ſe condente, perenne Luſitanicum, *Griſl. Virid. Luſit.*

71. Trifolium arboreſcens Luſitanicum, *Munting. Ibid. Arboreſcent Trefoil of* Portugal.

72. Trifolium ſtellatum hirſutum humifuſum, *Ejuſd. ibid Hairy, ſtarred procumbent Trefoil.*

73. Trifolium fragiferum cornutum, *Ejuſd. ibid. Horned Strawberry Trefoil.*

74. Trifolium capite hirſuto annuum Luſitanicum, *Munting. Herbar. Belg. Annual,* Portugueze *Trefoil, with an hairy head.* Trifolium æſtivum echinato rigido hirſuto capite, *N. D. Griſlerii Virid. Luſit.*

75. Trifolium capite echinato Luſitanicum, *Munting. Herbar. Belgic.* Portugueze *Trefoil with a prickly Head.* Trifolium æſtivum echinato capite pratenſe, *Griſleii Virid. Luſit.*

76. Trifolium falcatum lanuginoſum alterum Luſitanicum, *Griſleii Virid. Luſit. The other downy, hooked Trefoil of* Portugal.

77. Trifolium æſtivum, capitulo turbinato, pediculo orbo, *Ejuſd Summer Trefoil with a turbinated Head, and a naked Pedicle.*

78. Trifolium æſtivum montanum Lupulinum capte erectum elegans Luſitanicum, *Ejuſ. N. D. Summer, Mountain, beautiful, erect Trefoil of* Portugal.

79. Trifolium biceps æſtivum Luſitanicum, *Ejuſd. N. D. Two-headed, Summer,* Portugueze *Trefoil.*

80. Trifolium ſiliquoſum marinum, *N.D. Ejuſd. Podded Sea-Trefoil.*

81. Trifolium minus, ſupinum flore flaveſcente, capitulis, globoſis, parvis, tomentoſum, *Boer, Ind.* 2. 32. *The ſmaller, ſupine woolly Trefoil, with ſmall globoſe, Heads.*

82. Trifolium foliis parvis, lanuginoſis, flore pallide rubello, capitulo globoſo, lanuginoſo, molli, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 32. *Trefoil with ſmall, woolly Leaves, a pale red Flower, a globoſe, woolly, ſoft Head.*

83. Trifolium alopecuron, ſpica globoſa, *Bar. Icon* 497. *Fox-tail Trefoil, with a globoſe ſpike.*

Trifolium, Trefoil, or *three-leav'd Graſs,* is ſo call'd from its having three Leaves on a common Pedicle.

TABLE CCXXXIV. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS III.

Melilotus, MELILOT.

Melilot is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whoſe Empalement B, ariſes the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a naked Capſule, D G, that is, not hid in the Empalement as in *Trefoil,* pregnant with one or two roundiſh Seeds E F H I. To theſe Notes muſt be added that the Leaves grow by threes on the Foot-ſtalks.

The Species of *Melilot* are,

1. Melilotus Officinarum Germaniæ, C. B. *Pin.* 332. *Common Melilot.* Trifolium odoratum, ſive Melilotus vulgaris, flore luteo, J.B. 2. 370. Melilotus Germanica, *Lob. Icon.* 43.

It has a white, ſlender, tough, fibrous Root, deſcending deep into the Earth. It ſends forth uſually many, ſometimes but one Stalk, a Cubit and a Cubit and half high or higher, ſmooth, round, ſtriated, weak, hollow, branched, cloath'd alternately with ſmooth, dark green Leaves, indented about the edges, and commonly eat alſo round by Inſects, growing by threes on a ſlender Footſtalk. The Flowers grow in long ſpikes, coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves, thin-ſet, ſmall, yellow, hanging on ſhort, ſlender Pedicles, to which ſucceed ſhort, pendulous, rugoſe Pods, black when ripe, containing one or two yellowiſh Seeds.

It flowers in *June* and *July,* and is common in Hedges and Buſhy places, and amongſt the Corn.

2. Melilotus officinarum Germaniæ flore albo, C. B. *Pin.* 331. *White-flower'd Melilot.* Melilotus major, candida, *Trag.* 590. Melilotus 2, flore candido, *Dod. Pempt.* 567.

It is very like the firſt Species, but differs from it in having thicker, firmer, more ligneous, higher and more erect Stalks; cloath'd with ſmaller Leaves and not ſo ſweet. The Flowers are white, ſmaller, many growing on longer ſpikes, ſucceeded by ſmall, roundiſh Heads, not crooked as in the firſt Species. The Root is tough, ſmall, whitiſh, uſually periſhing the ſecond Year after it is ſown.

It is common in *Germany, Italy* and *Narbonne,* but does not grow wild any where in *England.*

3. Melilotus vulgaris, altiſſima, fruteſcens, flore albo. *The moſt tall, ſhrubby, common Melilot with a white Flower.*

This differs from the *4th* Species only white, except only the under Leaves or Petals which are in the colour of its Flowers, which are of a dirty white: I do not think it is that which *Tragus* (590.) has called *Melilotus major, candida:* For he affirms that its Stalks are entirely like thoſe of the common one, and that it differs from it only in the colour in the colour of its Flowers. It is found in the ſame place with the next Species. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

4. Meli-

4. Melilotus vulgaris, altiſſima, fruteſcens, flore luteo. *The moſt tall, ſhrubby, common Melilot, with a yellow Flower.*

This Species of *Melilot* is found in a little Wood which lies along the River of *Bievre*, on the left Hand, about the *Pont de l'Hay*: We muſt not confound this Plant with the *common Melilot*; for this being cultivated in the Royal Garden, does not become ſo large nor ſo ligneous. The Stalks of this, are four or five foot high, firm, hard, channelled, branched garniſhed with Leaves an Inch and a half long, ſeven or eight Lines broad, obtuſe and notched; thoſe towards the top are much narrower, and a great deal more pointed; they are ſuſtained by threes by a Pedicle an Inch and a half long; the Flowers are yellow, diſpos'd in a Spike; their Standard is three Lines long, the Wings ſhorter and narrower, as is alſo the Keel; the Empalement is ſhort, ſmooth, divided into five Points; out of its bottom ariſes a Pointal, which becomes a little Cod, a Line and a half, or two Lines long, almoſt round, wrinkled, opening into two parts, which contains reddiſh Seed, almoſt round, a little flattiſh. This Plant has no leſs ſmell than the *common Melilot*; it flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*; and its Seed is ripe in *September*. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

5. Melilotus corniculis reflexis, major, C. B. *Pin.* 331. *The greater Melilot with reflext Pods.* Trifolium Italicum ſive Melilotus Italica, corniculis incurvis, J. B. 2. 372. Trifolium corniculatum ii, *Dod. Pempt.* 573.

This is a very tall kind of *Melilot*, three or four Cubits high, and ſometimes higher, divided into many thick firm Branches. The Leaves are oblong, ſerrated and ſmooth, not much unlike thoſe of the *common Melilot*, out of whoſe boſoms come forth Pedicles a ſpan long, loaded at the top with fragrant, yellow flowers; ſucceeded by hooked Pods, an Inch long, flat, ſtriated, hanging in a double order.

6. Melilotus corniculis reflexis, minor, vel repens, C. B. *Pin.* 331. *The ſmaller or creeping Melilot with reflext Pods.* Alchimelech, id eſt Melilotus, P. *Alp. Ægypt.* 49. Melilotus Ægyptia, Alchimelech vocata, J. B. 2. 357.

This Plant is expanded on the Earth, a little creeping, lifting it ſelf up little or nothing; its Leaves are like thoſe of the *Trifolium ſiliquoſum*, but leſs, the Flowers ſmall, many, long, yellow, ſweet-ſmelling, diſpos'd in a Cluſter, ſucceeded by ſmall, oblique Pods; containing a ſmall, round, blackiſh Seed, inclining to red, entirely without Smell, of a ſtiptick Taſte with ſome bitterneſs.

7. Melilotus Italica, folliculis rotundis, C. B. *Pin.* 331. *Italian Melilot.* Melilotus magno, ſemine, rotundo, rugoſo, J. B. 2. 371. Melilotus Italica, *Cam. Icon.* 29.

This ariſes to two Cubits in heighth, with a ſimple, ſtreight, ligneous, white, ſlender Root. The Stalk is angular, purpliſh, rigid, ſmooth, with a ſmall perforation, divided into many Branches. The Leaves ſit on reddiſh Pedicles, an Inch and a half or two Inches long, the under ones broad, cordated, even about the edges, the upper ones leſs, narrower, crenated. The Flowers are yellow like thoſe of the *common Melilot*; but larger, diſpos'd in long ſpikes coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves. The Seed-Veſſels are round, of the bigneſs of a ſmall Pea, wrinkled, containing ſometimes only one, ſometimes two Seeds. It dies every year from the Root, and renews it ſelf by its falling Seed.

8. Melilotus anguſtifolia, repens, folliculis rotundis, C. B. *Pin.* 331. *Creeping, narrow-leav'd Melilot, with round Seed-Veſſels.* Trifolium anguſtifolium, repens, folliculis rotundis, C. B. *Prod.* 144. Melilotus vulgari noſtrati affinis, folio minore & anguſtiore, J. B. 2. 371.

It has an oblong, white ſlender, capillaceous Root; from which proceed many Stalks, half a ſpan high, ſpread on the Ground. The Leaves are oblong, ſmooth, and crenated about the edges; out of the boſoms of which emerge ſlender, oblong Pedicles; to which are affixt ſmall, yellowiſh Flowers, eight, nine or ten, and ſometimes more, diſpos'd alternately. They are ſucceeded by the ſame number of wrinkled Pods, each containing one Seed.

It grows abont *Montpelier*.

9. Melilotus lutea, minor, floribus & siliculis minoribus, spicatim & dense disposítis, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* part 2. 161. *The lesser, round-codded Melilot.* Melilotus nova Beroardi, seu erecta folliculis rotundis, minor, *Raii Hist.* 407.

This is much smaller than the *7th* Species, having upright, round, greenish Stalks, a Cubit high and higher; for neither the Stalks, nor the Pedicles of the Leaves are red as in the *Italian Melilot*. The Leaves are much smaller, less glaucous, otherwise like them, for the lower ones are broad and cordated, with even edges, the upper ones long, narrow, crenated about the edges, the points being obtuse and as it were cut off. The Flowers are yellow, but less, in spikes coming out of the bosoms of the upper Leaves, more frequent than in the preceding, to which succeed round, wrinkled Seed-Vessels. The Root is white and simple, and dies every Year.

10. Melilotus lutea, minor, floribus & siliculis majoribus spicatim & raro disposítis, foliis angustioribus, maculis sub exortum notatis, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* part 2. 161. *Smaller yellow Melilot, with larger Flowers and Pods disposed in spikes and rare, with narrower Leaves spotted at the origine.*

It produces many reddish Stalks, narrow Leaves spotted at the origine with reddish spots. At the tops of the Branches proceed in spikes yellowish Flowers, than those of the preceding, each of which are succeeded by larger and thinner set little Pods, in which the Seeds are contain'd.

It was rais'd at *Oxford* from Seeds sent from *Aleppo*.

11. Melilotus Messanensis, procumbens, folliculis rugosis, sublongis, spicis florum brevibus, *Raii Hist.* 952. *Procumbent Melilot of* Messina, *with longish wrinkled Pods and short spikes of Flowers.*

12. Melilotus capsulis reni similibus, in capitulum congestis. *Small yellow Trefoil or Meadow Trefoil.* Trifolium pratense, luteum, mas, flore minore, semine multo, J. B. 2 380. Trifolium arvense, *Tabern. Icon.* 523.

It has a simple, ligneous Root, descending deep into the Earth, set with pretty many small Fibres hung here and there with Tubercles. It sends forth very many Stalks lying on the Ground, a Foot long and longer, striated, hairy with a very short Down, branched; cloath'd with dark green blunt-pointed Leaves, crenated about the edges, set with a short very thick Down on the backside. At the bottom of the Pedicle of the Leaf where it is fastned to the Stalk, two membranaceous sharp-pointed appendages embrance the Stalk. Those Leaves which come forth from the Root, and those which grow on the lower part of the Stalk, are smaller, sitting on longer Pedicles, and for the most part cordated. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves proceed Pedicles, an Inch and half long, sustaining spikes compos'd of small yellow Flowers, succeeded by flat, wrinkled Seed-Vessels, black when ripe.

It is very common in Pastures.

Fuchsius's Figure is good: We must refer to this Species the *Trifolium agrarium*, Dod. which *C. Bauhinus* has confounded with the *Trifolium pratense, luteum, capitulo Lupuli, vel agrarium*, Pin. 328. Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.

13. Melilotus major, odorato violacea, *Mor. Hist. Oxon.* part 2. 161. *Sweet Trefoil.* Lotus hortensis odora, C. B. *Pin.* 331. Lotus sativa, odorata, annua, flore cæruleo, J. B. 2. 368. Trifolium odoratum, alterum sive Lotus sativa, *Dod. Pempt.* 571.

Its Root is slender, white, simple, set with some Fibres. The Stalk is a Cubit high and higher, streight, slender, striated, and something angular, smooth, empty, branched from the very bottom. The Leaves grow alternately to the Stalk, on long Pedicles, pale-green, smooth, serrated about the edges the under ones upon the Stalk blunter and rounder, the upper ones longer and sharper, as in others of this kind. Out of the bosoms of the upper Leaves come forth the spikes or globules on long Pedicles, compos'd of pale blue fragrant Flowers. Each of the Flowers is succeeded by a Vessel, containing two or three reddish Seeds.

14. Me-

14. Meliſotus Cretica fructu maximo. *Melilot of* Candy, *with a very large Fruit.* Trifolium peltatum Creticum, C. B. *Prod.* 142. J. B. 2, 381.

From a ſlender, oblong, fibrous Root, ariſe many Stalks, not a ſpan high, ſmooth, almoſt naked, cloath'd with ſmall Leaves, very little crenared, ſitting on oblong Pedicles. On the tops of the Stalks ſit four or five pale-yellow Flowers, ſhap'd like thoſe of *Bird's-foot*; to which ſucceed yellow Pods, plain, membranous, as it were ſemicircular, ending in a thred, containing one or two flat Seeds; which whilſt they are ſoft are very ſweet, fit to eat, but when they are hard, very bitter.

The Countrey People in *Candy*, as *Honorius Bellus* informs us, call it Μαυρεῖας

15. Melilotus Gretica, humillima, humifuſa, flore albo, magno. *The loweſt procumbent Melilot of* Candy, *with a large white Flower.* Spica trifolia, *P. Alp. Exot.* 168.

16. Melilotus foliis ſubrotundis, ſtorum ſpicis è ſupremorum foliorum alis egreſſis hirſutis & villoſis, *Raii Supp.* 461. *Melilot with roundiſh Leaves and hairy ſpikes of Flowers, coming out of the boſoms of the upper Leaves.*

The whole Plant is hairy. The Stalk ſlender, round, rigid, cloath'd with frequent Leaves, which are roundiſh and entire about the edges. From the boſoms of the upper Leaves come forth ſpikes of ſmall, pendulous papilionaceous Flowers, of two colours. The Empalements are downy, divided into five long, and ſharp-pointed Segments.

Mr. *Vernon* found it in *Maryland.*

17. Melilotus Syriaca, floribus luteis, minimis, *Raii Supp.* 461. *Melilot of* Syria, *with very ſmall yellow Flowers.*

The firſt Leaves are roundiſh, glaucous, having a red line drawn thro' the middle, thoſe which grow on the Stalks are longer, a little notcht, hanging on Pedicles two Inches. The Stalk is a Foot high and branched, the ſmall branches coming out of boſoms of the Leaves and terminated by exceeding ſmall, yellow Flowers. The Pods are ſmall, wrinkled, white.

Dr. *Bohn* a Phyſician of *Venice* ſent it over to the Dutcheſs of *Beaufort*'s Garden.

18. Melilotus Arabica, Loto hortenſi, ſimilis flore luteo coronato, *Pluk. Mantiſs.* Arabian *Melilot reſembling the ſweet Trefol, with a yellow crowned Flower.*

19. Melilotus Luſitanica, rotundo crenato folio, procumbens, corniculis reflexis, longis, ex eodem centro ortis, *Cat. Hort. Lugd. Bat. Hermanni. Procumbent,* Portugueze *Melilot, with a round crenated Leaf, long, reflect Pod, and radiated from a common Center.*

20. Melilotus Maſſilienſis inodora, *Griſſeii Virid. Luſitan. Melilot of* Marſeilles *without Smell.*

21. Melilotus lutea Indiæ Orientalis erecta, folliculis rotundis parvis, ſpicis florum ex alis foliorum multiplicatis, *Pluk. Phytog.* T. 45. F. 4. *Upright, yellow Melilot of the* Eaſt-Indies, *with ſmall, round Seed Veſſels, and many ſpikes coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves.*

22. Melilotus Indiæ Orientalis minima, diſpermos folliculis in ſummitate aduncis, *Ejuſd* T. 98 F. 7. *The ſmalleſt Melilot of the* Eaſt-Indies, *with two Seeds, and Pods crooked at the end.*

23. Melilotus annuus odoratiſſimus Luſitanicus, *Munting. Herbar. Belgic. The moſt fragrant, annual Melilot of* Portugal.

24. Melilotus Ægyptiaca, minima, foliis eleganter inciſis Lippi, *Boer. Ind.* 2 30. *The ſmalleſt,* Ægytian *Melilot, with neatly cut Leaves.*

25. Melilotus Orientalis, folliculis rugoſis, Niſſole, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 30. *Oriental Melilot, with wrinkled Pods.*

Melilot is ſo call'd from μέλι, *honey,* and λώτος *Lotus*; as if one ſhould ſay *Lotus* ſmelling like Honey.

The firſt Species is that which is us'd in Phyſick. It gently reſolves, digeſts, ſoftens, and aſſwages Pain, whence it is made uſe of in digeſting and reſolving Plaiſters.

Simon Paulli recommends the following receipt to be us'd for a Fomentation in the Pleuriſy; Take of *Melilot* and *Pellitory* of each two handfuls, of *Betony* one handful; mix them and boil them in Water, and ſo applying them frequently to the breaſt.

When

When *Dioſcorides* ſays, that *Melilot* is of a good Smell, he is to be underſtood of the dried Herb, becauſe it has hardly any when green, but a moſt fragrant one when dry, which was taken notice of alſo by *Theophraſtus*.

Camerarius and the *Italian* Writers call it *Trifolium caballinum* becauſe Horſes are very greedy after it. It is ſometimes ſown alſo in *England*, and eſteem'd a good fodder for Horſes.

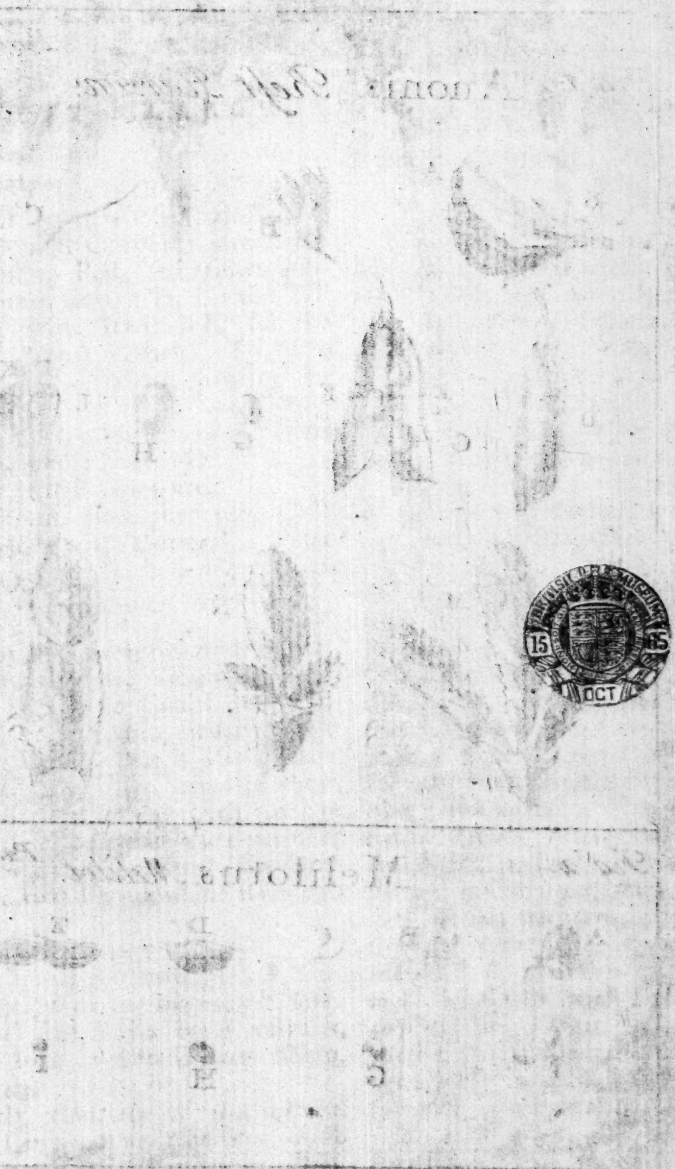
This Plant gives hardly any Tincture of red to the blue Paper; it is acrid, bitter, ſtiptick, odoriferous, and gives a ſlight *Nauſea* when chew'd; by which it ſeems its Salt very much reſembles the natural Salt in the Earth, united with a great deal of eſſential Oil and terreſtrial parts; for by the Chymical *Analyſis*, the *Melilot*, beſides a great deal of acid Phlegm, yields alſo a good quantity of Oil and Earth, together with an Urinous Spirit, volatile concrete, and fixt Salt very Lixivial: Therefore this Plant is Aperitive, Reſolvent and Lenifying. The Ptiſan made with the top of it and *Camomile*, is excellent for the Inflammations of the lower Belly, for the Cholick, Retention of Urine, Rheumatiſm, and generally in all Occaſions where it is neceſſary to facilitate the courſe of Humours by Lenifying. The diſtill'd Water of the Flowers of *Melilot* have a Smell agreeable enough; but *Cæſalpinus* obſerves that it encreaſes and retains that of other Aromatick Waters with which it is mixed; for which reaſon it is uſed in the *Eau de Cordue*. The *Melilot* is uſed in the Carminative Glyſters, lenifying and reſolvent Cataplaſms. For the Glyſters they boil the Flowers of *Melilot* and *Camomile* in Tripe-broth, and add ſome drops of Oil of *Anis* to the decoction ſtrain'd through a Cloth; for the Cataplaſm, boil two Roots of *Lillies*, with a handful of *Hemlock* and *Henbane*-Leaves, and three pugils of *Melilot*-tops; ſtrain'd all through a ſieve, and mixt with ſome drops of fetid Oil of *Tartar*: The juice of *Melilot*-Flowers, or their infuſion in boiling Water, very much aſſwages the Inflammation of the Eyes, eſpecially if after taking it from the Fire thereto is added a little camphorated Spirit of Wine ſtrain'd thro' a linnen Cloth to ſeparate the ſuperfluous *Camphire*. Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.

It is the principal Ingredient in the Plaiſter, which has its name from it in Shops, ſo much in uſe. It conſiſts of warm ſubtle parts, as is manifeſt by the very ſcent of the Plant, and upon that foot comes under this head of *Ripeners*. It is moſtly employ'd in dreſſing Bliſters until they ceaſe running, and skin over; for its warmth ſtill promotes the diſcharge, and prevents Mortification which in ſome Conſtitutions they are very liable to; eſpecially if dreſſed with things that are cooling, which the heat of the part frequently provokes Perſons very injudiciouſly to do. *Quincy*.

The ſimple *Melilot*-Plaiſter of the *London* Diſpenſatory is thus made.

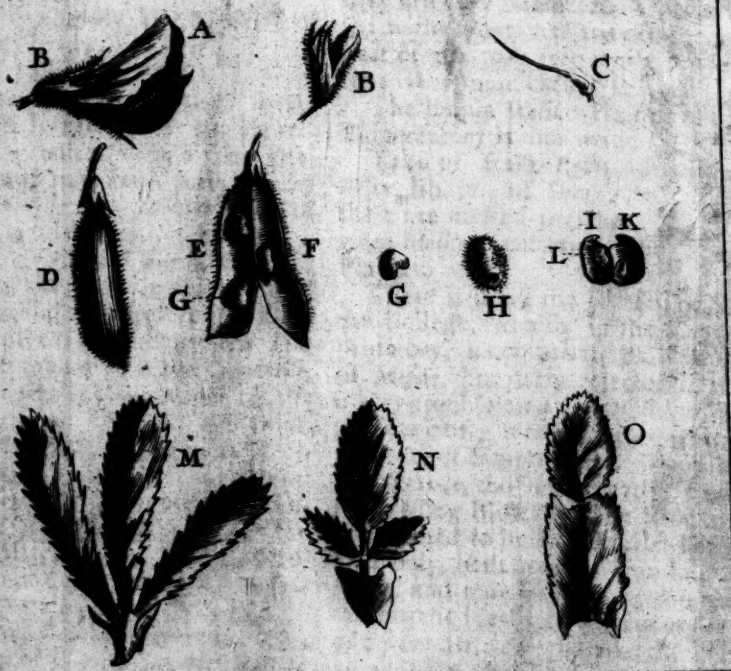
Take of freſh *Reſin*, lib. viii. of *yellow Wax*, lib. iv. of *Sheep's Suet*, lib. ii. after theſe are melted together, put in lb. v. of *green Melilot*, cut ſmall, and made into a Plaiſter, *S. A.*

There is in all the preceding Editions of the College, as alſo in the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory, a compound Plaiſter of *Melilot* of *Meſue*, but juſtly rejected in the laſt as a very troubleſome Compoſition, and never made uſe of; however this retains the diſtinction of Simples, and is but a Modern contrivance, tho' now greatly in uſe, chiefly for dreſſing Bliſters. The Shops have been accuſtomed to boil the *Melilot*-Leaves, with Suet only, both becauſe it is much fitter to ſtrein, and may be made at the time of gathering the Herbs, to be kept under the title of *Sevum Meliloti*, to make the Plaiſter, by an addition of the reſt, at a cooler Seaſon, which is then vaſtly more convenient for the Operator; for neither will the *Reſin* ſtrain without vaſt difficulty and loſs, nor can the whole be worked up when the Weather is hot, without very great trouble. *Quincy*.



Tab. 234. Pag. 457.

Frg. 1. Anonis. *Reſt Harrow.*



Frg. 2. Melilotus. *Melilot.* Pag. 452.



TABLE CCXXXIV. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS IV.

Anonis, REST-HARROW.

Reſt-harrow is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whoſe Empalement B, ariſes the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a ſwelling Pod, ſometimes longer D, ſometimes ſhorter H, bivalve E F I K, pregnant with Seeds G L, for the moſt part ſhap'd like a Kidney. To theſe Notes muſt be added Leaves growing for the moſt part by threes M N, on a common Pedicle; for ſometimes in the ſame Plant are found ſimple Leaves O.

The Species of *Reſt-harrow* are,

1. Anonis ſpinoſa flore purpureo, C. B. *Pin.* 389. *Reſt-harrow, Cammock, Pettywhin.* Anonis ſive Reſta bovis vulgaris purpurea, J. B. 2. 395. Anonis, *Dod. Pempt.* 743.

It ſpreads far and near with whitiſh, tough Roots. Its Branches are ligneous, ſimple and frequent, one or two Cubits long, ſlender, round, hairy, reddiſh, tough, arm'd with long and rigid Spines. The Leaves are oblong, blackiſh, hairy, crenated about the edges, glutinous to the touch, and of a ſtrong Smell. The Flowers are purpliſh, or fleſh-colour'd, ſeldom white. The ſmall Pods contain a round Seed, of the form and taſte of *Veteh.*

In barren Paſtures every where.

2. Anonis ſpinoſa flore albo, *C. B. Pin.* 389. *Prickly Reſt-harrow with a white Flower.* Anonis ſive Reſta bovis vulgaris, alba, J. B. 2. 395. Anonis flore albido, *Dod. Pempt.* 743.

This is only a variety of the former.

3. Anonis ſpinis carens, purpurea, C. B. *Pin.* 389. *Purple Reſt-harrow without Prickles.* Anonis non ſpinoſa, purpureo, flore, J. B. 2. 393. Anonis non ſpinoſa, purpurea, *Tabern. Icon.* 529.

From a hard, ligneous and perennial Root, it produces many long, round, tough, firm, branched Stalks, covered with a ſoft Down; many Leaves embracing the Stalk alternately with a broad Baſe, ſometimes ſingle, ſofter and larger than thoſe of the *1ſt* Species; the tops of the Stalks and Branches end in an oblong ſpike of Flowers like thoſe of the firſt, but of a more bloody colour. It afterwards produces Pods like thoſe of the common one, as is alſo the Seed. The whole Plant has a viſcid kind of moiſture ſmelling like a *Goat*, or the *Fraxiella.* It has no Prickles.

It grows with us in barren Paſtures, and on the borders of Fields.

4. Anonis ſpinis carens, candidis floribus, C. B. *Pin.* 389. *Reſt-harrow without Prickles and white Flowers.*

5. Anonis non ſpinoſa, caulibus procumbentibus, *H. L. Bat. Reſt-harrow with Prickles and with procumbent Stalks.*

6. Anonis non ſpinoſa, purpurea, ſupina, minima, *Raii Hiſt.* 957. *The leaſt ſupine, purple Reſt-harrew, without Prickles.*

Mr. *Ray* obſerved this in the barren parts of *Calabria* near the Sea.

7. Anonis puſilla, villoſa & viſcoſa purpuraſcente flore. *Dwarf, hairy and viſcous Reſt-harrow with a purpliſh Flower.* Trifoliis affinis, Anonis minima, hirſuta Cherleri, J. B. 2. 394.

It has a ligneous, hard and whitiſh Root, divided into many, reddiſh or hoary Branches; narrow, long Leaves, crenated only about the ends, hairy: The Empalements are frequent along the Branches, large, very hairy, ending in three long beards, with a twiſted Pedicle, looking towards the Ground, embracing a ſmall Flower. The whole Plant is viſcid to the touch.

8. Anonis purpurea, perennis, foliis latioribus, rotundioribus, profunde ſerratis, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 750. *Purple perennial Reſt-harrow with broader, rounder and deeply ſerrated Leaves.* Cicer ſylveſtre, latifolium, triphyllon, C. B. *Pin.* 347. Cicer ſylveſtre, trifolium, J. B. 2. 295. Cicer ſylveſtre, tertium, *Dod. Pempt.* 525.

It ſends down a Root a Finger thick, ſometimes ſingle, ſometimes divided into a few Fibres, ligneous, nine Inches long, which beginning towards the Earth to be divided into many ſquamous Heads, ſends up from each one or more Stalks a Cubit high, and ſometimes ſubdivided into Branches, woody and hairy; the Leaves

are round, hairy, ſerrated all about; the Flowers pretty large, ſucceeded by two hairy pods above an Inch long, on a common Pedicle.

It grows near *Geneva* and on the *Alps*.

9. Anonis montana, præcox, purpurea, fruteſcens, *Mor. H. R. Bleſ.* *Early, mountain, purple, ſhrubby Reſt-harrow.* Anonis purpurea, fruteſcens, non ſpinoſa, *A.R. Par.* 57.

10. Anonis Hiſpanica, fruteſcens, folio tridentato carnoſo. *Shrubby*, Spaniſh *Reſt-harrow, with a tridented, fleſhy Leaf.*

It has ſtrong, ligneous, fibrous and reddiſh Roots, deſcending deep into the Earth; from which ariſes a Shrub a Cubit high, ſpread out with divers Branches, thick-ſet with denſe Leaves, in form and colour like thoſe of the *Crithmum Chryſanthemum*, only that they grow by threes; they ſit on a ſhort and winged Pedicle, full of juice, brittle, without ſmell and indented for the moſt part with three indentations. The Flowers grow plentifully on the tops of the Branches, diſpos'd in a Panicle rather than a Spike, above half an Inch in bigneſs, of a fine purple colour, with a ſhort hairy Empalement divided into five very acute Segments, with which they embrace a Pointal, changing to a pendulous Pod, above half an Inch long, round, bivalve, reddiſh, ſprinkled with very ſhort Hairs, and containing Kidney-ſhaped, dark-coloured Seeds.

11. Anonis Alpina, humilior, radice ampla & dulci. *Liquorice or ſweet-rooted Trefoil.* Trifolium, Alpinum, flore magno, radice dulci, C. B. *Pin.* 328. Trifolium Alpinum, Rhæticum, Aſtragaloides, J. B. 2. 376. Trifoglio anguſtifolio, Alpino, *Pon. Bald. Ital.* 194.

This is not eaſy to be met with, except on the higheſt tops of the Mountains. Its Root is thick, long, divided ſometimes into many Heads, hairy towards the Ground, of a white, ſweet ſubſtance; from which Pedicles proceed, imitating a ſheath in their lower part. It has three, oblong, acuminated, ſmooth Leaves, interwoven with oblique Veins. Amongſt theſe ariſe naked Stalks, without joints, ſcarce reaching the top of the Leaves; on the top of which ſit cluſter'd Flowers, large and of a purple colour. The Seed is flat, in Pods of half an Inch long, cover'd with a foliaceous Sheath.

12. Anonis maritima, Gadenſis, non ſpinoſa, floribus in foliorum, alis. *Maritime Reſt-harrow of* Cadiz, *not prickly, with Flowers in the boſoms of the Leaves.*

13. Anonis annua, pumila, flore purpuraſcente. *Dwarf, annual Reſt-harrow with a purpliſh Flower.*

14. Anonis Alpina, pumila glabra, non ſpinoſa, purpurea. *Dwarf, ſmooth, purple Mountain Reſt-harrow without Prickles*

15. Anonis Sicula, Alopecuroides. Sicilian *Reſt-harrow with a Fox tail ſpike.* Anonis purpurea, oblongo-rotundo, prægrandi, integro, ſerrato folio lucido, ſpica Alopecuroide, *H. Cathol.*

16. Anonis non ſpinoſa, rotundifolia, ſpicata, purpurea, Hiſpanica, *Bocc. Muſ.* part 2. 60. Tab. 48. *Round-leav'd ſpiked purple Reſt-harrow without Prickles.*

17. Anonis procumbens, maritima, noſtras, foliis hirſutie pubeſcentibus, *Raii Synopſ.* 196. *Our maritime, procumbent Reſt-harrow with hairy Leaves.*

18. Anonis fruteſcens, Americana, flore purpureo. *Shrubby* American *Reſt-harrow with a purple Flower.* Crotalaria fruteſcens Americana, triphylla, foliis firmioribus, glabris, flore purpureo, *Pluk. Phytog.* Tab. 169. fig. 7.

19. Anonis viſcoſa, ſpinis carens, lutea, major, C. B. *Pin.* 389. *Yellow Reſt-harrow.* Anonis lutea non ſpinoſa Dalechampio Natrix, J. B. 2. 393. Anonis five ſpina, lutea, *Tabern. Icon.* 529.

From the ſame Root ariſe many, round Stalks, a Foot or a Cubit high, divided into many Branches without prickles. The Leaves are like thoſe of the *common Reſt-harrow*, hairy, pale green, plac'd alternately crenated or rather indented at the end. The Flowers are yellow, ſitting on oblong Pedicles, which run out a little beyond the Flower; for the Footſtalk from which the Flower immediately hangs down, ariſes from the before-mention'd long and upright Pedicle. To theſe Flowers ſucceed Pods longer than thoſe of *common Reſt-harrow*, round, hairy, containing brown Seeds. The whole Herb is hairy, and glutinous or fat to the touch, and of a ſtrong Smell.

Camerarius his Figure is good; we muſt not ſeparate from this the *Anonis lutea, non ſpinoſa natrix Plinii Herbariorum Lugd.* for *J. Bauhinus, Pena, Lobelius,* and *Camerarius* deſcribe it to grow about *Montpelier.* Now that which is found there is the ſame with that which grows about *Paris*; it has the Standard of its Flower ſtriped with purple Lines; it is likely that That of which the Author of the Hiſtory of the Plants of *Lyon* ſpeaks, was not more ſtriped. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

20. Anonis non ſpinoſa, flore luteo, variegato, C. B. *Pin.* 389. *Reſt-harrow with a yellow variegated Flower and without Prickles.* Anonis lutea, non ſpinoſa, Natrix Plinii Herbariorum, *Lugd.* 449.

This differs from the 19*th* in the colour of its Flower which is paler, and variegated with reddiſh Lines.

21. Anonis viſcoſa, ſpinis carens, lutea, latifolia, annua, *Bot. Monſp. Annual, broad-leav'd, viſcous Reſt-harrow, without Prickles.*

That beautiful Species of *Reſt-harrow* has a Stalk a Foot and a Foot and half high, divided into very many Branches, hairy. The Leaves are hairy, broader and larger than in the *Natrix Plinii.* On the tops of the Branches ariſe as it were ſpikes of Flowers, which are yellow, encompaſſed with Empalements of green, hairy Leaves. The Pods are ſmall, broad, a little hairy, containing two and ſometimes three round, blackiſh Seeds. The Root for the bigneſs of the Plant is pretty thick, but periſhes every Year. The whole Plant is viſcous.

It flowers in *Auguſt* and *September.*

22. Anonis annua, erectior, latifolia, glutinoſa, Luſitanica. *The more upright, broad-leav'd, glutinous, annual,* Portugueze *Reſt-harrow.*

23. Anonis non ſpinoſa, flore luteo variegato, anguſtifolia, maritima. *Narrow-leav'd maritime Reſt-harrow without prickles, with a yellow, variegated Flower.*

24. Anonis puſilla, glabra, anguſtifolia, lutea. *Smooth, narrow-leav'd, yellow, dwarf Reſt-harrow.* Trifoliis affinis, Anonis puſilla, glabra, fruticans Cherleri, *J. B.* 2. 394.

It has ligneous, reddiſh, ſlender, ſmooth Stalks ſcarce a ſpan long; encompaſſed by frequent, ſmooth, greeniſh, oblong Leaves, ſerrated on all ſides; out of whoſe boſom proceed along the whole Branches large, yellow Flowers, with an Empalement divided into long ſharp, red, blackiſh Segments. The Pods are turgid, blackiſh ſmooth, containing four or five ſinuated Seeds.

It grows on the barren Hills of *Narbonne.*

25. Anonis ſpinis carens, lutea, minor, *Bot. Monſ. The ſmaller, yellow Reſt-harrow without prickles.*

26. Anonis flore luteo, parvo, H. R. *Par. Reſt-harrow with a ſmall yellow Flower.* Ononis lutea, ſyleſtris, minima, *Col.* part 1. 301.

Columna has deſcribed this ſpecies well; but tho' he affirms that the points of its Empalement are a little ſtiff, *C. Bauhinus* ought not to have called it *Anonis ſpinoſa, major Pin.* 389. Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.

27. Anonis Aſiatica, fruteſcens, floribus luteis, amplis. Aſiatic, *ſhrubby Reſt-harrow with large, yellow Flowers.* Crotalaria Aſiatica, fruteſcens, trifolia, floribus luteis, amplis, H. L. *Bat.*

28. Anonis Hiſpanica, fruteſcens, folio rotundiori. *Shrubby,* Spaniſh *Reſt-harrow, with a rounder Leaf.*

From a ligneous, hard, blackiſh Root, it is raiſed to be a Shrub a Cubit high, cover'd with an aſh-colour'd Bark; on which grow round, ſmooth Leaves approaching to thoſe of the *Cicer ſylveſtre tryphyllum,* only three or four Lines long, ſharply indented about the edges. The Flowers are diſpos'd as in a ſpike on the tops of the Branches, being of a golden colour, with a Standard diſtinguiſh'd with reddiſh Streaks. The hairy Empalement is divided into five ſharp Segments; embracing a Pointal, which afterwards becomes a very ſhort Pod, exceedingly like that of the firſt Species.

29. Anonis Hiſpanica, fruteſcens, folio Roſæ ſylveſtris. *Shrubby*, Spaniſh *Reſt-harrow, with the Leaf of the wild Roſe.*

30. Anonis Americana, folio latiori, ſubrotundo. American *Reſt-harrow with a broader, roundiſh Leaf.* Anil ſive Indigo Guadalupenſis, H. R. *Par. App.*

31. Anonis Phaſolodes, bituminoſa, ſcandens. *Climbing bituminous Reſt-harrow reſembling a Kidney-Bean.* Phaſeolus Africanus, hirſutus, bituminoſus, ſiliquis bullatis, flore flavo, *H. L. Bat.*

32. Anonis legitima antiquorum. *The true Reſt-harrow of the Antients.*

33. Anonis non ſpinoſa, flore rubello major Hiſpanica, *Munting. Herb Belgic. V. L. The greater* Spaniſh *Reſt-harrow without Prickles and with a red Flower.*

34. Anonis non ſpinoſa ſpicata flore rubello minor, *Ejuſd. V. L. Griſl. The ſmaller, ſpiked Reſt-harrow without Prickles, with a red Flower.*

35. Anonis lutea non ſpinoſa montis Libani, *Ejuſd. Yellow Reſt-harrow without prickles of Mount* Libanus.

36. Anonis arboreſcens, *Ejuſd. Arboreſcent Reſt harrow.*

37. Anonis non ſpinoſa flore rubro ſpicato, perennis, N. D. *Griſleii Virid. Luſit. Perennial Reſt harrow without Prickles, with a red ſpiked Flower.*

38. Anonis non ſpinoſa flore luteo perennis, N. D. *Ejuſd. Perennial Reſt-harrow, without Prickles, with a yellow Flower.*

39. Anonis non ſpinoſa flore luteo odorata, annua major, N. D. *Ejuſd. The greater, annual ſweet-ſmelling Reſt-harrow without Prickles, with a yellow Flower.*

40. Anonis non ſpinoſa flore luteo, rubeſcente major & minor, N. D. *Ejuſd. The greater and leſſer Reſt-harrow without Prickles, with a yellow, reddiſh Flower.*

41. Anonis lutea mitis oxytriphylla, ad florum petiolos capreolata, foliis leviſſime crenatis, *Pluk. Phyt.* T. 135. F. 5. *Sharp leav'd wild yellow Reſt harrow, with Tendrils at the Pedicles of the Flowers and Leaves moſt lightly crenated.*

42. Anonis non ſpinoſa, foliis Ciſti inſtar glutinoſis & odoratis, *Slon. Cat. Jam. Reſt harrow without Prickles, with glutinous and fragrant Leaves like thoſe of* Ciſtus.

The Stalks are two Foot high, round, ſhrubby, hoary, divided into very many green and hoary Branches; the Leaves hang on Footſtalks half an Inch long, are purpliſh about the edges, and markt with purple ſpots on the backſide. The Flowers grow on the tops of the Branches, opening themſelves ſucceſſively; to which ſucceed ſingle Seeds, brown, ſhining, acuminated on one ſide, hollow on the other, incloſed in a very ſhort Pod, ſhap'd like a Scymitar ſtriated with Lines or Nerves appearing on the Surface.

It grows plentifully in the Gravelly places of *Jamaica.*

43. Adonis non ſpinoſa, minor, glabra procumbens, flore luteo, *Slon. Cat. Jamaic. The ſmaller, ſmooth, procumbent Reſt-harrow without Prickles, with a yellow Flower.*

From a long, tough, brown Root, deſcending deep into the Earth, it ſends forth many, round, hairy, branched Stalks a Foot long, ſpread on the Surface of the Ground, ſet with very frequent Leaves always three together in a very ſhort Footſtalk, ſmooth, with very many white Veins appearing on the lower Surface. Towards the top come out Flowers, of an Orange colour, with a little purple in the middle; to which ſucceed ſmall, ſhort, hairy Pods, each containing one Seed.

44. Anonis pulchra, folio Ciceris, Loti Ornithopodii ſiliquis ſiliquas æmulans, *Hort. Cath.* 18. *Beautiful Reſt-harrow with a Chich-pea Leaf, and Pods reſembling thoſe of the Bird's-foot Trefoil, with Bird's-foot Pods.*

It has a ſmall annual Root, Stalks a ſpan and a half or two ſpans high, cloath'd with Leaves indented about the edges, on very long Pedicles. The Flowers come ſingly out of the boſoms of the Leaves with Empalements divided into five very ſharp Segments. The flat Pods are protuberant by means of the incloſed Seeds.

45. Anonis lutea mitis, obtuſis longioribus & crenatis foliis, capreolis donata, *Pluk Almag. Bot. Mild, yellow Reſt-harrow with blunt-pointed, longer crenated Leaves and Tendrils.* Anonis non ſpinoſa, capreolis donata, C. B.

46. Anonis ſpinoſa lutea major, C. B. *The greater, yellow, prickly Reſt-harrow.* Anonis montana ſpinoſa lutea major, *Park.*

47. Anonis Hiſpanica, folio Ciceris ſylveſtris triphylli, *Ejuſd.* Spaniſh *Reſt-harrow with the Leaf of the three-leav'd wild Chich-pea.*

48. Anonis non ſpinoſa, Cretica, flore purpureo, *Hort. Bat. Pluk. Phyt.* T. 135. F. 4. *Reſt-harrow of* Creté *without Prickles, with a purple Flower.* Anonis non ſpinoſa purpuraſcens Cretica, *Munting. Herb. Belg.*

49. Anonis peregrina monophyllos cum auriculis, flore purpureo, *Pluk. Mantiſs. Exotic, one-leav'd auriculated Reſt-harrow with a purple Flower.*

50. Anonis viſcoſa lutea mitis, capreolata, erecta, foliis ſplendentibus, glabris *Ejuſd. ibid. Mild, yellow, viſcous, capreolated, upright Reſt-harrow with ſmooth, ſhining Leaves.*

51. Anonis viſcoſa, ſpinis carens lutea major, nonnihil procumbens, medio tantum folio per extremum ſerrato, pediculis florum indiviſis, *Ejuſd. ibid. The greater, yellow, viſcous, ſomething procumbent Reſt-harrow without prickles, with the middle Leaf only ſerrated at the end, and the Pedicles of the Flowers undivided.*

This has many round, tough, hairy, long Stalks, partly lying on the Ground, partly upright, ſomething reddiſh and glutinous to the touch, proceeding from one Root; they are divided into Branches, which are ſet with ſhort Pedicles, ſome ſuſtaining triply-divided Leaves, others entire ones; for the two under Leaves embrace the Stalk as in *Bird's foot Trefoil.*

52. Anonis Æthiopica ſtrictioribus foliis tricuſpidatis, ſummis apicibus ſpinoſis, flore palleſcente luteo, *Pluk. Mantiſs. Reſt-harrow of* Æthiopia *with narrower Leaves ending in three points, the extremities being prickly and a pale yellow Flower.*

53. Anonis non ſpinoſa lutea, hirſuta, ſpicata foliis per extremum ſerratis, *Raii Supp.* 467. *Yellow, hairy, ſpiked Reſt-harrow without Prickles, with Leaves ſerrated at the end.*

The Leaves of this are ſingle, not three on a common Pedicle, the under ones are broad or obtuſe at the end, the upper ones acute, embracing the Stalk with two broad, long Appendages, at the origine of the Footſtalk. The middle of the Stalk and Branches runs out into long Spikes compos'd of yellow Flowers on longiſh Pedicles, bent downwards, coming out of large, four leav'd, hairy Empalements. The Flowers are ſucceeded by ſmall, ſhort Pods, hid in the Empalements containing two or three ſmall Seeds. On the top of the Pod after it is ripe remains an oblong ſtyle, bent hither and thither. The Stalks ſeem to be pretty firm and ſtiff.

54. Anonis viſcoſa, lutea, non ſpinoſa minor Luſitanica, *Catal. ad finem Parad. Bat. Herman. The ſmaller,* Portugueze *yellow, viſcous Reſt-harrow without Prickles.*

From a whitiſh, fibrous Root ariſe many branched Stalks a Foot high, cloath'd with oblong, crenated or indented, dark-green Leaves, to the Pedicles of which near the origine, grows a ſmall, bifid Leaf, which embraces the Pedicle at its origine. Out of the boſoms of the Leaves comes forth a Pedicle half an Inch long, juſt by whoſe top is erected a yellow papilionaceous Flower. The Empalement is green, and divided into five parts. The Pods hang down. The whole Plant is viſcous and ſticks to the Fingers.

55. Anonis non ſpinoſa lutea variegata hirſuta, Theriacam evaporans, *Hort. Cat. Cupani. Hairy, variegated, yellow Reſt-harrow without Prickles ſmelling of Treacle.*

This differs from the variegated yellow *Reſt-harrow* without Prickles in being ſingle-leav'd, whereas that is trifoliated. The Flowers come out of the boſoms of the Leaves along the whole length of the Stalk. The Pods are hairy.

56. Anonis ſpicata ſive Alopecuroides Luſitanica, non ſpinoſa, *Cat. Altdorf. Hofman. Spiked* Portugueze *Reſt-harrow, without Prickles.*

This Flower does not ſit on the very top of the Pedicle; but a Footſtalk comes forth a little below its top ſuſtaining the Flower.

This

This has green, crooked, weak Stalks, often lying on the Ground. It bears Leaves larger than the other Species, ſtriated, oblong, lightly ſerrated about the edges, of a beautiful green-colour. The Pedicle of the Leaf is winged at the origine like the Leaf of an *Orange*-tree. The Flowers are cluſter'd together on the tops of the Branches in a ſpike two or three Inches long. They are ſmall, narrow, fleſh-colour'd, in form and bigneſs reſembling thoſe of the *Trifolium pratenſe album*, the Standard is fleſh colour'd, the other parts are whitiſh. The Empalement which involves the Flower, ends in five points. Little Leaves are intermixt with the Flowers, like thoſe which grow on the Stalks, but much leſs. When the Flowers are gone, ſhort ſmall Pods ſit in the Empalements.

57. Anonis non ſpinoſa, flore ex luteo & rubro variegato, hirſuta viſcoſa, Theriacæ odore, *Hort Cath. Suppl. alt.* 8. *Viſcous, hairy Reſt harrow without Prickles, with a Flower varied with yellow and red, and a ſmell of Treacle*

The Flowers come out of the boſoms of the Leaves on pretty long Pedicles, encompaſſed with five narrow, oblong, acute Leaves for an Empalement. The Flowers are ſucceeded by Pods ſcarce an Inch long, not very tumid, but almoſt cylindrical.

58. Anonis purpurea, procumbens, oblongo-rotundo folio nonnihil cordato, *Hort. Cath.* 18. *Purple, procumbent Reſt harrow with an oblong Leaf, ſomething cordated.*

The Leaves, at leaſt the largeſt, are notcht round about. The Flowers come out of the boſoms of the Leaves on ſhort Pedicles.

59. Anonis purpurea hirſuta floribus in Thymi (melius Prunellæ) capitula nutantia arrectis, *Hort. Cathol.* 18. *Hairy, purple Reſt harrow with Flowers rais'd up into Heads like thoſe of Self heal.*

The Stalks of this are round, upright branched, the branches being plac'd alternately. The Leaves are oblong, narrow, indented about the edges, like the reſt of this kind. The tops of the Stalk and Branches bear ſpikes of Flowers, ſomething like thoſe of *Self-heal* intermixt with Leaves. The Empalements are whitiſh, large and hide ſhort Pods, containing flat, round Seed.

60. Anonis flore ex luteo & rubro variegato, hirſuta, viſcoſa, Theriacæ odore, minus acuto, *Hort. Cath. Supp.* 3. *Viſcous, hairy Reſt harrow with a Flower vairegated with yellow and red, and a leſs acute ſmell of Treacle.*

It is a low Plant and divided into more branches bent down to the Ground. The Flowers come out of the boſoms of the Leaves on ſhort Pedicles at the tops of the Branches. The Pods are very ſmall, ſcarce half an Inch long.

61. Anonis folio craſſo, ſerrato, villoſo floris vexillo anterius emaculate aureo, poſtice ſtriato, annua, *Boer. Ind.* 234. *Annual Reſt-harrow with a thick, ſerrated, hairy Leaf, and the Standard of the Flower of a pure golden colour in the fore part, and ſtriated in the hinder part.*

The firſt Species is the only one uſed in the Modern practice of Phyſick.

The Bark of the Root, as alſo the Root it ſelf provokes Urine, wears away the Stones of the Kidneys and Bladder, eaſes the Tooth-ach, frees the ſtoppages of the Liver, either being reduc'd to Powder, and infus'd in a thin White Wine, or boiled in Vinegar and Water and drank for ſome time.

Simon Paulli ſays, there is ſcarce a better Remedy than the Root for the Stone either in the Bladder or Kidneys.

Matthiolus in his Notes on *Dioſcorides* ſays, he knew one who had a fleſhy Rupture, taken away only by the uſe of the Powder of this Root for ſome Months, when the Surgeons had pronounced that he could not be cured unleſs by burning or cutting.

It is good to be eaten with Salt before it ſends forth its Spines. *Schrod.*

The *Reſt-harrow* gives a faint Tincture of red to the blue Paper, its Leaves are of a leguminous Taſte, they have an ill ſcent, and are a little glutinous; which makes me think that their Salt reſembles the vitriolated *Tartar*, clogg'd with a Flegm which is thickned with a great deal of Earth, and Sulphur;

Sulphur; thus all Authors agree that this Plant is aperitive, and very diuretick: Its Roots are preſcribed in Ptiſans, Broths and Apozemes; they diſtil the Water of the whole Plant when it is in Flower. All theſe Preparations are excellent for the Jaundice, Stone, ſuppreſſions of the Terms, and Inflammations of the Piles. Some infuſe two Drams of the Bark of the Root of *Reſt-harrow* in a Glaſs of White Wine, and give it to drink in a Nephritick Cholick, when there is occaſion for Diureticks. They pretend that a Dram of this Root taken in ordinary Broth is very good for Carnoſities. *Matthiolus* himſelf, and ſeveral Practitioners after him affirm, that it is an excellent Remedy for the *Sarcocele*. The Decoction of the whole Plant is very deterſive, and uſeful in the Scurvy to waſh the Mouth and cleanſe the Gums. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

Anonis, Reſt-harrow, is the Ἄνωνις of *Dioſcorides*, and Ὄνωνις of *Theophraſtus*. It is by ſome Writers called *Reſta Bovis*. The ſort referred to by the preſent Practice, is the *Anonis ſpinoſa flore purpureo*, the prickly *Reſt-harrow* with purple Flowers of *Caſpar Bauhinus*. Its Herb and Root are both uſed. It grows in the Fields near Highways, and flowers in *June* or *July*. It is ſaid to heat, dry, diſcuſs, abſterge, and attenuate, and is preſcribed in Obſtructions of all kinds. Some recommend the Infuſion for the Hæmorrhoids, as alſo in a Gargariſm for Scorbutick Gums, and pains in the Teeth: But the preſent practice gives little Credit to it in thoſe Caſes. Some uſed to pickle its buds, or firſt ſhoots, with Salt, for Sauce; and a diſtilled Water was antiently ordered from it; but it is now neglected. *Quincy.*

This Root which is one of the five opening Roots, is the only part that is uſed, chiefly the cortical part, and is a good Medicine againſt the Stoppage of Urine, Gravel and Stone, to ſtop Humours. It opens the Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, and helps the Jaundice; a Decoction of it in Vinegar and Water, uſed as a Gargle, helps the Tooth-ach from a defluxion of Humours. *Miller.*

It is juſtly called *Reſt-harrow* or *Stay-plough*; for I have known it reſiſt the force of a Plough, drawn by eight Oxen and two Horſes, ſpreading far in the Ground, that has not been till'd up, or fallow'd for ſome time. It is reckoned among the five opening Roots, it is eſteem'd a good *diuretick*, and is preſcribed in *Ptiſans*, *Diet-drinks*, and ſuch Compoſitions, for the Gravel, Stone and Stoppage of Urine; the Root being Woody, the Cortical part is uſed, which ſhould be kept dry in the Shops. It is eſteem'd good for the *Jaundice* and *Obſtruction* of the *Menſes*, ſome preſcribe the diſtilled Water. It is recommended for the diſſolving of the *Sarcocele*, and ſaid to be *deterſive* and *vulnerary*: all theſe good effects may proceed from its penetrating fix'd Salt; for I have procured more from its *Aſhes*, than from the *Aſhes* of any one Plant except that of *Wormwood*, and it is probable, the *Saline Particles* may be more penetrating in the Plant it ſelf, than in *Wormwood*; which as I have obſerv'd, is too firmly united, and too much clogg'd with *Terrene* parts, to produce ſuch viſible effects of an *Aperient* or *Deobſtruent* as it does, whoſe *Saline* parts are more diſengag'd. *Blair.*

It is called *Anonis* and *Ononis* from ὄνος an *Aſs*, becauſe the Aſſes are ſaid to ſcratch themſelves with this Plant; thence it is called in *Dutch Eſelkruyt* and *Stalkruyt*, becauſe Oxen ſtop when they piſs, and they call that in *Dutch Stallen*. It is called alſo *Reſta bovis* and *Remora aratri*, becauſe the Oxen muſt ſtop if they meet the Roots of this Plant, becauſe they lay ſo deep in the Earth; whence *Rapin*,

> ------ *Et quæ radice tenaci*
> *Luctantes plauſtro tauros cunctatur Ononis*
> *Molle rubens, tardis ſed formidata bubulcis.*

The ripe Seeds of the Root dug up about the end of *March* are preſcribed for the Kidneys, the Taſte is ſaponaceous and penetrating, by which faculty it provokes Urine and cuts Phlegm; whence it is commended to cleanſe the Kidneys, for the Jaundice, the Womb, and cold Diſeaſes

of

of the breaſt. The Roots are accounted among the diuretick Roots, the Leaves among the emollients, the Seeds open very ſtrongly as in *Melilot*. Beſides its diuretick quality, the Root has alſo an abſorbent one, and conſumes the *Sarcocele* and fleſhy Ruptures; the Leaves and Root uſed as a Gargariſm are good in the Scurvy. *Boerhaave Hiſt. Plant.*

TABLE CCXXXV.

Fœnum-Græcum, FENUGREEK.

Fenugreek is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whoſe Empalement B, riſes the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a Pod D, ſomething plain, ſhap'd like a Horn full of Seeds E, for the moſt part rhomboid, or ſhap'd like a Kidney F G. To theſe Notes muſt be added three Leaves on one common Foot-ſtalk.

The Species of *Fenugreek* are,

1. Fœnum-Græcum ſativum, C. B. *Pin.* 348. *Common Fenugreek.* Fœnugræcum, J. B. 2. 363. *Dod. Pempt.* 536.

It has a ſingle, thin, green Stalk, hollow within, divided into many Branches. The Leaves are like thoſe of the *Meadow Trefoil*, but rounder and ſmaller, green on the upper part, but greyiſh underneath. The Flowers come out of the boſoms of the Leaves, like thoſe of *Lupines*, but rather leſs, and whitiſh: It bears long Pods, a ſpan and ſpan and a half long, hanging on very ſhort Pedicles, hooked, ſlender, narrow, flat, containing Seeds not very large, oblong, almoſt ſquare, yelloviſh, of a good ſmell, having an oblique cavity preſs'd on each. It has a ſlender, white, ſimple, lignous Root.

It is ſown in many places; where it grows naturally is uncertain.

2. Fœnum Græcum ſylveſtre, C. B. *Pin.* 348. *Wild Fenugreek.* Fœnum-Græcum ſylveſtre Dalechampii, *Lugd.* 431. J. B. 2. 365.

This is leſs than the firſt Species; its Stalk is ſometimes nine Inches high. It has trifoliated Leaves, and amongſt them horned Flowers along the whole Stalk; the Pods are much ſhorter, an Inch and a half long, having a crooked, empty and ſmall Point, broader than in the firſt Species; containing a leſs Seed; the Root is long, ligneous and twiggy.

3. Fœnum-Græcum ſylveſtre, minus Arabicum, H. L. *Bat.* *The ſmaller, wild,* Arabian *Fenugreek.*

4. Fœnum-Græcum ſylveſtre, alterum, polyceration, C. B. *Pin.* 348. *The other wild Fenugreek.* Securidacæ genus triphyllon, J. B. 2. 373. Hedyſarum minimum, Dalechampii, *Lugd.* 446.

The Leaves are like thoſe of the firſt Species, and ſomething ſerrated about the edges. The Flowers are ſmall. The Pods are oblong, leſs crooked, four or five together, encloſing a ſmall Seed.

5. Fœnum-Græcum ſylveſtre, ſiliquis plurimis, longioribus. *Wild Fenugreek, with very many, longer Pods.* Fœnum-Græcum ſylveſtre, polyceration, majus, Creticum, *Breyn. Cent.* 1. 79.

From a white, oblong Root, divided into many Branches, it ſends forth a Stalk, ſometimes a Foot and a half long, which near the Root is divided into many greeniſh Branches, for the moſt part lying on the Ground; from which come forth other ſmaller Branches, which like the reſt are cloathed with numerous Leaves, like thoſe of the ſecond Species, only ſomething bigger, cordated, having more prominent Veins, and leſs notcht about the end. Out of the boſoms of the Leaves come forth yellow little Flowers, for the moſt part only two or three together, ſucceeded by pendulous hooked Pods, very much veined, containing yellow Seeds.

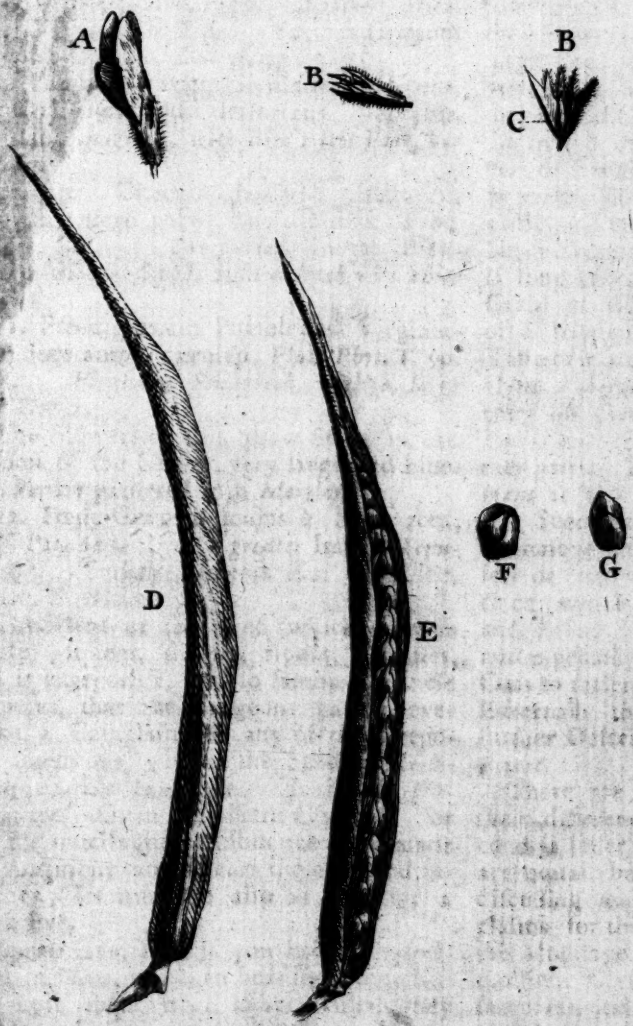
It grows wild in *Candy*.

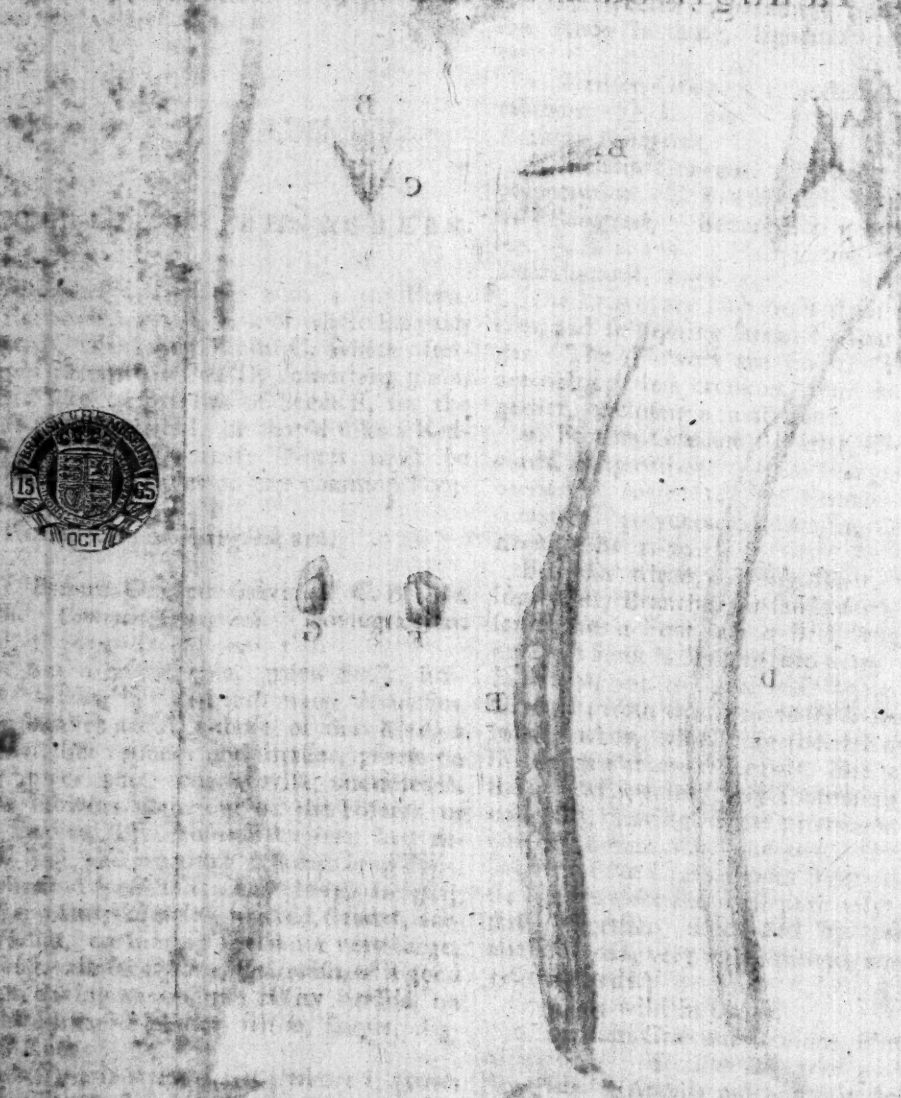
6. Fœnum-Græcum Siculum, ſiliquis Ornithopodii. Sicilian *Fenugreek with Bird's-foot Pods.* Anonis pulchra viſu, foliis Ciceris, Ornithopodii ſiliquis annuentibus, *H. Cathol.*

7. Fœ-

Tab. 235. Pag. 464.

Fænugræcum. *Fenugreek.*




A
B
C
D
E
F
G

7. Fœnum-Græcum ſylveſtre, Meliloti facie. *Wild Fenugreek with the appearance of Melilot.* Melilotus corniculis reflexis, major, C. B. *Pin.* 331. Trifolium Italicum ſive Melilotus Italica, corniculis incurvis, J. B. 2. 372.

This was mentioned before as the *6th* Species of *Melilot*, but ought to be referr'd hither, as our Author obſerves in his *Corollary*.

8. Fœnu-Græcum Hiſpanicum, ſiliquis erectis, *Breyn. cent.* 1. 79. Spaniſh *Fenugreek with upright Pods.* Fœnum-Græcum ſylveſtre alterum, *Dod. Pempt.* 547.

9. Fœnum-Græcum Siculum fruteſcens, ſiliquis Ornithopodii latioribus. *Shrubby*, Sicilian *Fenugreek*, *with Bird's-foot Pods, but broader.*

10. Fœnu-Græcum Λινόσμον inodorum Indicum, flore parvo candidiſſimo, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* *Two-podded*, Indian *Fenugreek*, *without Smell, with a ſmall very white Flower.*

11. Fœnu-græcum Phaſelodes Virginianum flore amplo cæruleo, *Pluk. Phyt. T.* 90. F. 1. *Virginian Fenugreek with a large blue Flower.*

The Flowers of this grow ſingly in the boſoms of the Leaves, very large and blue. Mr. *Vernon* gathered it in *Maryland.*

12. Fœnu-Græcum majus è Salawacca, *Muſ. Pet.* 645. *The greater* Indian *Fenugreek.* Turkey Auverre Kai Cheddee, *Malab. D. Buown.*

The Meal of this Seed (which only is in uſe) ſoftens, digeſts, ripens, diſcuſſes, and is paregorick, and ſo famous for theſe purpoſes, that the Surgeons hardly ever make a Cataplaſm for any of the foregoing Intentions, without the Seed of *Fenugreek* or it's Mucilage. It is of frequent uſe alſo in emollient Clyſters; for by it's mucilaginous ſubſtance it obtunds the Acrimony and ſmears the corroded inteſtines. Its mucilage alſo is good for a black Eye.

Bayrius ſays, that if you boil *Fenugreek*-Seed in *Mede*, and then beat them together and boil them over again with Honey and ſpread them upon a Cloth, the Cataplaſm ſo made will give immediate eaſe to the Gout, Sciatica, and other Diſeaſes of the joints.

The Meal of *Fenugreek* Seed mixt with the Juice of *Smallage* is good to be applied to cold Tumours of the Breaſts.

Fenugreek, which ſome call improperly *Senegre*, and others *Bucera* or *Aigoceras*, becauſe the Pods which incloſe the Seed, reſemble in ſome manner a Bull's horn; is a Plant which grows in ſeveral parts of *France.* Its Stalks are round, hollow, of a darkiſh colour, the Leaves are ſmall, half round, compoſed of three and three together, ſomething after the nature of the *Trefoil*, the Flowers ſmall and white, bearing a large Pod, which is long and ſharp, repreſenting, as ſaid before, a Bull's, or rather a wild Goat's Horn. The Seed carries the name of the Plant, and is the only part of it which is ſold by the name of *Fenugreek.* This Seed ought to be freſh, of a lively yellow, towards a Gold-colour, but it becomes reddiſh, and changes brown if long kept: It is about half as big as a Grain of Wheat, hard and ſolid, and is of a triangular ſhape, but the Smell and Taſte of it are both offenſive. The Farmers about *Aubervilliers* ſow and cultivate this as they do *Coriander Seed*, which is ſent to *Paris*, and from thence to *Holland* and other parts. The Antients and ſome *Germans* at this time, make a Decoction of this Seed, and eat it as they do other Pulſe, to remove and expel Wind; but I believe few or none will imitate them in this practice, which is ſo diſagreeable to the Noſe and Pallate: it is much better for Cattle, and eſpecially Horſes to mix among their Oats to fatten them. It is of greater uſe Externally than Internally, and needs no further Deſcription being ſo well known. *Pomet.*

There are two ſorts of this Plant, but their difference only conſiſts in that the ſecond is leſſer than the firſt, but the Virtues are equal, both of them being emollient, diſcuſſing and anodyne, ſo that all Cataplaſms for thoſe purpoſes conſiſt in part of the Mucilage. They are alſo uſed in emollient Clyſters, for that they blunt the ſharpneſs and acrimony of the Humours, eſpecially in the Bowels. *Lemery.*

The Seeds of *Fenugreek* are very little uſed inwardly. They are very mucilaginous, and therefore ſoften, relax and heal. they are much uſed in *emollient Clyſters*; outwardly, they are in great eſteem for ripening, diſcuſſing, and digeſting Tumours, and hardly ever omitted in Cataplaſms of thoſe Intentions. They are in the Compoſition alſo of many of the Shop-*Plaiſters* and *Unguents* for the ſame purpoſes. *Quincy.*

It is rarely given inwardly, but is uſed in Fomentations, Bathings, Cataplaſms, and emollient Clyſters; being ripening, diſſolving and anodyne, and good for all kinds of Tumours, and ſwellings, to which purpoſes the *Farina* or Powder is very effectual. *Miller.*

The Seeds are ſo hard that they will not be pounded in a Mortar, but muſt be grinded in a Mill; they are emollient, diſcutient and digeſtive, chiefly uſed for Cataplaſms with *Farina ſeminis Lini, Fabarum, Fl. Meliloti*, &c. for diſcuſſing or maturating of hard indurated Tumours. It is alſo an Ingredient in *Mucilages*, for *Ol. de Mucilaginibus, Empl. de Mucilag. Dyachylon magnum.* It is alſo uſed in emollient Clyſters. Farriers make much uſe of it in Drinks for the Colds in Horſes. *Blair.*

Fœnum-Græcum is ſo called, becauſe this Plant when dry is like *Hay*, and the Seed is brought from *Greece*. It is called *Buceras* from βοῦς, *bos*, and κέρας, *cornu*, becauſe it is ſhap'd like an Ox's Horn; *Ægoceras* from αἴξ αἰγός, *capra*, & κέρας, *cornu*, as it were Goat's Horn for the ſame reaſon. The Virtues are the ſame as thoſe of *Melilot*, only leſs aromatick and leſs heating. Hence the Meal of the Seed has obtain'd a name for bringing forward a Suppuration. The ripe Seeds being reduc'd to Meal yield ſomething viſcid; but being chew'd, aromatick. It is made uſe of in all Cataplaſms, being boil'd in that form with Water, Vinegar or Oil, in a various proportion wherever there is need of an emollient, a warmer, or ſuppurater, or to ſeparate gangrenous and dead bits of Fleſh. It is uſed alſo in anodyne Clyſters, as in the Cholick and Iſchiadick Pains. *Boer. Hiſt. Plant.*

TABLE CCXXXVI. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS VI.

Medica, MEDICK.

MEDICK is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whoſe Empalement B, riſes the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a Fruit D E F, like a Snail, pregnant with Seeds G H I, for the moſt part ſhap'd like a Kidney.

The Species of *Medick* are,

1. Medica major, erectior, floribus purpuraſcentibus, J. B. 2. 382. *Burgundy-Trefoil, Medick fodder, or Luſerne.* Trifolium ſiliqua cornuta ſive Medica, C. B. *Pin.* 330. Medica legitima, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 242.

It is very luxuriant, repaying its cultivater with a large increaſe, having Stalks not only numerous, but long. Its Leaves are oblong, crenated about the end, which is obtuſe: The Flowers are copious, diſpos'd as it were in a ſpike, purpliſh; the Pods are twiſted like a Goat's Horn, and contain a ſmall, white Seed. It has a long, ſlender and ligneous Root, remaining for many Years.

2. Medica major, erectior, floribus violaceis. *Medick or Burgundy-Trefoil with Violet-colour'd Flowers.* Trifolium ſiliqua cornuta ſive Medica flore violaceo, C. B. *Pin.* 330.

3. Medica major, erectior, floribus luteis. *Greater, upright Medick with yellow Flowers.* Trifolium ſiliqua cornuta, ſive Medica flore luteo, C. B. *Pin.* 330.

4. Medica major, erectior, floribus ex violaceo & luteo mixtis *Greater, upright Medick, with Flowers mixt with Violet and yellow.* Trifolium ſiliqua cornuta ſive Medica flore è violaceo & luteo mixto, C. B. *Pin.* 330.

5. Medica,

Tab. 236.
Fig. 1.

Pag. 466.

Medica *Medick.*

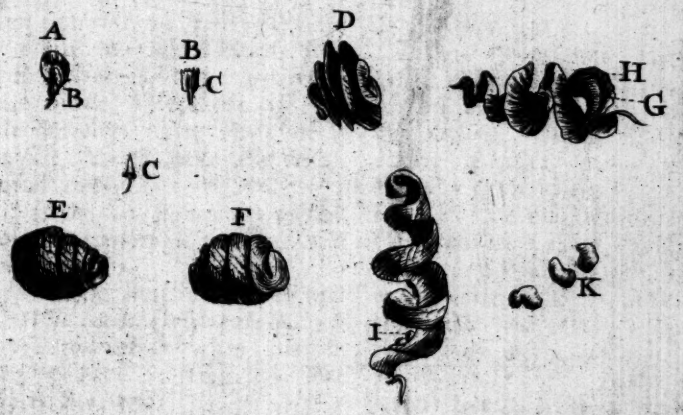
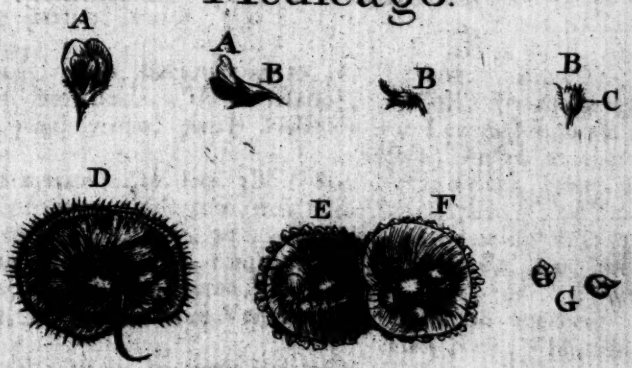


Fig. 2.

Pag.

Medicago.



5. Medica ſylveſtris, floribus croceis, J. B. 2. 383. *Wild Medick with Saffron colour'd Flowers.* Trifolium ſylveſtre, luteum, ſiliqua cornuta, vel Medica fruteſcens, C. B. *Pin.* 330. Medica flavo flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 243.

It produces many Branches from the ſame Root, a Cubit long or longer, for the moſt part lying on the Ground, twiggy and flexible, divided into many Branches; the Leaves are like thoſe of the firſt Species, but much leſs. The Flowers grow in cluſters at the extremities of the Branches, of a yellow colour, not without ſmell; they are ſucceeded by plain, wreathed Horns, like thoſe of the firſt Species, but narrower; in which are Seeds like thoſe of the firſt, but a little ſmaller. The Root too is like that of the firſt, thickiſh, ſpreading wide, fibrous, perennial, every Year producing a new Stalk; it grows in mountainous and champaign Countreys amongſt the Corn, and flowers in *June* and *July*.

6. Medica ſylveſtris, floribus è luteo palleſcentibus. *Wild Medick with pale and yellow Flowers.* Trifolium ſylveſtre, luteum ſiliqua cornuta, vel Medica fruteſcens flore luteo albo, C. B. *Pin.* 330.

7. Medica ſylveſtris, floribus è cæruleo vireſcentibus. *Wild Medick with blue and greeniſh Flowers.* Trifolium ſylveſtre luteum, ſiliqua cornuta, vel Medica fruteſcens flore è cæruleo viridi, C. B. *Pin.* 330.

8. Medica ſylveſtris, floribus partim luteis, partim violaceis. *Wild Medick, with Flowers partly yellow, partly Violet-coloured.*

9. Medica marina, *Lob. Icon.* 38. *Sea-Clover.* Trifolium cochleatum, marinum ſive Medica marina, J. B. 2. 378. Trifolium cochleatum, maritimum, tomentoſum, C. B. *Pin.* 329. Medica lutea, Gnaphalitea, marina, noſtra, è littore Veneto, *Donat.* 63.

It is cover'd entirely in every part with a hoary down. It has three or four Stalks, a Foot or a Cubit high divided into frequent Branches, and lying on the Ground. The Leaves are ſmall, obtuſe and frequent hanging on ſhort Pedicles. The Flowers grow on the extremities of the Branches, on their own Pedicles five or ſix together, coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves. The Pods are wreath'd and prickly, containing a reddiſh Seed. The Root is thick, above a Cubit long, tender, perennial, pale, of an ungrateful, ſaltiſh and bitter Taſte.

It is common on the Sandy ſhores of the Mediterranean Sea.

10. Medica ſcutellata, J. B 2. 384. *The moſt common ſmooth Snail-Trefoil.* Trifolium cochleatum, fructu latiore, C. B. *Pin.* 329. Trifolium cochleatum primum, *Dod. Pempt.* 575.

It has ſtrong and hairy Stalks, a Cubit long, not always erect, but ſometimes lying on the Ground. It has longer and ſharper Leaves, deeply indented about the edges, ſuſtain'd by long Pedicles. The Flowers grow one or two together on the ſame Pedicle coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves, yellow, ſucceeded by large cochleated Pods, ſmooth, compoſed of four or five little bucklers, in ſuch a manner that the under one receives the convex part of that above it in its Cavity, reſembling the Land-Snail, black when ripe, with many large Seeds, like a Kidney, yellowiſh when ripe.

11. Medica orbiculata, J. B. 2. 302. *Orbiculated Medick.* Trifolium cochleatum, vel ſcutellatum, fructu latiore, folio minuto, obtuſo, C. B. *Pin.* 329.

It has a ſmall, ligneous Root, ſending forth many Branches, a ſpan long, or in a fat Soil a Foot long, ſpread on the Ground; the Leaves are ſmall, ſmooth, almoſt triangular, broad at the extremity, and ſomewhat notcht, ſometimes beſprinkled with black ſpots. The Flowers are ſmall, yellow, growing on long Pedicles. The Pods are twirl'd, flat, membranous, compos'd of three or four orbicular Shields lying one upon another, about the bigneſs of one's Nail; blackiſh when ripe, containing red, plain, crooked Seeds. The Pods are ſomething undulated or curled about the edges.

12. Medica echinata, glabra, cum maculis nigricantibus, J. B. 2. 384. *Heart-Trefoil or Clover.* Trifolium cochleatum folio maculato, cordato, C. B. *Pin.* 329. Medica Arabica, *Cam. Hort Tab.* 27.

Its Stalks are a Cubit or two Cubits long, ſmooth, ſpread on the Ground, having ſmooth Leaves, broad at the extremity, and ſerrated, markt with blackiſh red ſpots ſhap'd like a Heart. The Flowers are yellow, ſmall, two or three together. The Pods are cochleated a little flat, ſet with Spines along the edges, not very rigid or pungent, of a middle thickneſs. The Seeds are yellowiſh when ripe.

13. Medica echinata glabra ſine maculis nigricantibus, J. B. 3. 384. *Smooth-leav'd prickly Medick, without blackiſh ſpots.*

This differs from the 12*th* in not having ſpots.

14. Medica magna turbinata, J. B. 2. 385. *Great turbinated Medick.* Trifolium cochleatum, turbinatum, ſive fructu, compreſſo, oblongo, C. B. *Pin.* 329.

It ſends forth hairy Stalks, a Cubit and a Cubit and half long, divided into many Branches, cloath'd with hairy Leaves like thoſe of the purple-flower'd *Meadow Trefoil*, and with ſome in a manner triangular, cut about the edges, whoſe longiſh Pedicles embrace the Stalk with Wings. Small yellow Flowers grow on Footſtalks an Inch and an Inch and a half long; ſucceeded by hard, turbinated Fruits of ſix or more circumvolutions, join'd cloſe together, ſet with a double row of little Teeth divided throughout by a little Zone running between them. The Seed is flat, ſinuated like a Kidney, like that of *Fenugreek*, or a little longer.

15. Medica hirſuta, echinis rigidioribus, J. B. 2. 385. *Hairy Medick with ſtiffer Prickles.* Trifolium fructu compreſſo, ſpinis horrido, C. B. *Pin.* 329.

It ſpreads it ſelf on the Ground with Stalks a Cubit long and longer. The Leaves are ſmall, hairy and broad at the end. The Flowers are yellow. The Seed veſſels are cochleated, few and almoſt ſingle, horrid with rigid Spines, tending upwards and downwards, not very thick; the convolutions are three or four in number.

16. Medica echinata hirſuta, J. B. 2. 386. *Hairy prickly Medick.* Trifolium echinatum, arvenſe, C. B. *Pin.* 329. Tribulus terreſtris, minor, repens, *Lugd.* 514.

The Root is pretty thick and long, but ſingle. The Stalks are many, ſlender, ſpread on the Ground, nine Inches or a Cubit high, ſtriated, hairy. The Leaves are roundiſh, approaching to thoſe of the *yellow Meadow Trefoil*, having no remarkable Taſte, hairy, whitiſh, eſpecially on the under part. The Flowers are ſmall, yellow, cluſter'd together, on a pretty long, common Pedicle; ſucceeded by Heads not bigger than a PEA, conſiſting of ſeveral twirls, globous, four, five or more in number, ſet with ſhort ſpines.

17. Medica echinata minima, J. B. 2. 386. *The ſmalleſt prickly Medick.* Trifolium echinatum, arvenſe, fructu minore, C. B. *Pin.* 330. Tribulus minor, rectus Dalechampii, *Lugd.* 513.

This has Stalks about a Foot long, or leſs, adorn'd with ſmall, hairy Leaves. The Flowers are ſmall, yellow, many cluſter'd together; ſucceeded by ſmall, muricated Pods, three or four commonly being join'd together.

18. Medica coronata, Cherleri, parva, J. B. 2. 386. *Small, crowned Medick.* Trifolium folliculis coronæ ſimilibus, C. B. *Prod.* 141. Trifolium folio obtuſo, folliculis coronatis, C. B. *Pin.* 329. Medica cochleata, πολύκαρπος, annua, capſula minima, coronata, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* 2. 145.

It has ſlender, reddiſh Stalks, about a Foot long; from which come forth ſingle Branches, placed alternately, at great diſtances, an Inch long and longer, bearing at the end three or four prickly Fruits, conſiſting only of one and a half Convolutions; indented on both ſides, imitating a double Crown. At the origine of the Pedicle which ſuſtains the Heads, grows a hairy trifoliated Leaf, ſometimes reddiſh, commonly cordated, notcht about the edges, ſo ſmall that the whole may be cover'd with one's little Finger-nail.

19. Me-

19. Medica πολύκαρπος, folio obtuſo, non crenato. *Many fruited Medick, with a blunt Leaf, not notcht.* Trifolium cochleatum, polycarpon, folio obtuſo, non crenato, C. B. *Pin.* 329.

20. Medica, πολύκαρπος, folio obtuſo, crenato. *Many-fruited Medick with a blunt, notcht Leaf.* Trifolium cochleatum, polycarpon, folio obtuſo, crenato, *C. B. Pin.* 329.

21. Medica cochleata, ὀλίγκαρπος, capſula, rotunda ſpinoſa, foliis eleganter diſſectis, *H. L. Bat. Two-fruited, cochleated Medick, with a round prickly capſule, and Leaves elegantly cut.* Trifolium fructu echinato foliis eleganter diſſectis, *Bot. Monſp.* Trifolium cochleatum, ſpinoſum, Syriacum, foliis laciniatis, *Breyn. Cent.* 1. 81.

It has a white and fibrous Root, not running deep into the Ground, and divided into many Branches on which grow narrow Leaves, ſcattered here and there, on a long Pedicle, pale-green, deeply ſerrated or rather jagged. The Flowers come out of the boſoms of the Leaves, in a long Pedicle, commonly only two together, of a yellow colour. The Fruits are twirl'd like a Snail, rough with long and rigid ſpines, ſtanding out ſtreight or not much bent. The Seeds are yellow, flat, ſhap'd like a Kidney.

Rauwolf obſerved it about *Aleppo* amongſt the Corn.

22. Medica perennis, fructu ciliari. *Perennial Medick with a hairy Fruit.* Medica ciliaris Guilandini, *Raii Hiſt.* 965.

It has a perennial Root, creeping far and near; Stalks two Foot long, upright; many Seed-veſſels heap'd together on the ſame common Pedicle, flat, circular, or reſembling Wheels, ſet with ſoft and long ſpines or hairs like the Eye-laſh, blackiſh when ripe. The Leaves are ſmall for the bigneſs of the Plant, ſhort and blunt-pointed.

23. Medica annua fructu ciliari. *Annual Medick with an hairy Fruit.* Trifolium fructu cochleato, ciliare, *Bot. Monſp.*

Its Stalks are a Foot, or a Cubit long, lying on the Ground. Its Leaves are oblong, broad and obtuſe about the extremity. The Flowers grow on Pedicles an Inch long. The Seed-Veſſels are flat and broad, compoſed of two Circumvolutions, ſet with pretty long Species, not very rigid, not ſtanding out ſtreight, but crooked.

24. Medica fruteſcens, perennis, fructu orbiculato, *Sloanii Raii Hiſt.* 961. *Shrubby, perennial Medick, with an orbiculated Fruit.*

It has numerous Branches, very long and lying on the Ground, unleſs ſupported by the Neighbouring Plants. The Leaves are ſmall, the lower ones broader, the upper ones narrower and longer, both of them blunt-pointed and indented about the edges. The Flowers come out of the boſoms of the Leaves, towards the tops of the Stalks, four or five on a common Pedicle, ſmall, yellow, ſucceeded by orbiculated Pods, containing Kidney-ſhaped Seeds.

This was ſent to Mr. *Ray* by Sir *Hans Sloane.*

25. Medica orbiculata, πολύκαρπος, fructu minore, *Raii Hiſt.* 962. *Orbiculated, many-fruited Medick, with a ſmaller Fruit.*

The Stalks of this are nine Inches or a Foot long. The Leaves are ſmall, triangular, broad at the end, and notcht. The Flowers grow on long, ſlender Pedicles, coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves, many together, yellow; ſucceeded by Pods even about the edges, not at all undulated, blackiſh when ripe.

26. Medica orbiculata, fructu lato, ſimplici voluta, *Raii Hiſt.* 962. *Orbiculated Medick, with a broad, ſingle twirl.*

Mr. *Ray* ſays, he only ſaw a Branch of this Plant with the Fruit, among Sir *Philip Shippon*'s dried Specimens.

27. Medi-

27. Medica orbiculata, minor, ſpinoſa, ſimplici majore voluta, *Raii Hiſt.* 962. *The ſmaller, orbiculated, prickly Medick, with a larger, ſingle Twirl.*

The Leaves of this are very ſmall, and indented about the edges. The Flowers grow three or four together on the ſame, long, ſlender, common Footſtalk. The Fruits are large in proportion to the Plant, broad ſet about the edges with a few Prickles. And, what is more particularly remarkable in this Fruit, the Nerves appear above its Surface, like ſo many wrinkles, variouſly reflected and inoſculated.

28. Medica orbiculata, elegans, orbiculis circum oras rugoſis, *Raii Hiſt.* 962. *A beautiful, orbiculated Medick, with the Fruits wrinkled about the edges.*

The under Leaves as in the reſt of this kind, are more obtuſe, the upper ones more acute, indented about the edges. The Flowers come out of the boſoms of the Leaves, two or three together on a common Pedicle, yellow, paler than either of the foregoing, very ſmall, ſucceeded by orbicular Fruits, whitiſh when ripe, of a beautiful appearance, finely wrinkled about the edges; the Seed is yellowiſh, like that of the reſt.

29. Medica doliata ſeu orbiculata, orbiculorum gyris circa margines utrinque rugoſis & per maturitatem nigricantibus, *Raii Hiſt.* 962. *Orbiculated or Tun-Medick with the twirls wrinkled about the edges on both ſides, and blackiſh when ripe.*

The Leaves of this are large, the upper ones acuminated, the under ones round at the end. The Fruits are ſmall, two together on a long Pedicle, orbiculated, or rather ſhap'd like a tub, conſiſting of three or four Circumvolutions deeply furrow'd on both ſides at the edges.

30. Medica tornata, major & minor, lenis, *Park. Theat.* 1116. *The greater and leſſer tub ſhap'd, ſmooth Medick.*

The Fruits of this are ſmooth, hard, black when ripe, ſhap'd like a Tub, heap'd many together on the ſame Pedicle; they are found alſo (according to *Parkinſon*) larger, ſingle and double on the ſame Pedicle.

31. Medica Catalonica elegans, *Edwardi Morgani Raii Hiſt.* 952. *Beautiful, Catalonian Medick.*

The Fruit is ſhap'd like a Tub, and rough with frequent Tubercles, like that Wood with which the *Italians* defend their Arms and Hands when they play at Tennis.

32. Medica cochleata, ſpinoſa, echinis magnis, utrinque turbinatis, cum ſpinulis reflexis, *Raii Hiſt.* 962. *Prickly, cochleated Medick, with a large head, turbinated on both ſides, with reflext ſpines.*

It ſends forth Stalks a Cubit or a Cubit and a half high, ſquare, hairy, ſtriated, pretty thick, branched, but weak, and not ſuſtaining themſelves, ſometimes reddiſh, eſpecially towards the Ground. The Leaves are plac'd on the Stalks alternately at great diſtances, three together on long Pedicles, which are blunter near the Root, and end in ſharper points towards the tops of the Stalks; each Lobe is markt in the middle with a black ſpot, and lightly notcht about the edges. At the origine of each Pedicle are oppos'd, indented ears ending in a ſharp point. Out of the boſoms of the Leaves, near the tops of the Stalks, come forth Pedicles, ſuſtaining two or three, ſeldom more little Flowers, yellow, pretty large, the Standard being ſtreakt with blackiſh Lines. To the Flowers ſucceed large prickly Fruits, of the bigneſs of *Nutmeg*, turbinated on both ſides, each twirl being ſet with a double row of mild prickles bent and crooked, not ſtanding out, but flat to the Fruit; containing large Kidney-ſhap'd Seeds, of a ſhining red or *Cheſtnut*-colour.

33. Medica foliis & ſemine Medicæ cordatæ, echinatæ echinis durioribus, *Raii Hiſt.* 963. *Medick with Leaves and Seed of the cordated, prickly Medick, with harder prickles.*

The Fruits of this are larger than thoſe of the 12*th*; ſet with long, thick, hard and ſtiff Prickles, compos'd of four or five twirls.

34. Medico doliata, ſpinoſa, major, Μηδικη, *Raii Hiſt.* 963. *Greater, two-fruited prickly, tun-Medick.*

The

The Stalks and Leaves of this are like those of the rest. The Flowers grow one or two together on Pedicles an Inch long. The Fruits are large, shap'd like a Tub, set with short, stiff Spines, not standing out, but almost flatted to the Fruit, compos'd of four, five, or at most six twirls, closely join'd together.

35. Medica spinosa, Μηκαρπος, fructu ovali, spinulis brevioribus, & rigidioribus, *Raii Hist.* 963. *Prickly, two-fruited Medick, with an oval Fruit, and shorter and stiffer Spines.*

The Stalks of this are smooth, or rough with very few hairs, reddish. The Leaves sit on long Pedicles, shorter, blunter-pointed, and sharper indented than those of the prickly tub-shap'd *Medick*, glaucous on the backside, and cloath'd with a short and scarce conspicuous Down. The Flowers grow two or three together on the same Pedicle, coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves, yellow and small. Out of the bosom of each Leaf together with the Flower stem comes forth a Branch as in the rest. Those Leaves which come out first are heart-fashion'd, those which grow on the Stalk are broad and blunt-pointed, beautifully strip'd with many conspicuous, parallel Lines, tending from the middle Rib towards the edges. To the Flowers succeed prickly Heads, set with short stiff Spines, standing out, hard, bigger than a *Pea*, blackish when ripe, containing yellowish Seeds, shap'd like a Kidney.

36. Medica doliata, spinosa, πολυκαρπος *Raii Hist.* 964. *Prickly Tun-Trefoil or Medick.* Medica tornata spinosa, *Park. Theatr.* 1116.

The Stalks of this are hairy, shorter and broader than those of the *Medica scutellata.* The Leaves sit on longer Pedicles in proportion to the bigness, indented about the edges, smaller, almost square, ending in sharp points, something glaucous, markt with an oblong, yellow-green spot in the middle; hairy on the backside. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves come forth Pedicles, bearing yellow Flowers, six or seven heap'd together; to which succeed small, tub-shaped, cochleated, prickly Seed-vessels, set with short and few prickles, blackish when ripe, and containing yellowish Seeds. The Seed-vessels are broader at the bottom where they are join'd to the Pedicle, narrow at the top, plain on both sides, imitating a truncated Cone, consisting of five or six Circumvolutions.

37. Medica doliata, spinosa, hirsuta, minima. *The smallest, hairy, prickly, tun-Medick.*

The Leaves of this are four times as little as those of the preceding one, hairy, especially on the prone surface, not seldom heart-fashioned. The Fruits are like those of the preceding, but four times as small.

38. Medica marina, major, spinosa *Park. Theat.* 1115. *The greater, prickly Sea-Medick.*

The Stalks and Branches of this are less and shorter than those of any of the larger Species; scarce exceeding one or two Feet in length, being square, green, pretty hairy, and spread on the Ground. The Leaves are like those of the *Medica scutellata*, with points something blunter, not spotted, soft and hairy. The Flowers come out of the bosoms of the Leaves along the Branches, yellow, small, each sitting on a slender Pedicle; none on the very tops of the Stalks. The Flowers are succeeded by small, round wreathed Seed-vessels, not bigger than a PEA, set with very short stiff Spines, in which is contained a yellowish Seed, shap'd like a Kiduey, very difficult to be taken out. The Root is whitish and dies every Year.

39. Medica cum orbiculis laxis, echinatis, minoribus, non extantibus spiculis, *Raii Hist.* 965. *Medick with smaller, smooth prickly Fruits, and the spines not standing out.*

The leaves of this are small, broad at the extremity, notcht and sometimes produc'd into a Point or Angle. The Stalks are slender, the Flowers grow many together in the bosoms of the Leaves, cluster'd together, succeeded by so many small, prickly Fruits, consisting of three twirls, but not closely join'd. The Zones of the twirls are indented on both side with spines not stand-

ſtanding out, but lying parallel to the Surface of the Fruit.

40. Medica Lupulina, mellina, incano folio molli, craſſo, lanuginoſo, ſemine, *H. Cathol.* *Yellow Hop Medick with a ſoft, thick, woolly Leaf and Heart-faſhioned Seed.*

41. Medica magno fructu, aculeis omnibus erectis. *Medick with a large Fruit and all the prickles erect.* Trifolium cochleatum ſive Medica echinis omnibus erectis, *Park. Theat.* 1116.

42. Medica Cretica, orbiculata, fructu utrinque turbinato. *Orbiculated Medick of* Candy *with a Fruit turbinated on both ſides.*

43. Medica Cretica, parvo fructu, aculeis ſurſum & deorſum tendentibus. *Medick of* Candy *with a ſmall Fruit, and prickles tending upwards and downwards.*

44. Medica Luſitanica, dicarpos, fructu glabro depreſſo, P. B. P. *Pluk. Mantiſs. Two-fruited Medick of* Portugal *with a ſmooth flat Seed.*

45. Medica fruteſcens minor Indiæ Orientalis, ſubrotundis ſericeis foliis, ſiliqua falcata, plane. Maderaſpatan nuper allata, *Pluk. Mantiſs. Smaller,* Eaſt-Indian, *ſhrubby Medick, with roundiſh, ſilken Leaves, and a plain hooked Pod.*

46. Medica Æthiopica, foliis incanis, purpurea, floribus ſpicatis, *Pluk. Mantiſ. Purple* Æthiopian *Medick, with hoary Leaves and ſpiked Flowers.*

47. Medica minor, Syriaca, floribus coronatis, luteis, ex foliorum aliis, binis petiolis longioribus inſidentibus ex Aleppo, *Ejuſd. ibid. Small,* Syrian *Medick, with crowned yellow Leaves, ſitting on two Foot-ſtalks from* Aleppo.

48. Medica polycarpos, fructu minore, compreſſo, ſcabro, *Raii Synopſ. Ed.* 3. *p.* 333. *Many fruited Medick, with a ſmaller, flat, rough Seed.* Trifolium cochleatum polycarpon, ſeu Medica racemoſa, *Park.* 1114.

It has about ten ſmall, flat Fruits on one Pedicle, not prickly, but rough with ſeveral Tubercles in ſtead of Spines.

It grows in *Peckham*-fields among the Corn plentifully, and in the Corn Fields near *Paddington*, and behind *Ponder's end* near *Enfield.*

49. Medica glabra major folio cordato, una, binis, ternis, quaternis ſiliquis, laxè cochleatis, echinatis, *Hort. Cath.* 127. *Greater, ſmooth Medick, with a cordated Leaf, and one, two, three or four Pods, loſely cochleated and prickly.*

50. Medica hirſuta, incana, monocarpos vel dicarpos capſulis ſeminum candicantibus, ſtrictè cochleatis, ſubturbinatis, *Hort. Cath. Hairy, hoary, one-fruited or two-fruited Medick, with whitiſh capſules, ſtrictly cochleated, and ſomething turbinated.* Medica glauca, capſella ſtrictè cochleata, turbinata, aculeata, ſeu cochleata turbinata & echinata, *Riv.*

The Fruit of this is large, tun-ſhaped, and ſet with a few hard, ſhort Spines.

51. Medica cochleata, πολύκαρπος, fructu minore, compreſſo, ad margines leviter echinato, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 36. *Cochleated, many-fruited Medick, with a ſmaller, flat Seed, lightly echinated at the edges.*

52. Medica cochleata, polycarpa, ſpinoſa, ſpinis capſulam arctè involventibus, fructu compreſſo, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 36. *Cochleated, many fruited, prickly Medick with Spines cloſely involving the capſule and a flat Fruit.*

53. Medica cochleata, polycarpa, ſpinoſa, ſpinis capſulam arctè involventibus, fructu ovato, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 36. *Cochleated, many fruited Medick, with Spines cloſely involving the Capſule and an oval Fruit.*

54. Medica fructu ſpinis longis, mollibus, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 36. *Medick with a Fruit ſet with long, ſoft ſpines.*

MEDICA was ſo called, according to *Pliny*, becauſe it was brought from *Media* by the *Perſian* Wars with *Darius.*

The 1*ſt* Species is that which is cultivated in the Fields.

This

This is a Species of *Trefoil* or *Saintfoin* to which ſome have given the Name of *Medica* or *Median Hay*; becauſe the *Greeks*, after the War with *Darius*, carried this Seed into *Greece*, and gave it the Name of its Native Country, which was *Media*. This is a domeſtick Plant, and very common in *Languedoc*, *Provence* and *Dauphiné*, all over the Banks of the *Rhone*, and in *Normandy*, from which places the Seed is brought to *Paris*. This is a very luxuriant Plant, and produces abundantly, eſpecially in the warm Countries; the Branches do not run along the Ground, as in ſeveral other *Trefoils*, but has a round Stalk, reaſonably thick, ſtrait and ſtrong, adorn'd with ſeveral ſhoots; over the whole towards the top, ſpring a quantity of Leaves rang'd by three and three; and it grows about the height of a Foot and a half, and ſometimes two Foot. From among the Leaves, a purple Violet-flower ariſes, like that of the *Mallow*, and after that the Seed. This is almoſt round, a little longiſh, and ſomething pointed, of a pale yellow colour when it is new, afterwards it turns red, and almoſt brown when it grows old. Horſes, Mules, Oxen and other domeſtick Cattle, love this exceedingly, but above all when it is green, if you would permit them to feed on it; and eſpecially the black Cattle, which will feed very kindly upon the dry'd Plant, the exceſs of which is very dangerous. *Pomet.*

Parker calls this *Fœnum Burgundicum, ſive Medica legitima*, Ger. *Trifolium Burgundicum*; in *French* it is *Luzerne*, and bears its Leaves diſpos'd three and three like *Trefoil*, according to Mr. *Tournefort*: Its Root is very long, woody, moderately thick and ſtrait, and will bear the Froſt: It is not only cultivated in the warm Countries, as *Languedoc* and *Provence*, &c. but in the moderate parts about *Paris* and *Normandy*. This Plant delights in a fat watery Soil, and may be mow'd five or ſix times a Year. It is extraordinary to make Cattle fat, and Cows ſpring with Milk; contains a conſiderable deal of Oil, and a moderate ſhare of eſſential Salt; and is of ſome ſervice in Phyſick, to temper the heat of the Blood, and other Fluids, and to provoke Urine, uſed as Tea, or in a decoction with Water. *Lemery.*

TABLE CCXXXVI. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS VII.

MEDICAGO.

Medicago is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whoſe Empalement B, ariſes the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a plain, orbiculated Fruit D, hooked like a Scythe, pregnant with Seeds E F, almoſt ſhap'd like a Kidney G.

The Species of *Medicago* are,

1. Medicago annua, Trifolii facie. *Annual Medicago with the appearance of Trefoil.* Trifolium ſiliqua falcata, C. B. *Pin.* 330. Medica lunata, J. B. 2. 386. Lunaria radiata Italorum, Medica lunata ſive falcata, *Lob. Icon* 38.

The Leaves of this are ſmall, like thoſe of the firſt Species of *Medick*, indented about the edges; the Flowers are yellow; the Pods broad, flat, bigger than one's Thumb-nail, approaching to thoſe of the *Auricula muris, Cam.* but larger, ſtriated and defended round about with pretty long Spines.

2. Medicago Vulnerariæ facie Hiſpanica. Spaniſh *Medicago with the appearance of Vulneraria.* Loto affinis ſiliquis hirſutis, circinatis, C. B. *Pin* 333. Auricula muris, *Cam. Tab.* viii. J. B. 2. 387.

3. Medicago Vulnerariæ facie Cretica. *Medicago of* Candy *with the appearance of Vulneraria.* Trifolium falcatum, *P. Alp. Exot.* 257.

4. Medicago trifolia, frutescens, incana, *Shrubby, trifoliated, hoary Medicago.* Cytiſus incanus, ſiliquis falcatis, C. B. *Pin.* 389. Cytiſus ſiliqua incurva, folio candicante, J. B. 1. 361. Cytiſus ut exiſtimatur, *Dod. Pempt.* 569.

This is a hoary Shrub, growing to the bigneſs of a *Myrtle*. The Leaves grow by threes on common Pedicles, are blunted and ſomething divided; if rubb'd with the Fingers, they give a ſmell very like that of *Rocket*, but if taſted, like that of a freſh *Chich-Pea*. The Flowers grow on the tops of the Branches, of a beautiful appearance, being of a deep yellow colour. It produces fair, broad, wreathed Pods, in which are ſmall Seeds.

It grows about *Naples*, and in the Iſland of *Rhodes*. The Turks make their Sword-handles of its Wood; and the *Caloyers* of *Patmos* their Beads.

TABLE CCXXXVII.

GENUS VIII.

Phaſeolus, KIDNEY-BEAN.

Kidney-Bean is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A B, out of whoſe Empalement D, riſes the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a long Pod E, pregnant with Seeds F F, for the moſt part ſhaped like a Kidney G, or oval. To theſe Notes are to be added, Leaves growing by threes, on each Pedicle, and the face of the whole Plant.

The Species of *Kidney-Bean* are,

1. Phaſeolus vulgaris, *Lob. Icon.* 59. *Common Kidney-Bean.* Smilax hortenſis ſive Phaſeolus major, C. B. *Pin.* 339. Smilax hortenſis, J. B. 2. 255.

It twines after the manner of the *Bind-weeds*, the Stalks being turn'd from the left Hand towards the right. The Leaves come forth at certain diſtances, three on an oblong, common Pedicle as in the *Trefoils*, from a broad baſe tapering into an acute point, almoſt like thoſe of *Ivy*, even along the edges, ſmooth and dark-green. Out of the boſoms of the Leaves come two or three Flowers, ſometimes ſix on a ſhort common Pedicle, purpliſh, white or pale, in which the Standard is not bent back, but is hollow and ſtriated at the ſides; the two lateral ones are large and hollow. At the baſe of each Flower, beſides the Empalement, are two hollow triangular Leaves, without any Pedicle, placed for the defence of the not yet expanded Flowers. To the Flowers ſucceed Pods, a ſpan and a ſpan and a half long, narrow, flat, thick and fleſhy, eatable whilſt they are tender, containing ſix, ſeven or more Seeds, ſhaped like a Kidney, having a Sinus impreſs'd on their middle, very ſmooth, of a various colour, white, grey, yellow, glaucous, reddiſh, blue, amethyſt, markt with black veins and ſpots, *&c.*

2. Phaſeolus vulgaris fructu nigro. *Common Kidney-Beans with a black Fruit.* Smilax hortenſis fructu nigro, *J. B.* 2. 255.

3. Phaſeolus vulgaris, fructu flavo. *Common Kidney bean with a yellow Fruit.* Smilax hortenſis fructu flavo, J. B. 2. 253.

4. Phaſeolus vulgaris, fructu rubro. *Common Kidney-bean, with a red Fruit.* Smilax hortenſis fructu rubro, J. B. 2. 255.

5. Phaſeolus vulgaris, fructu livido. *Common Kidney-bean with a livid Fruit.* Phaſeolus major ſive Smilax hortenſis fructu livido, *H. L. Bat.*

6. Phaſeolus vulgaris, fructu pallido. *Common Kidney-bean with a pale Fruit.* Phaſeolus major, ſive Smilax hortenſis fructu pallido, *H. L. Bat.*

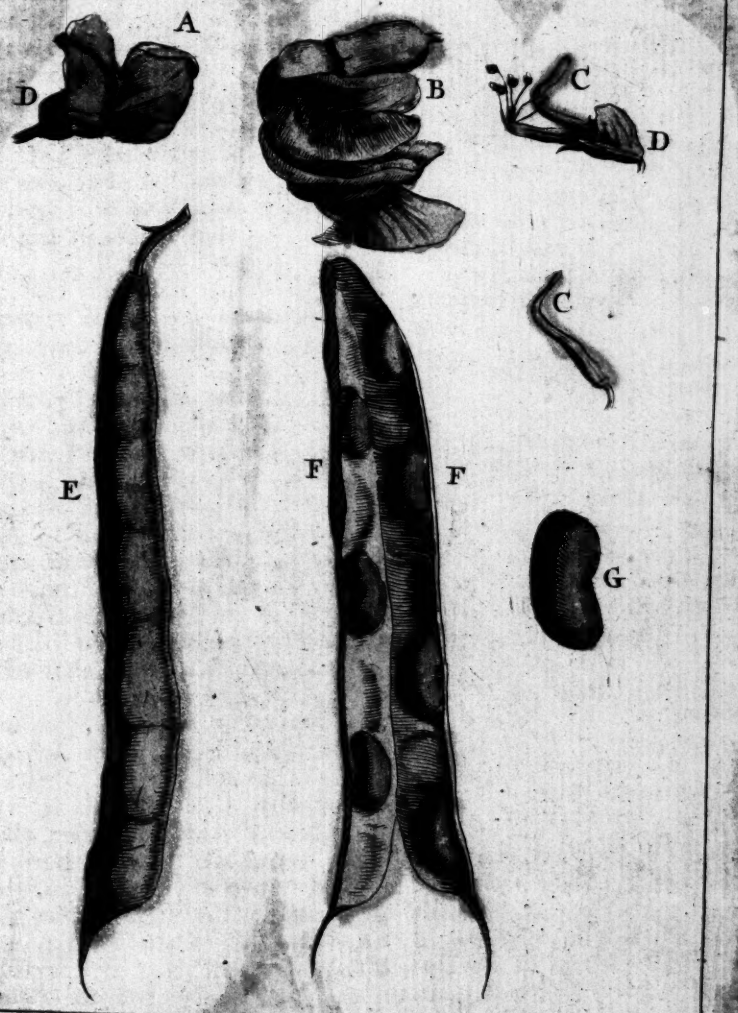
7. Phaſeolus vulgaris, fructu violaceo. *Common Kidney-bean with a Violet-colour'd Fruit.* Smilax hortenſis fructu violaceo, J. B. 2. 255.

8. Phaſeolus vulgaris, fructu ex rubro & nigro variegato. *Common Kidney-bean with the Fruit variegated with red and black.* Phaſeolus major ſive Smilax hortenſis, fructu ex rubro & nigro variegato, *H. L. Bat.*

9. Pha-

Tab. 237. Pag. 474

Phaseolus. *Kidney bean.*



9. Phaſeolus vulgaris, fructu albo, nigris venis & lituris diſtincto. *Common Kidney-bean, with a white Fruit, markt with black veins and ſpots.* Smilax hortenſis, fructu albo, nigris venis & lituris diſtincto, J. B. 2. 255.

10. Phaſeolus vulgaris, fructu purpuraſcente, orbibus albis variegato. *Common Kidney-bean with a purpliſh Fruit, variegated with white, round ſpots.* Phaſeolus vulgaris, fructu purpuraſcente, orbibus albis variegato, *H. L. Bat.*

11. Phaſeolus hortenſis, minor. *The ſmaller, Garden Kidney bean.* Smilax hortenſis minor, C. B. *Pin* 359.

12. Phaſeolus minor, ſiliqua ſurſum rigente, fructu albo. *The ſmaller Kidney-bean, with an upright Pod and a white Fruit.* Smilax ſiliqua ſurſum rigente, fructu albo, vel Phaſeolus parvus, Italicus, C. B. *Pin.* 339. Phaſeolus albus, *Lugd.* 472.

This Species is frequently ſown in *Italy*, in *May* and ſometimes after Harveſt, ſtanding by it ſelf without any prop, and ſpreading it ſelf wide, with Leaves like thoſe of *Ivy*, but larger and ſofter, veiny, three on one Pedicle, The Flowers are white, bigger than thoſe of *Peaſe*, from which proceed Pods a ſpan long, round, and ending in a ſharp point, green at firſt, and whitiſh when ripe; containing Kidney-ſhaped Seeds, white all over, except at the Navel, which is black.

13. Phaſeolus minor, ſiliqua ſurſum rigente, fructu ſubnigro. *The ſmaller Kidney-bean, with an upright Pod, and a blackiſh Fruit.* Smilax ſiliqua ſurſum rigente, vel Phaſeolus parvus, Italicus fructu ſubnigro, C. B. *Pin.* 339.

14. Phaſeolus minor, ſiliqua ſurſum rigente, fructu minori albido, cum orbita rubente aut nigricante. *The ſmaller Kidney-bean, with an upright Pod, and a ſmaller white Flower, with a reddiſh or blackiſh round ſpot.* Smilax ſiliqua ſurſum rigente vel Phaſiolus parvus, Italicus, fructu minori, albido, cum orbita rubente aut nigricante, C. B. *Pin.* 339. Phaſiolus vulgaris, Italicus, humilis, ſeu minor abus, cum orbita rubente vel nigricante, J. B. 2. 258.

15. Phaſeolus peregrinus, hortenſi affinis, ſemine lato, albo, multis nigris venis ſtriato, *C. B. Pin.* 340. *Exotick Kidney bean approaching to the Garden one, with a broad white Seed, ſtrip'd with many black veins.* Phaſiolus lato ſtriato, ſive radiato ſemine, J. B. 2. 267. Phaſeoli peregrini 1, genus alterum, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 223.

The Stalks and Branches of this are like thoſe of the reſt; the Leaves like thoſe of the common one, but darker; out of the boſoms of which proceed ſhort Branches, loaded with many Flowers, not unlike thoſe of the common one, but leſs, white, and cluſter'd; ſucceeded by oblong Pods, much broader than the common ones, containing three or four plain fruits, broader than the common *Kidney beans*, white, but markt with many black ſpots or veins in a beautiful manner.

16. Phaſeolus peregrinus, fructu lato, compreſſo, albo. *Exotick Kidney-bean, with a broad, flat, white Fruit.* Phaſeoli magni, lati, albi, *Lob. Icon.* 60.

17. Phaſeolus peregrinus, primo ſimilis, fructu lato, albo, ſtriato, C. B. *Pin.* 340. *Exotick Kidney bean like the 15th with a broad, white ſtriated Fruit.* Phaſeolus peregrinus, ix *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 225.

18. Phaſeolus peregrinus hortenſi affinis, fructu tumidiore, minore, niveo, C. B. *Pin.* 340. *Exotick Kidney-bean, like the Garden one, with a more tumid, ſmaller and ſnow white Fruit.* Phaſioli, tumidi, minores, nivei, *J. B.* 2. 259. Phaſeolus peregrinus, ii *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 223.

Theſe are leſs than the common *Kidney-beans* and not ſinuated like them about the Navel; they are alſo more tumid. They are of a ſnow-white colour and ſhining as if they were turn'd out of *Ivory*. The Plant it ſelf in its form and manner of growing does not differ from the common one.

It is ſaid to have been brought from *Guatimala*, a Province of *America*.

19. Phaſeolus peregrinus, Anagyridis fructui ſimilis, ex nigro ſubvireſcens, C.B. *Pin.* 340. *Exotick Kidney-bean like the Fruit of* Anagyris *of a black and greeniſh colour.* Phaſiolus Laburni fructu, ex nigro ſubvireſcente, ſive Ægyptius, flore luteo, J. B. 2. 262. Phaſeolus peregrinus, v *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 223.

It has ſlender Stalks, and Leaves much leſs than thoſe of the common *Kidney-beans* and very like thoſe of the *Buck-bean* or *Marſh-Trefoil*, of a dark-green colour, purpliſh near the Footſtalk. The Flowers are gathered into a ſpike, almoſt of the form and bigneſs of the common PEA, of a yellow colour, on an oblong and pretty thick Pedicle coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves. The Pods are ſhort and narrow, and contain three or four ſmall Seeds, not leſs than thoſe of the *Laburnum* or *Bean-Trefoil*, but blunter at both ends, of a brown colour, or rather blackiſh green.

20. Phaſeolus peregrinus Anagyridis fructui ſimilis colore rubeſcente, C. B. *Pin.* 340. *Exotick Kidney bean, like the Fruit of* Anagyris, *of a reddiſh colour.* Smilax hortenſis ſive Phaſeolus Anagyridi ſimilis fere, colore rubeſcente, J. B. 2. 261. Phaſeolus peregrinus, iii *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 223.

It has long Branches coming out of the Stalk immediately from the very Root: They are purpliſh juſt at their boſoms, to which grow alſo three Leaves, not ſo large as thoſe of the common one, and of a paler green, hanging on a long Pedicle, which is of a dark purple colour on that part with which it ſuſtains the Leaves, and alſo on that with which it adheres to the Branches. The Flowers grow for the moſt part two on long Pedicles, large, ſhaped like PEA-flowers on the outſide of a pale colour but on the inner of a blueiſh purple. To theſe ſucceed ſo many long, round, and as it were cylindrical Pods, in which is a Fruit leſs than that of the other *Kidney-beans*, almoſt like the Fruit of the true *Anagyris*, of a reddiſh colour.

The Seed was ſent to *Cluſius* out of *Spain*.

21. Phaſeolus peregrinus, minore fructu albo, nigra macula inſignito, C B. *Pin.* 340. *Exotick Kidney bean with a ſmaller white Fruit, markt with a black ſpot.* Phaſeolus niveus, minor, circa hilum nigra macula inſignitus, J. B. 2. 260. Phaſeolus peregrinus, iv *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 224.

22. Phaſeolus peregrinus, anguſtifolius, C. B. *Pin.* 340. Phaſeolus vulgari minor & paucior, ſubrubro colore, foliis anguſtis, J. B 2. 270. Phaſeolus peregrinus, vi, anguſtifolius, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 225.

23. Phaſeolus peregrinus, anguſtifolius, alter, fructu & albo & nigro vario, C. B. *Pin.* 340. *The other narrow-leav'd, exotick Kidney-bean with a Fruit variegated with black and white.* Phaſeolus peregrinus, vii *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 225.

The Stalks of this are like thoſe of the 15*th*, but are not ſo luxuriant, neither do they ariſe ſo high. The Leaves are much narrower than thoſe of the common *Kidney bean*. The ſmall Flowers grow on Pedicles an Inch long, cluſter'd together, white at the beginning, but paleiſh when they grow old. The Pods are plain and broad, almoſt equal to thoſe of the 15*th*, but ſhorter, reddiſh when ripe, containing a plain Seed, leſs than thoſe of the 15*th* but varied like them with black and white, the black ſtripes being ſometimes extended into length, ſometimes ſprinkled over the whole body of the Seed in black ſpots of different ſizes. Sometimes the whole Fruit is black, or ſprinkled with ſmall white ſpots, or only one half of it.

24. Phaſeolus peregrinus foliis minoribus fructu exalbido, nonnunquam variegato, C. B. *Pin.* 340. *Exotick Kidney-bean with ſmaller Leaves, and a white Fruit, ſometimes variegated.* Phaſeolus peregrinus, viii *Cluſ Hiſt.* 225.

The Leaves of this are like thoſe of the 15*th* but ſomething leſs; the Flowers alſo are alike, growing in cluſters, to which ſucceed alſo plain Pods containing three or four Seeds, anſwering to the preceding in bigneſs, not ſo white, but ſometimes of a whitiſh colour, ſometimes markt lengthwiſe and confuſedly with blackiſh ſpots, ſometimes almoſt the whole Fruit being blackiſh.

25. Phaſeolus peregrinus Lobo & fructu nigro, C. B. *Pin.* 340. *Exotick Kidney bean with a black Pod and Seed.* Phaſeolus peregrinus, x *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 225.

The

The Leaves are like thoſe of the preceding, purpliſh at the articulations with which they are joined together. The Flowers are like thoſe of the preceding, gather'd alſo in cluſters; but the Standard is of an obſolete colour, and the Wings more florid. To theſe ſucceed plain, broad, brown, and blackiſh Pods, containing plain, broad Seeds, black when ripe.

26. Phaſeolus peregrinus fructu variegato, C. B. 340. *Exotick Kidney-bean, with a variegated Fruit.* Phaſeolus peregrinus, xi *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 226.

It is like the preceding in every thing, only the Flowers are like thoſe of the 24*th* and white, the Pods are like thoſe of the 23*d* and 24*th* in which are contained three or four pale, plain red Seeds, markt with black veins lengthwiſe, ſometimes confuſedly ſprinkled with large or ſmall black ſpots, ſometimes black on both or only on one ſide, with ſmall, reddiſh ſpots appearing here and there, ſo that they ſeem to be turn'd out of ſome variegated marble.

27. Phaſeolus peregrinus, fructu ſubrubente, nigris ſtriis variegato, alter, C. B. *Pin.* 340. *Another Exotick Kidney-bean with a reddiſh Fruit, variegated with black ſtripes.* Phaſeolus peregrinus, xii *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 226.

This is in all reſpects like the former; only the Flowers are like thoſe of the 24*th* but of a little paler purpliſh colour. The Fruit is of a paler red, ſomething of the colour of a Tile, variegated lengthwiſe with black ſtripes, ſometimes ſo numerous that they make it almoſt quite black.

28. Phaſeolus peregrinus, exalbidus, ovi Columbini fere figura, fuliginoſa macula inſignitus, C. B. *Pin.* 340. *Exotick, whitiſh Kidney bean, almoſt of the ſhape of a Pidgeon's Egg, markt with a ſooty ſpot.* Phaſeolus iii, peregrinus, *Cluſ. Exot.* 64.

29. Phaſeolus peregrinus niger, macula ſubalba notatus, C. B. *Pin.* 340. *Black, exotick Kidney-bean markt with a whitiſh ſpot.* Phaſeolus iv, peregrinus, *Cluſ. Exot.* 34.

30. Phaſeolus Æthiopicus, lobis nigris venis aſperſis fructu atro ſplendente, C. B. *Pin.* 340. Æthiopian *Kidney bean with Pods ſprinkled with black veins, and a ſhining black Fruit.* Phaſeoli tumidi, nigri, ſplendentes, J. B. 2. 258. Phaſeolus peregrinus, xiii *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 226.

It is like the 24*th*, only the Pods are longer and as it were cylindrical, not brown or blackiſh as in that, but only markt confuſed with black veins when ripe, containing eight, nine, or ſometimes more Seeds, ſhaped like a Kidney, but longer; more tumid of a ſhining black colour. It flowers a little earlier than the reſt, and ſo brings its Seed ſooner to maturity.

31. Phaſeolus Æthiopicus, lobis flaveſcentibus, fructu nigro, C. B. *Pin.* 347. Æthiopian *Kidney bean with yellowiſh Lobes, and a black Fruit.* Phaſeoli nigri, J. B. 2. 258. Phaſeolus peregrinus, xiv *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 227.

32. Phaſeolus Æthiopicus lobo ſaturo-purpureo, fructu atro, C. B. *Pin.* 341. Æthiopian *Kidney bean with a deep purple Pod and a black Fruit.* Phaſeoli atro-violacei, J. B. 2. 258. Phaſeolus peregrinus, xv *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 226.

The Stalks of this are purpliſh: The trifoliated Leaves inſtead of ſmall appendages, as in the reſt; have ſometimes two little Leaves adjoin'd; the Flower alſo is deeper than that of the preceding, and almoſt of an Amethyſt colour; the Pods green at firſt, contract by little and little a purple colour, but when ripe a deeper purple and almoſt black. The Fruit contained in them is purpliſh at firſt, afterwards entirely black,

33. Phaſeolus Ægyptiacus nigro ſemine, C. B. *Pin.* 341. Ægyptian *Kidney-bean with a black Seed.* Phaſeolus niger, *Lablab. P. Alp. Ægypt.* 31.

It is a twiggy Tree (ſays *Alpinus*) growing to the bigneſs of a *Vine*, and extended with Branches like it. In its Leaves and ſhape it is entirely like the common *Kidney bean.* It bears Flowers twice in a Year, in Spring and Autumn, ſomething like thoſe of *Kidney beans*, from which appear long Pods, very broad like thoſe

of

of *Beans*, which contain Seeds very like *Kidney-beans*, of which ſome are black and others reddiſh.

This Tree lives an hundred Years and more, and is ever green, common at the Tables of the *Ægyptians* and not leſs ſweet than our *Kidney beans*.

34. Phaſeolus Ægyptiacus, ſemine rufo, C. B. *Pin.* 341. Ægyptian *Kidney-bean with a red Seed*. Lablab alterum, rufum Alpini, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 227.

35. Phaſeolus Americanus, ſive Lablab ſemine roſeo, *D. Lign.* American *Kidney-bean with a roſe-colour'd Seed*.

36. Phaſeolus Indicus cocleato flore, *Triumph.* 93. Indian *Kidney-bean with a cochleated Flower*. Phaſeolus Americanus, perennis, flore cochleato, odorato, ſeminibus fuſcis orbiculatis, Caracalla dictus, *H.L. Bat.*

37. Phaſeolus puniceo flore, *Corn.* 184. *The ſcarlet Kidney bean*. Phaſeolus Indicus, flore coccineo, ſeu puniceo, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 69.

This differs in many reſpects from the firſt Species. For that brings up the lobes of its Seeds above Ground in form of Leaves, but this does not. And then the Flowers of this are larger, and come many together out of the boſoms of the Leaves, on a common Pedicle, as it were in Bunches; whereas in that they are fewer in number, and on a Pedicle three times as ſhort. The colour of the Flowers in this is of a very fine Scarlet, in that white or purple not any ways beautiful. The Pods of this are rough with many eminences or tubercles, thoſe of the firſt are ſmooth; thoſe alſo of this are ſhorter and thicker than thoſe of that. The Seeds of both are nearly of the ſame ſhape, but in this they are large, thicker and of a purple colour, variegated with black lines and ſpots. The Leaves alſo of this ſeem to be ſmaller, ſharper-pointed and more wrinkled, than in the common *Kidney-bean*; but the Flowers larger. And then this Species wants the two hollow Leaves at the baſe of the Flowers.

38. Phaſeolus minimus, fructu viridi ovato, H. R. *Par.* *The ſmalleſt Kidney-bean with an oval Fruit*. Phaſeolus ſiliquis rotundis, Viciæ fructu ovali, viridi, *Mor. H. R. Bleſ.*

39. Phaſeolus hortenſis, fructu albo, minore, oviformi, Venereus dictus, *Heſſin. Cat. Alt.* *Garden Kidney-bean with a ſmall white, oval Fruit*.

40. Phaſeolus Americanus, tenuiſſimis viticulis ſeſe propagans. American *Kidney-bean propagating it ſelf with very ſlender ſhoots*.

41. Phaſeolus Africanus, fructu parvo, albicante. African *Kidney-bean with a ſmall whitiſh Fruit*. Phaſeoli Africani parvi, nonnihil albicantes, J. B. 2. 262.

It climbs like the other *Kidney-beans*. The Leaves are leſs and narrower than in the common *Kidney-beans*, a little above two Inches long, not quite half an Inch broad, nervous, ſmooth, thick. The Flowers are a kind of pale ſooty colour, ſcarce gaping open. The Pods are a ſpan and a half long, narrower than the common ones, ſcarce a Line broad, encloſing whitiſh Seeds not half ſo big as the common *Kidney-beans*, brown about the Buds.

42. Phaſeolus minor, Coloſſinus, ſiliquis longiſſimis, *Mor. H.R. Bleſs.* *Small Kidney-beans with very long Pods*.

43. Phaſeolus Braſilianus, alter fructu nigro, Piſi magnitudine, C. B. *The other Kidney-bean of* Braſil, *with a black Fruit of the bigneſs of a Pea*. Phaſeolus lata ſiliqua, fructu exiguo, nigro, umbilico candido, J. B. 2. 261. Phaſeolus Braſilianus, alter, *Cluſ. ad Monard*

44. Phaſeolus Africanus, perennis, minor, flore ſuaverubente, *Oldenl.* *The ſmaller*, African *Kidney-bean with a ſweet red Flower*.

45. Phaſeolus Americanus, folio ſinuato & veluti haſtato. American *Kidney-bean with a ſinuated and as it were ſpear-pointed Leaf*.

46. Phaſeolus Americanus, ſtrumoſa radice, flore purpureo, ſiliqua anguſtiſſima, *Plum.* American *Kidney-bean with a ſtrumous Root, a purple Flower and a very narrow Pod*.

47. Phaſeolus Americanus, ſtrumoſa radice, flore luteo, ſiliquis quaſi nodoſis, *Plum.* American *Kidney-bean with a ſtrumous Root, a yellow Flower and as it were knotted Pods*.

48. Pha-

48. Phaſeolus Americanus, hirſutus, ſiliquis quaſi nodoſis, *Plum.* *Hairy*, American *Kidney-bean with Pods as it were knotted.*

49. Phaſeolus Americanus, ampliſſimus, ſiliqua maxima, fructu coccineo, duro, *Plum.* *A very large* American *Kidney-bean with a very large Pod and a hard ſcarlet Fruit.*

50. Phaſeolus Americanus, ampliſſimus, magno flore, ſiliquis tenuioribus, falcatis, *Plum.* *A very large* American *Kidney-bean, with a large Flower and more ſlender hooked Pods.*

51. Phaſeolus Americanus, hirſutus, ſiliquis articuloſis, *Plum.* *Hairy* American *Kidney-bean, with jointed Pods.*

52. Phaſeolus Americanus, radice tuberoſa, eſculenta, ſiliquis quaſi articuloſis hirſutis, *Plum.* American *Kidney-bean with a tuberous eſculent Root and hairy Pods, as it were jointed.*

53. Phaſeolus Americanus, flore cochleato, ſiliquis falcatis, *Plum.* American *Kidney-bean, with cochleated Flower and hooked Pods.*

54. Phaſeolus Americanus, maritimus, fructu duro, ſemine variegato, *Plum.* *Maritime*, American *Kidney bean with a hard Fruit and a variegated Seed.*

55. Phaſeolus Americanus, fructu minimo, ſemine variegato, *Plum.* American *Kidney bean with a very ſmall Fruit and a variegated Seed.*

56. Phaſeolus Americanus, florum ſpica pyramidata, ſemine coccineo, nigra macula notato, *Plum.* American *Kidney-bean with a pyramidal ſpike of Flowers, and a ſcarlet Seed, mark't with a black ſpot.*

57. Phaſeolus Americanus, floris vexillo ampliſſimo, ſiliquis rectis, teretibus, *Plum.* American *Kidney-bean with a very large Standard to the Flower and ſtreight round Pods.*

58. Phaſeolus maritimus, rotundifolius, flore purpureo, ſiliqua brevi, criſtata, ſemine fuſco, ſtriato, *Sloane Cat. Plant. Jam.* 69. *The Sea-bean.* Phaſeolus maritimus, Indicus, perennis, trifoliatus, ſubrotundus, ſiliqua longa, Fabâ fuſca oblonga, *H. Amſtel.* Phaſeolus Braſilicus, *Ferr. Hor.* 383.

From a white, round Root, running deep, drawing its nouriſhment with ſlender, white threds, extended every way into the Sands, it ſends forth many Stalks lying on the Ground, and poſſeſſing the ſurface of it in a Circle of ſeveral yards Diameter. Theſe Stalks are of the bigneſs of a Swan's quill, green, ſomething angular, ſending forth Leaves to the diſtance of three or four Inches, placed alternately on a common Pedicle two Inches long, and protuberant at the origine, trifoliated, almoſt round, the middle Lobe being the largeſt, ſitting on a peculiar Foot-ſtalk, an Inch long beyond their baſes. The Lobes are two Inches long, and in the middle part which is broadeſt, an Inch and a half broad, of a green graſſy colour, ſmooth, divided by a middle Rib, ſending forth ſome lateral Nerves. The Flowers grow many together on a common Pedicle, two Inches long; they are papilionaceous, and of a pale purple colour. The Pods are two Inches long, three quarters of an Inch broad, ſtreight, yellow, ſwelling where the Seeds lie, having two criſts or eminent Lines (one in each valve) near the opening. The *Beans* in each Pod are ſix in number, each included in a membrane proper to it ſelf. They are near the bigneſs of common BEANS, of an oval Figure, brown mixt with yellow ſpots, with a black mark where they grow to the Pod.

Sir *Hans Sloane* found it in the ſandy ſhores of *Jamaica* and the *Caribbee* Iſlands.

59. Phaſeolus minor, Americanus, lobis & fructu exalbidis, purpuraſcentibus lituris inſignitis, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* *The ſmaller* American *Kidney-bean, with whitiſh Pods and Fruit, mark't with purpliſh ſpots.*

60. Phaſeolus minor ex Guinea, ſemine ſpadiceo, ſanguineis guttis maculato, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* *A ſmaller Kidney bean from* Guinea, *with a Cheſtnut-colour'd Seed, ſpotted with bloody ſpots.*

61. Phaſeolus hirſutus flexicaulis, Mungo affinis, è Maderaſpatan, caule tereti, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* *Hairy, bending-Stalkt Kidney-bean, from* Maderaſpatan *with a round Stalk.*

62. Phaſeolus Americanus, Mungo affinis, flexicaulis, flore obſolete purpureo ſiliquis copulatis, in ſummitate aduncis, *Pluk. Alm. Bot.* American *bending-Stalkt Kidney bean, with an obſolete purple Flower, and coupled Seeds hooked at the end.*

63. Phaſeolus Africanus perennis Aſphaltites, ſiliquis inflatis, flore amplo flavelcente, *Pluk Alm. Bot.* *Bituminous, perennial,* African *Kidney-bean, with inflated Pods and a large yellowiſh Flower.* Africanus hirſutus bituminoſus, ſiliquis bullatis flore flavo, *Hort. Leyd Herman.* Ononis Natrix dicta ſcandens, ſeu Phaſeoloides bituminoſa, flore luteo, *Torm. B. Sp. Breyn. Prod.* 2. 68.

It is remarkable in this kind that the lower Leaves on the Pedicle have one indentation on the outer ſide, below which the Leaf on that ſide runs out into breadth.

64. Phaſeolus minor, Biſnagaricus, foliis argenteo villoſis, ſiliquis toroſis brevibus, ſpadicea hirſutie pubeſcentibus, fructu parvo Scaraboide nigro, *Pluk. Phyt.* T. 52. F. 3. *A ſmaller Kidney bean, with ſhort fat Pods, cover'd with a Cheſtnut coloured Down, and a ſmall black Fruit.* Phaſeolus Zeylanicus, Salviæ foliis ſubrotundis, mollibus & hirſutis, P. B. P. An Nirpurali, H. M. P. 9. T. 36.

65. Phaſeolus Maderaſpatenſis, ſemine majore nigro obſcuro, hilo ampliore albido, Guarumbe forte Braſilienſium Piſonis, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* Maderaſpatan *Kidney bean, with a large black, dark coloured Seed, and a large white ſpot.*

66. Phaſeolus teneritolius, fructu coccineo, *Pluk Almag. Bot.* *Tender leav'd Kidney bean with a ſcarlet Fruit.*

67. Phaſeolus Maderaſpatanus, caulibus piloſis ſcandens, paſſifloræ modo trifoliatus, *Pluk. Alm. Bot.* Maderaſpatan *ſcandent Kidney bean with hairy Stalks.*

68. Phaſeolus erectus Barbadenſis, fructu ſpadiceo-ruffo, glabro, ſiliquis magnis, gladiatis, *The Tree-Bean,* noſtratibus dictus, *Pluk. Alm. Bot.*

69. Phaſeolus Indicus, ſiliqua magna falcata, quaternis in dorſo nervis, cum eminentiis plurimis verrucoſis ſecundum longitudinem inſignita, fructu amplo, niveo, hilo croceo, forte Baramareca, H. M. P. 8. T. 44. Indian *Kidney-bean, with a large hooked Pod, markt lengthwiſe with four Nerves on the back, with very many watry eminences, and a large, white Fruit with a Saffron ſpot.*

70. Phaſeolus Indicus, ſiliqua cartilaginea, rugoſa, fuſca, duplici criſta ſinuoſa donatus, *Hort. Amſtel.* Indian *Kidney bean, with a cartilaginous wrinkled brown Pod, with a double ſinuous creſt.*

71. Phaſeolus alatus Americanus, Tiliæ foliis, Orobi ſiliquis diſpernis, ſeminibus parvis nigris, hilo coccineo diſtinctis, Barbadenſibus colonis *Bread and Cheeſe* nominatus, *Pluk. Alm. Bot.*

72. Phaſeolus Indicus, ſiliqua Fœnugræci, Turkeyau Verrekaichedee Malabarorum, *Pluk. Mantiſſ.* Indian *Kidney bean with a Fenugreek Pod.*

73. Phaſeolus Indicus hirſutus, flore luteo, ſiliqua anguſta, parva, *Breyn. Prod.* 1. 82. *Hairy,* Indian *Kidney-bean with a yellow Flower, and a ſmall narrow Pod.*

74. Phaſeolus Indianus minor, Lathyri ſiliquis pubeſcentibus, fructu parvo ſubfuſco, *Pluk. Mantiſſ.* *A ſmaller* Indian *Kidney-bean with downy Pods, and a ſmall browniſh Fruit.*

75. Phaſeolus parvus, ſpicatus, divaricato caule, folio ſubrotundo, glabro, ex Terra Mariana, *Pluk. Mantiſſ.* *Small ſpiked Kidney-bean with a divaricated Stalk and a roundiſh ſmooth Leaf.*

76. Phaſeolus Americanus, incanis foliis, caule Geniſtæ anguloſo, ſiliquis lentiformibus diſpermis ex Terra Mariana, *Pluk. Mantiſſ.* American *Kidney-bean with hoary Leaves, an angular Stalk, and lenticular two-ſeeded Pod.*

77. Phaſeolus humilis, ſiliquis teretibus erectis, ſemine albo, *Raii Supp.* 437. *Low Kidney-bean with round upright Pods, and a white Seed.*

It ſends forth a Stalk a Foot high, branched, and cloathed with trifoliated Leaves, green above and entirely Silver underneath. Out of the boſoms proceed Pedicles an Inch long, crown'd with papilionaceous Flowers, of a dark *Cheſtnut* colour; ſucceeded by round, narrow, upright Pods, two Inches long, in which are contain'd oblong, white kidney-ſhap'd Seeds, adorned with a ſlender black circle in the middle, where they adhere to the Pod. The Leaves are pretty thick, and after the manner of the other *Kidney-beans*, their Pedicles are carinated on the upper part.

78. Phaſeolus Indicus parvus, an Palukene? *Raii Supp.* 437. *A ſmall*, Indian *Kidney Bean.*

It ſends forth ſhorter twigs than the other *Kidney-beans*. The Leaves are ſmaller and ſtiffer. The Flowers grow on long Pedicles, two for the moſt part join'd together, on the top of the Pedicle. Their Standard is of a blueiſh purple within, of a pale yellow without; the wings alſo are of a blueiſh purple; the keel is white, the point of it being of a pale yellow. The Flower does not yield in bigneſs to the common *Kidney bean*, and is ſtiff and beautiful. The Pods are upright, round, an Inch long, containing brown Seed.

79. Phaſeolus Indicus hederæ folio anguloſo, ſemine oblongo, lanuginoſo ex horto Patavino, *D. Sherard. Raii Supp.* 438. Indian *Kidney-bean with an angular Ivy Leaf, and an oblong, downy Seed.*

80. Phaſeolus Japonicus niger, Butyri vices ſupplens Deyſumiſi-boondi, *D. Sherard. Raii Supp.* 438. *Black Japaneſe Kidney-bean ſupplying the place of Butter.*

81. Phaſeolus Japonicus fructu albo, ex quo *Soia* conficiunt Japonenſes, *D. Sherard, Raii Supp.* 438. *Japaneſe Kidney bean with a white Fruit, out of which the* Japaneſe *make their* Soia.

82. Phaſeolus Americanus perennis, foliis hederaceis, floſculis exiguis luteis ſpicatis, ſiliquis ſubhirſutis recurvis, *D. Sherard, Raii Supp.* 438. *Perennial*, American *Kidney-bean, with Ivy Leaves, ſmall yellow, ſpiked Flowers, and hairy, crooked Pods.*

The Leaves are ſmall and broad, but end in a ſharp point, in a manner ſquare, the breadth being almoſt equal to the length, which is about an Inch. The Flowers come out of the boſoms of the Leaves in looſe ſpikes.

83. Phaſeolus minimus, foliolis quodammodo quadratis, floſculis in ſpicis oblongis, laxis, foliorum alis è exeuntibus, *Raii Supp.* 438. *The ſmalleſt Kidney bean, with Leaves in a manner ſquare, and Flowers in long looſe ſpikes, coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves.*

This ſeems to differ from the preceding only in the ſmallneſs of all its parts.

84. Phaſeolus arboreſcens Zeylanicus monocarpos Herman. Radeliſawæl Zeylanenſibus, *Raii Supp.* 438. *Arboreſcent, one-fruited Kidney-bean of* Zeylon.

It is an upright, ligneous, trifoliated Plant bearing Flowers on the tops of the Branches in great numbers, on upright, branched Twigs.

85. Phaſeolus Africanus luteus perennis minor, D. Herman. *Raii Supp.* 438. *A ſmaller, perennial, yellow* African *Kidney-bean.*

The Leaves of this Plant are narrow and ſharp-pointed. The Flowers grow ſingly in the boſoms of the Leaves, on long ſlender Pedicles.

86. Phaſeolus Africanus flore luteo, ſiliquis brevibus depreſſis, *D. Herman. Raii Supp.* 438. African *Kidney bean with a yellow Flower, and ſhort flat Pods.*

The Leaves are long, narrow and ſharp-pointed. The Flowers grow five or ſix together on the top of the common Pedicle, out of the boſom of each Leaf. The Pods are ſhort, broad and flat, like thoſe of *Lentils.*

87. Phaſeolus Zeylanicus, ſylveſtris, minor, lobis hirſutis toroſis, *D. Herman. A ſmaller, wood Kidney-bean of* Zeylon, *with fat hairy Pods.*

The Leaves of this are pretty broad, with roundiſh points. The Flowers come out of the boſoms of the Leaves many together, mon ſhort comon Pedicles, with very ſmall Leaves putunder them.

88. Phaſeolus Orientalis, Anagyridis folio, ſiliqua falcata, glabra, *Pluk. Phytog.* Tab. 51. Fig. 3. *Oriental Kidney-bean, with the Leaf of Anagyris, and a ſmooth hooked Pod.*

89. Phaſeolus minimus Maderaſpatenſis, floribus miniatis, Meliloti ad inſtar ſpicatis, *Pluk. Phytog.* *A very ſmall Kidney bean of* Maderaſpatan, *with ſcarlet Flowers, in ſpikes like thoſe of Melilot.*

90. Phaſeolus parvus ſpicatus Maderaſpatenſis, cordatis & incanis foliis, ſiliqua utriculata nigra, *Pluk. Phytog.* *Small, ſpiked* Maderaſpatan *Kidney bean, with heart-faſhioned and hoary Leaves, and a black bladder Pod.*

91. Phaſeolus Neviſenſis, foliis multangulis, radice tuberoſa, eſculenta, *Pluk. Phytog.* *Kidney-bean of* Nevis, *with many corner'd Leaves, and a tuberous eſculent Root.* Phaſeolus Martinianus, radice tuberoſa, eſculenta, anguloſo crenato folio, P.B.P. *The Turnep Tree.*

92. Phaſeolus tuberoſus, *C. B. Spei Pluk. Phytog.* T. 102. F. 6. *Three-leav'd Potatoe of the Cape of Good Hope.*

93. Phaſeolus unifolius occidentalis, Aſari venoſo folio, diſpermos, *Pluk. Phytog.* T. 105. fig. 1. *One leav'd occidental Kidney-bean with a veiny Leaf, like that of* Aſarabacca, *and two Seeds.* Orobus Americanus, Aſari folio ſingulari, P. B. P.

94. Phaſeolus arboreſcens, incanus, monoſpermos, ſiliquis lentiformibus, Maderaſpatanus, *Pluk. Phyt.* T. 119. F. 6. *One-ſeeded, hoary arboreſcent Kidney-bean of* Maderaſpatan, *with lenticular Pods.*

95. Phaſeolus arboreus tetraphyllos Zeylanicus, *Hort. Reg. Hampt. Pluk. Phytog.* T. 211. fig. 5. *Four-leav'd,* Zeylaneſe, *Tree Kidney bean.*

96. Phaſeolus Maderaſpatanus Leblab effigie, flore parvo ochroleuco, ſiliquis falcatis, gemellis, *Pluk. Phytog.* T. 119. fig. 4.

97. Phaſeolus arboreus, è Maderaſpatan folio parvo, molli & incano, flore unico coccineo, *Pluk. Phyt.* T. 119. fig. 5. *Tree Kidney bean of* Maderaſpatan, *with a ſmall ſoft and hoary Leaf, and ſingle ſcarlet Flower.*

98. Phaſeolus arboreus, è Maderaſpatan, folio parvo, glabro, floribus binis, anguſtis, rubellis, *Pluk. Phyt.* T. 119. fig. 6. *Tree Kidney-bean from* Maderaſpatan, *with a ſmall, ſmooth Leaf, and two narrow red Flowers.*

99. Phaſeolus Americanus, foliis molli lanugine obſitis, ſiliquis plurimis, hirſutie pungentibus, ſemine fuſco, punctato, *Pluk. Phyt.* T. 214. fig. 1. American *Kidney-bean, with Leaves ſet with a ſoft hoarineſs, and many Pods fill'd with a ſtinging Down, and a brown ſpeckled Seed.*

Sir *Hans Sloane* ſuſpects this to be not ſpecifically different from that which is called *Couhage* and corruptly *Cow-itch*: Dr. *Plukenet* ſays, it is very different; for the Seeds of the *Couhage* are always of a ſhining black colour.

100. Phaſeolus ſubhirſutus, Americanus, exitioſus, ſiliquis longis cauliculis inſidentibus, forte Guaiana-Timbo Braſilienſibus, *Pluk. Phyt.* T. 214. fig. 2. *Kill-wench or Fuddle fiſh.* Phaſeolus amplo flore peltato, ſiliquis nigris & anguloſis Plumier. Phaſeolus ſylvaticus, flore patulo dilutè purpureo, ſiliqua tenui nigra, ſemine minore maculato, *Slon. Cat. Jamaic.*

The Leaves of this grow three together on each Pedicle, very tender, the middle being ſomething larger and rounder than the others, which are as it were of an oval figure; both of them ſomething pointed, the middle about four Inches long, and three broad. The common Pedicle is very long, ſwelling, and as it were inflated at each end. At the ſame place with the Pedicle, comes forth a very ſhort Branch, bearing at the top ſome Flowers, whoſe Standard is round, ſhaped like a little Buckler, a little notcht at the top, about two Inches and half Diameter, white, but markt with a little blue ſhield, together with ſome Lines, which run obliquely from the middle towards the edges. The reſt of the Petals which are placed in the boſom of this repreſent a ſort of Purſe, reddiſh at the beginning, white about the middle, and blue at the extremity, and radiated with ſome lines lengthwiſe. The Pods are ſtreight, half a Foot long, five Lines broad and a little more than three in thickneſs, ending in a long and very ſharp point. They have four ribs extended lengthwiſe, a little raiſed and waved, two entirely plain, the other two raiſed with a round back. All the Cells are ſeparated by a Membrane, white within, and contain each of them one Seed, a little thicker than a PEA, almoſt cylindrick,

drick, ſwelling in the middle, plain in the fore part, rounded behind; and of a tawny colour. The Pods when ripe, are almoſt black.

101. Phaſeolus Maderaſpatanus foliis glabris trilobatis, floribus exiguis, longis petiolis ex eodem puncto gemellis, *Pluk. Phytog.* T. 214. fig. 3. Maderaſpatan *Kidney bean, with ſmooth, trilobated Leaves, ſmall Flowers and long Pedicles coming two together from the ſame point.*

The Pods are ſwelling, two or three Inches long, produced into a long and ſharp point, bent upwards, not much unlike the Pods of the *common Vetch*, but ſhorter and for the moſt part leſs, blackiſh when ripe.

102. Phaſeolus alatus minor Americanus Glychirrizæ ſapore, ſiliquis Orobi, ſeminibus nigris, hilo coccineo notatis, *Pluk. Phytog.* T. 214. fig. 6. *Liquorice-tree or Monkey-berries.*

103. Phaſeolus Zeylanicus, ſalviæ foliis ſubrotundis, mollibus & hirſutis, *P. B. P.* Zeylaneſe *Kidney-bean, with roundiſh Sage-Leaves, ſoft and hairy.* Orobus Phaſeoloides Zeylanicus, foliis Salviæ rotundis, incanis, ſubhirſutis, *Pluk.*

104. Phaſeolus Cadanenſis purpureus minor, radice vivaci, *Schol. Bot. A ſmaller, purple Kidney-bean of* Canada *with a lively Root.*

105. Phaſeolus Canadenſis minimus, ſiliquam terra condens, *H. R. P. Schol. Bot. A very ſmall Kidney-bean of* Canada, *biding its Pod under Ground.*

106. Phaſeolus minimus, fructu viridi ovato, *Schol. Bot. A very ſmall Kidney-bean with a green oval Fruit.*

107. Phaſeolus Jamaicenſis & Barbadenſis, Leblab Ægyptiaco, ſimilis, ſemine ex toto eburnei nitoris, Bonaviſts noſtratibus vulgo, *Pluk. Almag. Bot. White Bonaviſts.* Phaſeolus maximus perennis, floribus albis ſpicatis, ſiliquis brevibus latis, ſemen album hilo nigro fere circumdante, *Slon. Cat. Jamaic.*

The Stalk of this at the bottom where it comes from the Root is ſtrong, round, ſending forth very many, round, green, ſtriated climbing Branches, covering the neighbouring Trees and Hedges, and even the lower ſort of Houſes, ſending forth here and there Leaves and Flowers, whoſe Footſtalks at their ariſing from the Stalk ſwell into a little knot. The Leaves grow by threes on a common Pedicle, large, woolly, and like the reſt of this kind in all things. The Flowers come out on both ſides from a Stalk or Branch a Foot long, being white, papilionaceous, making a fine ſhew over the Hedges and Houſes, when they are open'd, whence they are called *Bonaviſts.* Each Flower is ſucceeded by a Pod two Inches long, and half an Inch broad, a little crooked, membranaceous of a yellow colour, containing four or five white, round, flat *Beans*, almoſt quite encompaſs'd with a black mark.

108. Phaſeolus unifolius, Orientalis, ſummo folio ſinuato, monoſpermos, *Pluk. Phyt.* T. 105. fig. 1. *One leav'd, Oriental Kidney bean, with the top of the Leaf ſinuated, and one Seed.*

From a white, thick, fibrous Root, come forth numerous, ſlender Branches, lying on the Ground if not propp'd up, climbing upon the neighbouring Twigs and Plants, on the want of which, ſometimes they are twiſted together in ſo intricate a manner, that they cannot be extricated without injury. The Leaves being plac'd alternately, ſit on long Pedicles of a dark green colour, round like the Leaves of the *Aſarina*, hairy and as it were woolly, as is alſo the whole Plant. Out of the boſoms of the Leaves, come forth ſmall, yellow, papilionaceous little Flowers, to which ſucceed bivalve Pods, containing a ſmall, ſingle, browniſh Seed. This Plant is an Ever-green in a warm Soil, but is not able to bear the Cold.

109. Phaſeolus perennis, anguſtifolius, flore luteo, ſemine lato, compreſſo, minore, rubro, maculis nigris notato, *Sloane Cat. Jam. Perennial, narrow-leav'd Kidney-bean, with a yellow Flower, a broad, flat, ſmaller, red Seed, markt with black Spots.*

It climbs the neighbouring props or twiſts among the Hedges, with its green, angular Stalks; ſending forth Leaves at diſtances of three Inches, ſitting on Pedicles two Inches long, three together, an Inch and a half broad at the baſe, where they are broadeſt, from thence narrowed by degrees into a point, the middle one being three quarters of an Inch diſtant from the ſide ones. Out of the boſoms of the Leaves come forth ſpikes, ſet with very ſmall, papilionaceous, yellow Flowers; to which ſucceed ſtreight Pods, an Inch and half long, brown without, white within, containing two or more kidney-ſhaped, ſcarlet *Beans*, markt here and there with blackiſh ſpots.

110. Phaſeolus maximus, ſiliqua enſiformi, nervis inſignita, ſemine albo, membranula incluſo, *Slon. Cat. Jam. A very large Kidney-bean, with a Scymeter-ſhaped Pod, adorn'd with Nerves, and a white Seed, enclos'd in a Membrane.*

The Root ſends forth Stalks from all ſides extended to the length of ſome Feet, ſtrong, climbing, twining it ſelf about the neighbouring Trees and Props, ſending forth Leaves and Flowers at diſtances of an Inch, the Leaves grow on a common Pedicle two Inches long, three together, larger and of a darker green than the other *Kidney beans*, ſmooth, adorn'd with Ribs and Nerves, as in the *Buck-bean* or *Marſh-Trefoil*. The Flowers grow many together, on the ſame common Pedicle, of a purpliſh blue colour; to which ſucceed Pods a Foot and a half long, firm, of a yellow colour, a little crooked, like a Scymeter, an Inch broad; not very flat, but roundiſh, having two Nerves running thro' the whole length, of the Pod. The Seeds are very large, quite white, kidney-ſhap'd or ſomething oval, having a black mark in the middle. Each Seed is enclos'd in a thin white bladder, five or ſix in the ſame Pod.

111. Phaſeolus minimus, fœtidus, floribus ſpicatis, è viridi luteis, ſemine maculato, *Slon. Cat. Jam. A very ſmall, ſtinking Kidney-bean, with ſpiked, greeniſh yellow Flowers and a ſpotted Seed.*

The Stalks of this are ſlender, round, tender, twining up the neighbouring Plants or Props to the height of ſix or ſeven Foot. The Flowers and Leaves grow here and there along the Stalks. The Leaves grow always by threes on a common Pedicle, half an Inch long; they are yellow, green, round, of the bigneſs of the *white Meadow Trefoil*. The Flowers are diſpos'd in ſpikes, on a Stalk half an Inch long, very ſmall hardly opening themſelves, yellow-green, ſucceeded by black rough Pods, half an Inch long, containing one or more, ſmall, oblong, black Seeds, ſpotted with green. The whole Plant has a ſtrong and unpleaſant Smell.

112. Phaſeolus erectus Lathyroides, flore amplo coccineo, *Slon. Cat. Jam. Upright Kidney-bean, reſembling Lathyrus, with a large ſcarlet Flower.*

From a white, long, large Root, deſcending a Foot deep into the Earth, it ſends forth weak, round, green Stalks, ſet with frequent Leaves, three together on Foot-ſtalks half an Inch long, each of which is an Inch long, not above a Line broad, ſmooth, blueiſh-green. The middle Leaf is longer than the reſt, ſitting on the top of the common Pedicle, half a quarter of an Inch beyond the reſt. The Flowers grow ſingly on Pedicles two Inches long, round, green and naked; they are ſcarlet and their Wings very large; they are ſucceeded by a ſlender brown Pod, containing many Seeds.

113. Phaſeolus erectus major, ſiliqua tereti, ſemine rubro, *Slon. Cat. Jam.* Jamaica *Red-Peaſe.*

It has a ſmall Root, a ſtrong green Stalk, ſending forth at about three Inches diſtance from the bottom ſeveral weak Branches, furniſhed with Flowers and Leaves at unequal ſpaces; the Leaves grow by threes, as in others of this kind, on a common Pedicle four Inches long; the Flowers grow by pairs on a ſtrong Branch, an Inch and a half long, of a pale purple colour; they are ſucceeded by the ſame number of Pods, of a reddiſh purple colour, and ſwelling where the Seeds lie.

114. Phaſeolus major, erectus, caule purpuraſcente, ſiliqua tereti, ventricoſa, longa. *Surinam Peaſe or Rouncivals.* Slon. Cat. Jam.

The Stalk of this is angular, purpliſh, ſlender, eight or nine Foot long, ſending forth Leaves, growing by threes on a common Pedicle, two Inches long, in every reſpect like the reſt of this kind. Out of the boſoms of the Leaves come forth Branches two Inches long, laden with many Flowers, ſucceeded by whitiſh, ſwelling Pods, of the thickneſs of ones little Finger, almoſt ſtreight, four or ſix Inches long, containing about fifteen Seeds, corner'd, reddiſh brown, like that ſort of PEASE which we call in *England Rouncivals*, ſeparated from each other by a thin Membrane.

115. Phaſeolus maritimus, rotundifolius, flore purpureo, ſiliqua brevi criſtata, ſemine fuſco, ſtriato, *Slon. Cat. Jam. The Sea-Kidney-bean.* Phaſeolus maritimus Indicus perennis trifoliatus, ſubrotundus, ſiliqua longa, faba fuſca, oblonga, *Commel. Cat. Amſt.* Phaſeolus utriuſque Indiæ, foliis rotundis, *D. Petiver. Act. Philoſ. N.* 276. p. 1015.

From a white, round Root, deſcending deep into the Ground, drawing the nouriſhment with many, very long Fibres, extended every way into the Sand, it ſends forth many Stalks, lying on the Ground, and poſſeſſing its ſurface for ſeveral Yards, of the bigneſs of a Swan's quill, green, a little angular, ſending forth Leaves at diſtances of three or four Inches, placed alternately, on a common Pedicle, two Inches long, and ſwelling at the origine, three together, almoſt round, the middle one being larger than the lateral ones, ſitting on a Pedicle which is lengthned out an Inch beyond the Union of the ſecond, an Inch and a half broad in the middle, which is broadeſt, of a graſs-green colour, ſmooth, divided thro' the middle by a Nerve, which ſends out lateral Fibres. The Flowers are of a pale purple colour and ſit many together, on a common Pedicle two Inches long. The Pods are two Inches long, three quarters of an Inch broad, ſtreight, yellow, ſwelling where the Seeds lie, having two creſts or eminent Lines (in each valve one) near the opening. The Beans are about ſix in number in each Pod, every one being enclos'd in a proper Membrane. The *Beans* are about the bigneſs of a common *Bean*, of an oval ſhape, brown intermixt with yellow ſpots, with a black mark where they are join'd to the Pod.

116. Phaſeolus minor lacteſcens, flore purpureo, *Slon. Cat. Jam. A ſmaller, milky Kidney bean, with a purple Flower.*

It ariſes to ſix Foot high, by twining about any neighbouring Tree, Shrub, or Prop, with its thin, round, ligneous Stalks; ſending forth Leaves at ſpaces of an Inch or larger; three together on a common Pedicle, half an Inch long, the middle one being largeſt, as is uſual in this kind, an Inch long, three quarters of an Inch broad at the middle where it is broadeſt, roundiſh or oval, dark green, ſmooth and nervous. The Flowers come out of the boſoms of the Leaves, many together on one very ſhort Pedicle, three quarters of an Inch long, tubulous, papilionaceous, purple, ſucceeded by Pods two Inches long, a quarter of an Inch broad, round, a little crooked, ſharp at the point, at firſt green, afterwards brown, containing many brown, ſmall Seeds. All the parts of this Plant are milky.

117. Phaſeolus erectus minor, ſiliqua tereti, ventricoſa, pallide flaveſcente, ſemine albo, *Slon. Cat. Jam. Clay-coloured Peaſe.*

From a ſmall Root, ſet with many Fibres ariſes a Stalk, ſometimes purpliſh, almoſt a Foot and a half long, ſending forth Branches on every ſide, cloath'd with Leaves, placed here and there without order; they are woolly, roundiſh, two Inches long, an Inch and a half broad, like the other *Kidney-beans*; out of whoſe boſoms come forth papilionaceous Flowers, pale blue or purple, ſometimes white. The Pods which ſucceed them are three Inches long, of a yellow colour, round, but ſwelling where the Seeds lie, and as it were knotty. The *Beans* are many in number, white, oblong, roundiſh, ſhap'd like a Kidney.

118. Phaſeolus Zurattenſis ſiliqua hirſuta pungente *Conhage* dicta, *Raii Hiſt.* 887. Naicorana, H. M. P. 8. T. 35.

The Root ſpreads its capillary Fibres far and near upon the Sand, with a white bark a little browniſh, of a ſtrong and as it were ſharp Smell. The Stalks are ſmooth, round and endow'd with Tendrils. The Leaves grow by threes on long ſmooth, round Pedicles, ending in Tendrils; they are oblong, contracted into a point, thin, plain, ſet with few and very ſmall hairs, ſo that they ſeem ſmooth, the middle one being like a Spear, the two ſide ones twice as broad and more crooked, the middle rib ſtands a little up on the upper ſide. The Flowers are papilionaceous the keel being ſtreak'd lengthwiſe with little veins; the two Wings being erect, oblong, narrow, ſtriated in like manner, of a brown reddiſh purple colour; the Standard being ſhorter, ſtiff, broad, between purple and white, of no Smell.

It flowers in the Month of *July* and *Auguſt* about *Mangatti*, *Poiga* and other places. It differs from the 99*th*, in that its Seeds are black, whereas thoſe of the 99*th* are *Cheſtnut*-colour'd, beſprinkled with blackiſh ſpots, according to *Plukenet*. *Ray* was of opinion, in his *Supplement* to his *General Hiſtory*, that it was different alſo from the *Macouna Braſilienſium*, which he had, in the Hiſtory, ſuſpected to be the ſame with it.

119. Phaſeolus Indicus ſiliqua majore pungente, *Commel. Kaku Valli* H. M. P. 8. T. 36. Indian *Kidney bean, with a larger ſtinging Pod.*

The Trunk of this is as thick as a Man's body, cover'd with a thick, greyiſh brown bark, exſuding from any wound a gummous red, glutinous liquor. The Leaves grow by threes on ſlender, oblong Pedicles, pointed, thick, of a ſhining, deep green above, paler underneath. The Flowers are like thoſe of *Beans*, tetrapetalous, of a ſhining pale-green and ſtiff. The dry Pods, are ſmooth, without any hairs, they contain three, four or five *Beans*. Three of theſe *Beans* being eaten cauſe Death.

120. Phaſeolus Indicus, ſiliquis anguſtis, hirſutis, fabis ſpadiceo-fuſcis, membranis intercedentibus disjunctis, *Raii Supp.* 444. Putsja-paeru, H. P. 8. T. 37.

The Root of this is fibrous, woody, of a reddiſh white colour. The Stalks and Branches are ſlender, like thoſe of a *Vine*, green, hairy and a little rough, with which it climbs on the neighbouring Trees or Props to the heigth of four or five Foot. The Leaves grow on green, hairy, ſtiff Footſtalks, near a ſpan long, furrow'd on the inner ſide, three together, pointed, thin, ſoft ſet with a few hairs on both ſides. The middle Leaf has even edges, but the lateral ones are more extended on the outer ſide, along which tranſverſe little ribs coming from the Footſtalk run higher than thoſe along the ſide. The Flowers are like thoſe of *Beans* but yellow. The Pods are ſtreight, narrow, two or three Inches long, hairy with roughiſh, whitiſh hairs: The *Beans* within are ſmall, oblong, round, ſeparated by membranaceous Partitions, about ten in each Pod, at firſt of a ſhining greeniſh brown; taſting not much unlike the common *Chiches*. The Pods when dry are black on the outſide, and of a pale *Cheſtnut*-colour on the inſide.

121. Phaſeolus Indicus trifoliatus minor, flore cæruleo, ſiliqua longa anguſtiſſima, fabis membranis tranſverſis ſeptis, *Raii Supp.* 444. *A ſmaller, trifoliated* Indian *Kidney-bean, with a blue Flower, and a long very narrow Pod, and Beans diſtinguiſh'd with tranſverſe Membranes.* Paeru, H. M. P. 8. 41.

The Root is ſlender, whitiſh, fibrous, having round globules on the Fibres. The Stalks are tender, a little woody, rough and pale green. The Leaves grow on long, roughiſh Pedicles, having a broad furrow on the inſide, pale-green, three together, oblong, pointed; the middle part being like the point of a Spear, the inner ſide of the lateral ones being narrower, the outer broader, and extended wide at the Pedicle; they are a little rough, and of a greeniſh brown above, paler below, or clear green. The Flowers grow on upright Pedicles, three or four together on

ſhort

Pedicles, coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves, blue, turn'd outwards, the keel being whitish and the Wings of a deep blue. The Pods are streight, oblong, narrow, hanging on a long Pedicle, green at first, afterwards yellowish, when they are full ripe, reddish. The Seeds are oblong, yellowish and reddish when ripe.

122. Phaseolus Indicus sylvestris, flore purpurascente, fructu majore, *Commelin.* Indian *Kidney-bean with a purplish Flower and a larger Fruit.* Catu-Paëru, H. M. P. 8. T. 42.

The Root creeps far and near, is set with whitish Fibres, round and brown, having a soft wood, a tough, thick bark, whitish and milky. The tender Branches are green and aqueous, the old ones cover'd with an earthy, brown and milky bark. The Leaves grow on green Pedicles, striated within with a broad furrow, three together, something rough, of a brownish green, a little shining and darker on the upper side, set with few and short hairs, in shape like those of the preceding, the middle rib and its divisions standing up. The Flowers are papilionaceous, of a deep rosey or purple colour, the Standard being white within, and purplish without and markt with a yellow spot near the Navel; the keel being white, and the Wings fastned to the keel. The Pods are flat, streight, a very little bent, six Inches long, yellowish when ripe. The Seeds at first are of a shining green, afterwards of a *Chestnut* enclining to a greenish colour, and markt with a very white little hook.

123. Phaseolus trifolius Indicus, siliqua grandi, recurva, fabis crassis, ovalibus, noxiis, *Raii Supp.* 446. Indian *trifoliated Kidney-bean, with a large crooked Pod and thick, oval hurtful, Beans.* Phaseolus Indicus maritimus perennis, foliis crassis, subrotundis, minor, P. B. P. Catu-Bara-Mareca, P. 8. T. 45.

124. Phaseolus Indicus, flore dilute rubente, siliqua brevi, subrotunda, monosperma, transparente, *Raii Supp.* 446. Indian *Kidney bean, with a pale-red Flower, a short roundish shining Pod, with one Seed.* Tsjeria-Cametti-Valli, H. M. P. 8. T. 46.

125. Phaseolus Indicus, foliis ad pediculum reflexis, siliquis teretiusculis, angustis, pilis rarioribus oblongis asperis, fabis etiam teretibus, *Raii Supp.* 446. Indian *Kidney bean with oblong rough Leaves, reflext towards the Pedicle, and round Beans.* Katu-Ulinu, H. M. P. 8. T. 50. Phaseolus Malabaricus, pilosus, auriculatus, flore flavo, *Pet. Act. Philosoph. Lond. N.* 271. *p.* 857.

126. Phaseolus alatus major, fructu coccineo, macula nigra notato, *Comm. A larger winged Kidney-bean, with a scarlet Fruit markt with a black spot.* Konni, H. M. P. 8 T. 39. Phaseolus bicolor Anacock dictus, J. B.

127. Phaseolus hortensis siliqua longissima, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 28. *Garden Kidney-bean with a very long Pod.*

128. Phaseolus hortensis siliqua longissima & latissima, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 28. *Garden Kidney-bean with a very long and very broad Pod.*

129. Phaseolus Zeylanicus, folio longo, siliqua tenui, semine parvo, pallido, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 29. *Kidney bean of* Zeylon, *with a long Leaf, a thin Pod, and a small pale Seed.*

130. Phaseolus Asiaticus siliqua alba, longissima, articulata, semine rubro, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 29. *Asiatick Kidney bean, with a white very long jointed Pod, and a red Seed.*

131. Phaseolus Zeylanicus, folio longo, siliqua tenui, semine violaceo, parvo, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 29. *Kidney-bean of* Zeylon, *with a long Leaf, a thin Pod, and a small Violet-colour'd Seed.*

132. Phaseolus Indicus, minimus, folio magno, flore cœruleſcente, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 29. *A very small,* Indian *Kidney bean, with a large Leaf and a blueish Flower.*

TABLE CCXXXVIII. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS IX.

TERNATEA.

Ternatea is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A B, whose Standard C, almost hides the Keel F, and the Wings D E. Its Pointal G, becomes a Pod H, bivalve I K, pregnant with globose Seeds L. To these Notes may be added, that the Leaves are pennated, an odd one closing the middle Rib.

The Species of *Ternatea* are,

1. Ternatea flore simplici, cœruleo, *Tourn. Acad. Reg. Par.* 1706. Flos Clitoridis Ternateensibus, *Breyn. Cent.* 1. 76.

This is a very beautiful Plant; it is weak of it self, but climbs upon any neighbouring Tree or Prop, with its twisting, greenish Branches; which are cloath'd with many alternate Leaves, in some measure resembling those of the common *Liquorice*, but less, and of a finer green and only two or three pair with an odd one at the end. Out of whose appendages arises a tender small Pedicle, encompass'd with two very fine Leaves about the middle, where it is a little bent, sustaining a very large, gaping and beautiful Flower, with the bottom part as it were growing to the top.

This Flower breaking forth out of a large greenish, membranaceous Empalement, cut into five Segments, and having two round and membranaceous little Wings about the Base, is of so deep a blue-colour, that being dried even after many Years, it soon dies the Water in which it is macerated, with a colour almost as blue as *Indigo*. They are succeeded by long, slender Pods, containing Seeds, shap'd like small *Kidney-beans*.

2. Ternatea flore pleno cœruleo, *Tourn. Acad. Reg. Par.* 1706. *Ternatea with a double blue Flower.* Phaseolus Indicus, Glychirrizæ foliis, flore amplo cœruleo, pleno, *Commel. Hort. Amst. Schanga-Cuspi*, H. M. P. 8. T. 38.

3. Ternatea flore simplici albido, *Tourn. Acad. Reg. Par.* 1706. *Ternatea with a simple white Flower.*

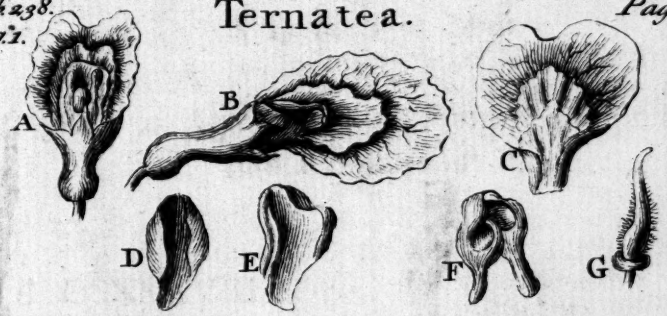
Ternatea is so call'd from *Ternate* one of the *Molucca* Islands, from whence the Seed of it was first brought.

SECT.

Tab 238. Fig. 1.

Ternatea.

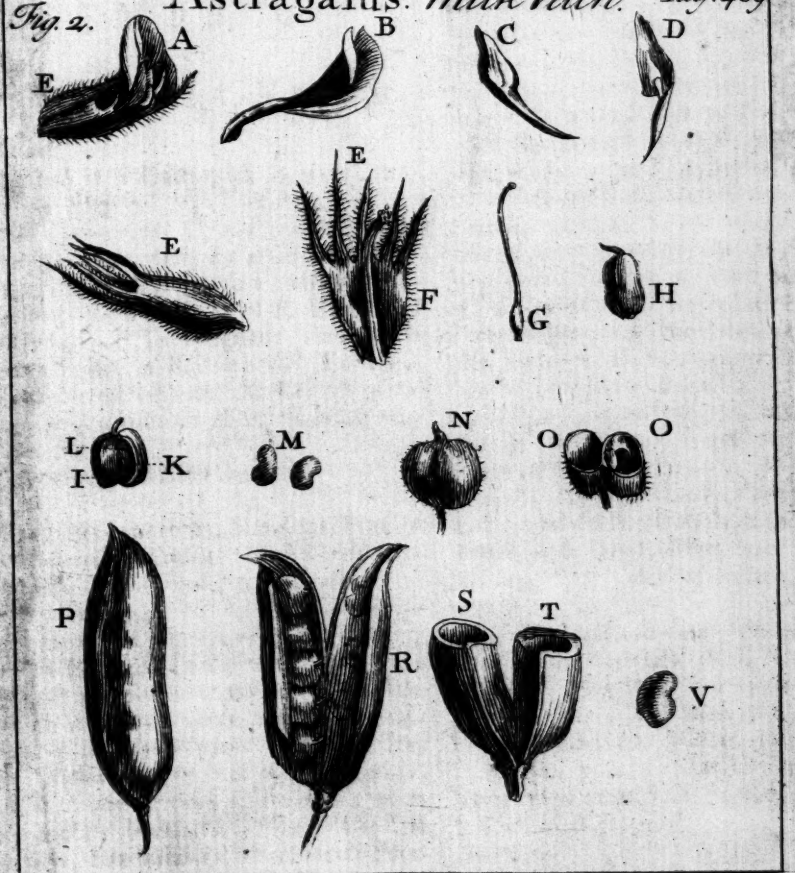
Pag. 488



Astragalus. *Milk Vetch.*

Fig. 2.

Pag. 489





SECT. V.

Of Herbs, with a papilionaceous Flower, whoſe Pointal changes into a Bicapſular Pod.

TABLE CCXXXVIII. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS I.

Aſtragalus, MILK-VETCH.

Milk-Vetch is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, conſiſting of the Standard B, the Keel C, and the Wings D. Out of the Empalement E, ariſes the Pointal G, covered with a ſheath F, which afterwards turns to a Pod H N P, bicapſular I K, O O, Q R, S T, pregnant with Seeds L M, ſhap'd like a Kidney V. To theſe Notes is to be added, that the Leaves grow by pairs along a middle Rib, with an odd one at the end.

The Species of *Milk-Vetch* are,

1 Aſtragalus tuberoſus, ſcandens, Fraxini folio. *Tuberous, climbing Milk Vetch with an Aſh Leaf.* Apios Americana, *Corn.*

The Root of this ends in many roundiſh oblong Nuts of the bigneſs of *Olives*, hanging together by ſtrings. In the beginning of the Spring it ſends forth many weak Stalks, with which it twines about any neighbouring body. The Leaves grow without order, divided into three or four pair of Lobes, with an odd one always at the end; each of theſe Lobes is ſhap'd like a Leaf of *Swallow-wort*, but ſuſtain'd by a ſhorter Foot-ſtalk. It bears papilionaceous Flowers, of a dark fleſh-colour, or rather ſooty, diſpos'd in a Spike. The Knobs of the Root reſt all Winter, and bud forth afreſh in the Spring.

2. Aſtragalus, purpureus, perennis, ſpicatus, Pannonicus, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 106. *Purple, perennial, ſpiked, Pannonian Milk-Vetch.* Onobrychis ſpicata, flore purpureo, C. B. *Pin.* 350. Onobrychis quibuſdam, purpureo flore, J. B. 2. 337. Onobrychis, 1 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 238.

Its Stalks for the moſt part are a Cubit high, round, hard, lying on the Ground; on which are frequent Leaves, like thoſe of *Lentils*, narrow, hairy, but cover'd with ſome down, growing by pairs on a common Pedicle, with an odd one at the end, of a bitter and unpleaſant Taſte. The Flowers grow on Pedicles nine Inches long, like thoſe of *Trefoil*, pretty long, of a fine ſhining purple, without Smell, thick ſet and making a kind of Spike, ſometimes three Inches in length, ſometimes alſo longer, eſpecially when they are run to Seed. The Seed is ſmall, black, hard, of an unpleaſant Taſte, and contain'd in bifid, ſhort, ſwelling Veſſels. The Root is large, long, hard, ſpreading it ſelf into ſome oblique Fibres, and perennial.

3. Aſtragalus floribus Viciæ dilutè purpureis aut cæruleis, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 106. *Milk-Vetch with pale purple or blue Flowers, ſhaped like thoſe of Vetch.* Onobrychis floribus Viciæ dilute cæruleis, C. B. *Pin.* 351. Onobrychis quibuſdam, ſubcæruleo flore, J. B. 2. 337. Onobrychis, 2 Cluſ. Hiſt. 229.

It ſends forth many Stalks from the ſame Root a Foot long and ſometimes longer, lying on the Ground, diſtinguiſhed with frequent knots, cloathed with Leaves conſiſting of ſix, ſeven or eight pair of oblong Lobes, with an odd one at the end. Out of the boſoms of the Leaves proceed ſlender Pedicles or twigs, bearing little Flowers thick ſet in a ſpike, and ſhaped like thoſe of *Peaſe* or *Vetches*, but much leſs, of a pale blue colour, or blueiſh purple, ſucceeded by ſmall Pods, as it were doubled, containing a ſmall black Seed, ſhaped like a Kidney. The Root is almoſt the thickneſs of one's little Finger, hard, ligneous, ſpreading it ſelf obliquely, deſcending deep into the Ground, ſet with a few Fibres, ſwelling at the upper part into ſome heads, out of which it ſends forth new Stalks every Year.

4. Aſtragalus perennis, ſpicatus, floribus pallidis, nigris radiis notatis, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 107. *Spiked, perennial Milk-Vetch with pale Flowers, markt with black ſtripes.* Onobrychis ſpicata, floribus pallidis, nigris radiis notatis, C. B. *Pin.* 350. Onobrychis quibuſdam flore pallido vel Polygalon, J. B. 2. 337. Onobrychis, 3 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 239.

It ariſes with ſtreight, firm, hard, green Stalks, a Cubit and a half high, cloath'd with Leaves conſiſting of twelve or fifteen pair of long narrow Lobes with an odd one at the end, woolly, of an unpleaſant and bitter Taſte, and ſomething acrid. At the top of the Stalk, out of the boſoms of the Leaves come forth Branches, a ſpan long, ſtriated, ending in Spikes of pale longiſh, little Flowers markt with ſome blackiſh ſtripes; ſucceeded by pointed Pods, conſiſting of two valves, containing a Seed almoſt like that of *Fenugreek*, but leſs, and black. The Root is thick, hard, ligneous, long, ſet with ſome Fibres, whitiſh and perennial.

5. Aſtragalus quidam montanus vel Onobrychis aliis, J. B. 2. 339. *Mountain Milk-Vetch with larger blue purple Flowers.* Onobrychis floribus Viciæ majoribus, cæruleo-purpuraſcentibus vel foliis Tragacanthæ, C. B. *Pin.* 351. Onobrychis, 4 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 240.

It ſends forth many Leaves from the ſame Root, like thoſe of *Lentil* or *Goat's Thorn*, in like manner adhereing to a middle rib, but ſofter, green indeed, but at the ſame time hoary with a whitiſh Down; of a glutinous Taſte at firſt, afterwards leaving a little bitteriſh, and at laſt biting the Tongue. Among the boſoms of the Leaves grow Stalks, almoſt nine Inches long, lying on the Ground, ſlender, cover'd with ſome Down, laden with ſome Flowers, of the ſize of *wild Vetch* or *Lentils*, of a blueiſh purple colour, ſucceeded by ſmall Pods, conſiſting of two Cells, full of Seeds. It ſends forth many oblique Fibres from the ſame Root which is long and pretty thick.

6. Aſtragalus luteus, perennis, procumbens, vulgaris ſive ſylveſtris, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* 2. 107. *Wild Liquorice or Liquorice-Vetch.* Glychirriza ſylveſtris, floribus luteo-palleſcentibus, C. B. *Pin.* 352. Fœnum-Græcum ſylveſtre, ſive Glychirriza ſylveſtris quibuſdam, J. B. 2. 330. Fœnum-Græcum ſylveſtre primum, *Dod. Pempt.* 525.

It has a thick Root, a Cubit and a Cubit and a half long, white, of a ſweet Taſte ſpreading with Branches along the Ground, three or four Cubits long and ſometimes longer, round, ſmooth and tough. The Leaves are diſpos'd like thoſe of *Liquorice*, conſiſting of four, five or ſix Conjugations, with an odd one, generally, but not always, at the end. Each Lobe is like thoſe of *Peaſe*, of a glaucous colour and ſmooth above, of a greeniſh yellow below and hairy, of the ſame Taſte with the Root. Out of the boſoms of the Leaves come forth a Pedicle, about a ſpan long, ſuſtaining frequent pale yellow Flowers. The Pods are crooked, double, encloſing a ſhining Seed, like that of *Fenugreek*, but leſs.

Its Root is ſweetiſh, aſtringent, and gives a deep Tincture of red to the blue Paper; the Leaves give it hardly any; they are bitter, and ſmell like *Elder*, which ſhews that the fetid Oil is found in greater Quantity, in the Leaves, and that it involves acrid Salt and Earth; this Plant is not in uſe; nevertheleſs a Night's infuſion of it in Wine is given with ſucceſs for the retention of Urine and Gravel by ſome Herboriſts at *Paris*. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

7. Aſtra-

7. Aſtragalus luteus, perennis, ſiliqua gemella, rotunda, veſicam referente, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 107. *Yellow, perennial Milk-Vetch with a round Pod reſembling a Bladder.* Cicer ſylveſtre, foliis oblongis, hiſpidis, majus, C. B. *Pin.* 347. Cicer ſylveſtre, multiflorum, J. B. 2. 294. Cicer ſylveſtre, primum, *Dod. Pempt.* 525.

It has a perennial, thick, ſweet Root; and Branches two Cubits high and higher, ſtriated, wreathed and hollow. Its Leaves are hairy, pennated, like thoſe of *Chich-Peaſe*, but longer, narrower, and not ſerrated about the edges, approaching nearer to thoſe of the greater *Lentil*, only ending in an obtuſe and roundiſh point, and ſweetiſh; they conſiſt of a great many pair. *J. Bauhinus* ſays, he has counted thirteen. Out of the boſoms of the Leaves comes forth a Pedicle, a ſpan long, ſtiff, ſuſtaining a ſhort ſpike of yellowiſh Flowers, to which ſucceed in cluſters, ſhort, bellied, hairy, double Veſſels, containing Seeds in two Cells, which are ſmall, hard, plain, ſhining, of the Taſte of *Kidney-bean.*

In the Fields among the Corn between *Geneva* and *Jay* plentifully.

7. Aſtragalus luteus, annuus, Monſpeliacus, procumbens, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* part 2. 108. *Yellow, annual, procumbene Milk-Vetch of* Montpelier. Securidaca lutea, minor, corniculis recurvis, C B. *Pin.* 349. Securidaca altera, five minor, J. B. 2. 347. Hedyſarum alterum, *Dod. Pempt.* 546.

It has a ſimple, white Root, from which ariſe ſtriated Stalks, a Cubit high, ſometimes ſcarce two Inches. The Leaves are pennated, like thoſe of the greater *Hatchet-Vetch*, but leſs, broad about the extremity, and often divided. The Flowers are ſingle, aſcending the top of the Pedicle in order, of a pale yellow colour; to which ſucceed Pods, leſs than thoſe of *Hatchet-Vetch* with a broad, oblong Pod, and much more crooked; the two ends are very near meeting and forming a Circle; they are plumper than thoſe of *Hatchet-Vetch*, and almoſt round, containing two rows of thick, ſquare, reddiſh Seeds, divided into a Membrane.

Mr. *Ray* gathered it on the Hills about *Meſſina* and *Montpelier.*

8. Aſtragalus annuus, maritimus, procumbens latifolius, floribus, pediculo inſidentibus. *Annual, maritime procumbent, broad-leav'd Milk-Vetch, with flowers ſitting on a pedicle.* Glauci leguminoſæ affinis, *C.B. Prod.* 150.

9. Aſtragalus annuus, anguſtifolius, floſculis ſubcæruleis, cauliculis adhærentibus. *Annual, narrow-leav'd Milk-Vetch, with blueiſh flowers, adhering to the Stalks.* Vicia ſeſamacea, Apula, *Col.* Part 1. 303. Fœnugræco ſylveſtri Tragi in quibuſdam accedens planta, *J. B.* 2. 331.

The Root of this is ſlender, ligneous, yellowiſh, having many round Stalks, a foot long or a little longer, whitiſh, hairy, cloath'd with pennated leaves, adhering alternately to the Stalk, after the manner of *Vetch*, conſiſting of nine pair of Lobes, with an odd one at the end. In their boſoms are cluſter'd ſmall Flowers, of a pale colour, ſcarce conſpicuous, ſucceeded by gibbous, oblong, whitiſh, hairy Pods, crooked at the point, containing a Seed like that of *Peaſe* or *Seſamum*, reddiſh, ſmall and flat.

10. Aſtragalus annuus, anguſtifolius, floſculis pediculis oblongis inſidentibus. *Annual, narrow leav'd Milk Vetch, with Flowers ſitting on oblong Pedicles.* Stella leguminoſa, *J. B.* 2. 350. Stella leguminoſa, Arturo Cortuſi, *Lob. Icon.* 83.

The Seed of this is ſmall, dark-colour'd, in little horns, faſtned to one Pedicle, in ſuch a manner as to repreſent a radiant Star, of a leguminous and glutinous taſte.

11. Aſtragalus Africanus, luteus, odoratus, *Bot. Monſp.* African, *yellow, ſweet ſmelling Milk-Vetch.* Aſtragalus Africanus, flore luteo, odorato, *Breyn. Cent.* 1. 72.

Its Root is long and thick. Its Leaves are pennated, conſiſting of 15 or 20 pair of Lobes, half an Inch broad, an Inch long, glaucous on both ſides, and hairy on the edges, with an odd Lobe at the end. The Flowers are diſpos'd in a ſpike, nine Inches or a foot long; of a pale yellow colour, and a very ſweet, agreeable ſmell;

they are ſucceeded by ſwelling, hairy Pods, divided into two Cells, in each of which are contained three or more yellowiſh Seeds, cover'd with a white Down, and adhering to the Pod by little Pedicles.

12. Aſtragalus Canadenſis, flore viridi, flaveſcente, *A. R. Par.* 65. *Milk-Vetch of* Canada, *with a green, yellowiſh Flower.*

13. Aſtragalus Monſpeſſulanus, *C. B.* 2. 388. *Milk Vetch of* Montpelier.

It has a hard, ligneous Root, of the thickneſs of one's finger or thicker, a cubit long, ſweet, white within, cover'd with a thick, browniſh bark, which before it breaks out of the ground is divided into ſome portions or heads, three or four Inches long; ſo that unleſs you dig deep, you may ſuſpect it to be many Plants. From this Root proceed ſimple, hollow, reddiſh Stalks, ſcarce a ſpan long, cloth'd with ſhort leaves, ending in a ſharp point, hairy, ſomething bitter, many in number, ſometimes it is faſtned to a middle rib.

At the extremities of the Branches are many Flowers, not much unlike the Flowers of the *Polygalon Geſneri*, purpliſh, not diſpos'd in a ſpike, but conglomerated, like thoſe of *Trefoil*, but larger, ſucceeded by crooked, reddiſh, round Pods, two Inches long.

14. Aſtragalus Monſpeſſulanus flore albo. *Milk-Vetch of* Montpelier *with a white Flower.*

15. Aſtragalus Alpinus, procerior, Alopecuroides. *Taller, Fox-tail Milk-Vetch of the* Alps.

16. Aſtragalus ſupinus, ſiliquis villoſis, glomeratis. *Supine Milk Vetch, with hairy glomerated Pods.* Aſtragalus Hiſpanicus, ſiliqua Epiglottidi ſimili, flore purpureo, major Turnefortii, *H. L. Bat.*

17. Aſtragalus pumilus, ſiliqua Epiglottidis forma. *Dwarf Milk-Vetch with a Pod ſhaped like the* Epiglottis. Aſtragalus Hiſpanicus, ſiliqua Epiglottidi ſimili, flore albo, minor Tournifortii, *H. L. Bat.*

18. Aſtragalus incanus, ſiliqua incurva, *Bot. Monſp. Hoary Milk-Vetch with a crooked Pod.* Onobrychis incana, foliis longioribus, C. B. *Pin.* 350. Onobrychis incana, *Prod.* 149.

It has a round, branched, hoary Stalk; many acuminated, narrow Leaves, faſtned to a middle rib, hoary, as ſprinkled with Aſhes. Its Stalks are half a ſpan high, naked, ſuſtaining a ſpike of purpliſh Flowers; to which ſucceed oblong, hoary Pods, crooked at the point, conſiſting of two Valves, containing a ſmall, plain, black and ſemicircular Seed.

19. Aſtragalus montanus, purpureus, Anglicus. *Purple Mountain Milk-wort.* Glaux montana, purpurea, noſtras, *Raii Hiſt.* 939.

Its Root is ſmall, ligneous, now and then ſending down Fibres at diſtances in the Earth. It ſpreads ſeveral weak, hairy branches upon the Ground, cloath'd with frequent ſmall, hairy Leaves, compos'd of eight or nine pair of Lobes with an odd one at the end, without any manifeſt Taſte. The Flowers ſit on the tops of the Stalks, diſpos'd in ſhort ſpikes, large for the bigneſs of the Plant, and purple; each of theſe Flowers comes out of a pretty long hairy Empalement, cut into five Segments. They are ſucceeded by ſhort Pods, ſcarce a quarter of an Inch long, ſwelling, hairy, broad, divided by a Membrane into two Cells, in ſuch a manner that each Pod may be divided by one's Finger into two. In each Cell are contained four or five ſmall, roundiſh Seeds, a little flat.

Mr. *Ray* obſerved it on *Gogmagog*-Hills, *Newmarket-Heath*, and *Royſton-Heath*; and alſo in the like places in *Yorkſhire.*

20. Aſtragalus Alpinus, foliis Viciæ, ramoſus & procumbens, flore glomerato, oblongo, cæruleo. *Branched, procumbent, Alpine Milk-Vetch with Vetch Leaves, and an oblong, blue, glomerated Flower.*

21. Aſtragalus Alpinus, Tragacanthæ folio, veſicarius. *Bladder Milk-Vetch of the* Alps *with a Goat's Thorn Leaf.*

It

It has a ſlender, divided Root, nine Inches long; Leaves like thoſe of *Goat's Thorn*, hoary in like manner, compos'd of five pair of Lobes with an odd one at the end: The Stalks are ſlender, a ſpan long, ſpread round, ſometimes lying down, ſometimes upright, ſuſtaining beautiful, purpliſh, papilionaceous Flowers, in cluſters with an Empalement ſwelling into a Pod, and hoary with a white Down. To theſe Flowers ſucceed woolly Pods in like manner reſembling a Bladder, divided into two Cells and containing Kidney-ſhap'd Seeds.

22. Aſtragalus Alpinus, Tragacanthæ folio, ramoſus, flore cæruleo, glomerato. *Branched Milk-Vetch of the* Alps *with a Goat's Thorn Leaf, and a blue glomerated Flower.*

23. Aſtragalus Alpinus, foliis Viciæ anguſtioribus, flore ochroleuco. *Alpine Milk-Vetch with narrower Leaves than thoſe of Vetch, and a pale yellow Flower.*

24. Aſtragalus Pyrenaicus, foliis Viciæ, ſubrotundis, flore ochroleuco, glomerato. *Pyrenean Milk Vetch, with roundiſh Vetch-leaves, and a pale yellow, glomerated Flower.*

25. Aſtragalus Pyrenaicus, Barbæ Jovis folio, non ramoſus, flore ochroleuco glomerato. *Unbranched, Pyrenean Milk Vetch with a* Barba Jovis *Leaf, and a pale yellow glomerated Flower.*

26. Aſtragalus Creticus, Nummulariæ folio incano, magno fructu. *Milk Vetch of* Candy *with a hoary Money-wort Leaf and a large Fruit.*

27. Aſtragalus Orientalis, Nummulariæ folio glabro. *Oriental Milk-Vetch with a ſmooth Money wort Leaf.*

28. Aſtragalus incanus, ſiliqua incurva, ampliſſimo folio glabro. *Hoary Milk Vetch with a crooked Pod, and a very large Leaf.*

29. Aſtragalus Orientalis, ramoſus, Ornithopodii folio, flore cæruleo, parvo. *Oriental, branched Milk Vetch, with a Bird's-foot Leaf, and a ſmall blue Flower.*

30. Aſtragalus Orientalis, humifuſus, foliis Viciæ flore parvo, cæruleo, ſiliquis villoſis. *Oriental Milk Vetch lying on the Ground, with Vetch-Leaves, and a ſmall blue Flower and hairy Pods.*

31. Aſtragalus Orientalis, minimus, foliis Viciæ, flore ex viridi flaveſcente, odoratiſſimo. *A very ſmall, Oriental Milk-Vetch with Vetch Leaves of a yellow ſh green Flower, and a very ſweet Smell.*

32. Aſtragalus Orientalis, foliis Viciæ incanis, caule nudo, erecto, floribus luteis. *Oriental Milk Vetch with hoary Vetch Leaves, a naked upright Stalk, and yellow Flowers.*

33. Aſtragalus Orientalis, foliis Viciæ argenteis, caule nudo, floribus pallide luteis. *Oriental Milk Vetch, with ſilver Vetch Leaves, a naked Stalk, and pale yellow Flowers.*

34. Aſtragalus Orientalis, caneſcens, capitulis Trifolii bituminoſi. *Oriental, hoary Milk Vetch, with heads of bituminous Trefoil.*

35. Aſtragalus Orientalis, caneſcens, capitulis Trifolii bituminoſi, flore dilute purpuraſcente. *Oriental, hoary Milk-Vetch, with heads of bituminous Trefoil and a pale purpliſh Flower.*

36. Aſtragalus Orientalis, foliis Onobrychidis capitulis Trifolii bituminoſi. *Oriental Milk Vetch with Onobrychis Leaves, and heads of bituminous Trefoil.*

37. Aſtragalus Orientalis, Onobrychidis facie, ſpica florum longiſſima. *Oriental Milk Vetch, with the appearance of Saint-foin and a very long ſpike of Flowers.*

38. Aſtragalus Orientalis, folio ſubrotundo, caneſcente, flore magno, purpureo. *Oriental Milk-Vetch, with a roundiſh hoary Leaf, and a large purple Flower.*

39. Aſtragalus Orientalis, folio ſubrotundo, incano, flore ex viridi flaveſcente. *Oriental Milk Vetch, with a hoary, roundiſh Leaf and a yellowiſh green Flower.*

40. Aſtragalus Orientalis, incanus humifuſus, ampliſſimo folio, ſpica longiſſima & anguſtiſſima. *Oriental, hoary Milk Vetch, lying on the Ground, with a very large Leaf, and a very long and narrow ſpike.*

41. Aſtra-

41. Aſtragalus Orientalis, latifolius, capitulo oblongo, flore vario. *Broad leav'd Oriental Milk-Vetch, with an oblong Head and a variegated Flower.*

42. Aſtragalus Orientalis, incanus, anguſtifolius, floribus in eodem pediculo candidis & purpureis. *Narrow leav'd, hoary, Oriental Milk Vetch, with white and purple Flowers on the ſame Pedicle.*

43. Aſtragalus Orientalis, incanus, floribus è foliorum alis prodeuntibus. *Hoary, Oriental Milk Vetch, with Flowers coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves.*

44. Aſtragalus Orientalis, villoſiſſimus, capitulis rotundioribus, floribus purpureis. *A moſt hairy, Oriental Milk Vetch, with rounder Heads and purple Flowers.*

45. Aſtragalus Orientalis, incanus, foliorum conjugationibus denſiſſimis. *Hoary, Oriental Milk Vetch, with the Conjugations of Leaves very thick.* An Tragium Dioſcoridis, Rawolf, 123?

46. Aſtragalus Orientalis, calyce veſicario, lineis rubris ſtriato. *Oriental Milk-Vetch, with a Bladder-Empalement ſtriped with red Lines.*

47. Aſtragalus Orientalis, acaulos ſerme, flore luteo. *Oriental Milk-Vetch, almoſt without a Stalk, with a yellow Flower.*

48. Aſtragalus Orientalis, minimus, flore glomerato, vireſcente. *The ſmalleſt Oriental Milk Vetch, with a greeniſh, glomerated Flower.*

49. Aſtragalus Orientalis, flore minimo, è viridi flaveſcente. *Oriental Milk Vetch, with a very ſmall, yellowiſh, green Flower.*

50. Aſtragalus Orientalis, argenteus, anguſtifolius, flore leucophæo. *Silver, narrow leaved Oriental Milk-Vetch, with a pale brown Flower.*

51. Aſtragalus Orientalis, candidiſſimus & tomentoſus. *Oriental Milk Vetch very white and hoary.*

52. Aſtragalus Orientalis, maximus, glaber, Alopecuroides, flore luteo. *A very large ſmooth Fox-tail Oriental Milk Vetch with a yellow Flower.*

53. Aſtragalus Orientalis, maximus, incanus, erectus, caule ab imo ad ſummum florido. *A very large, hoary, upright, Oriental Milk Vetch, with a ſtalk flowering from the bottom to the Top.*

The Flowers are as thick as a Man's little Finger, gutter'd, firm, ſolid, pale-green, cover'd with a white Down, garniſhed with Leaves faſtned to a Stalk a ſpan long, pale-green alſo, and hairy, accompany'd with two wings at its Baſis, one inch long, and two or three Lines broad, ending in a point. The Leaves are moſt of them ranged in pairs along this Stalk, which generally has 13 or 14 pairs upon it. The biggeſt, which are towards the Wings, are an inch long, and ſeven or eight lines broad, almoſt oval, but a little narrower towards the top, deep-green, ſleek, covered at top with white hairs, and commonly folded gutterwiſe. They diminiſh to the end of the Stalk, where they are but five or ſix Lines long. The Stock is branchy from the bottom; but from the junctures of the Leave-Stalks it puts forth only Pedicles, about two or three inches long, each loaden with five or ſix flowers, diſperſed longways, and ſuſtained by a tail two Lines long, which riſes from the juncture of a Leaf pretty ſmall, very thin, and extremely hairy. All theſe Flowers are yellow, fifteen Lines long, with a thick Standard, which is hollowed, almoſt oval, ſeven or eight Lines broad. The wings and the keel are much ſmaller. The Empalement is eight Lines long, pale green, membranous, about five Lines broad, ſtrew'd with white hairs, and cut in five very ſmall Points. The Pointal is a pyramidal Button, two Lines thick, white and hairy, ending in a thread of a dingy white, wrapt in a membranous Sheath, white, fringed into Chives with purple ſummits. The Pointal comes to be a fruit an inch long, eight or nine Lines thick, terminating in a Point four or five Lines long. This Fruit is rounded behind, flat and ridgy on the other ſide, Cottony, divided into two Apartments, the Partitions whereof are fleſhy, three Lines thick while the Fruit is green. In each Apartment you find a row of five or ſix Seeds ſhaped like little Kidneys, each faſtned by a little ſtring. Theſe Seeds, when they are ripe, are brown, as alſo is the Fruit. The whole Plant has an ill ſmell. It hath raiſed Seed in the Royal Garden, where it thrives well, notwithſtanding the diſtance and difference of the Climates. *Tourn. Voyage.* 54.

54. Aſtragalus Orientalis, ramoſus, fructu adunco. *Branched Oriental Milk-Vetch, with a hooked Fruit.*

55. Aſtragalus Orientalis, anguſtifolius, caule pedali, flore è viridi flaveſcente, odoratiſſimo. *Narrow leaved Oriental Milk-Vetch, with a Stalk a foot long, and a very ſweet, yellowiſh green Flower.*

56. Aſtragalus Orientalis, glaber, Galegæ foliis, capitulis florum ſphericis, ad alas poſitis. *Smooth Oriental Milk-Vetch with Goats-Rue-Leaves, a ſpherical Head of Flowers placed at their Wings.*

57. Aſtragalus Orientalis, altiſſimus, Galegæ foliis amplioribus, flore parvo flaveſcente. *A moſt tall Oriental Milk-Vetch, with larger Goats Rue-Leaves, and a ſmall, yellowiſh Flower.*

58. Aſtragalus Orientalis altiſſimus, Galegæ foliis anguſtioribus, flore minimo, è viridi flaveſcente. *Very tall Oriental Milk-Vetch, with narrower Goats-Rue-Leaves, and a very ſmall Flower of a yellowiſh green.*

59. Aſtragalus Orientalis, Galegæ foliis, ſupinus, floribus flaveſcentibus. *Supine Oriental Milk-Vetch, with Goats-Rue-Leaves, and yellowiſh Flowers.*

60. Aſtragalus Orientalis altiſſimus, Fraxini folio, flore è viridi flaveſcente. *A moſt tall, Oriental Milk Vetch, with an Aſh-Leaf, and a yellowiſh green colour.*

61. Aſtragalus forte ſeu Glaux Æthiopica, floribus purpureis amplis, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* T. 270. Æthiopian *Milk Vetch, with large purple Flowers.*

62. Aſtragalus villoſus, ſeu glaucus procumbens, floribus pallidè purpureis oblongis D. Sherard, *Raii Supp.* 455. *Hairy or glaucous procumbent Milk Vetch with oblong, pale purple Flowers.*

The Pod is above an inch long, bicapſular, round, of the bigneſs of the *Lotus hæmorrhoidalis*, ending in a Point.

63. Aſtragalus Indicus ſpicatus, ſiliquis copioſis, deorſum ſpectantibus non falcatis, valde piloſis, *Hermann. Commelin. Kattu-Tragora*, H. M. 9. T. 30.

It is a Plant two or three foot high, growing in ſandy places. The Root is whitiſh and fibrous; the Stalks ligneous, covered with reddiſh, longiſh Hairs, tender, green on one ſide, on the other of a bloody red, the Heart within is white. The Leaves grow three or five together, on a ſhort hairy Pedicle: They are roundiſh, thick, cloathed on both ſides with whitiſh Hairs: They are ſoft, ſmooth, of an aſtringent and ſubacrid taſte. It has many Flowers in a row on the top of the Stalk; they are ſmall, papilionaceous, of a deep Roſe-colour. The Empalement is divided into ſix very narrow, green Leaves, cloathed with Hairs. The Pods are ſhort, roundiſh, very hairy; the Seeds are ſmall and yellowiſh.

64. Aſtragalus γλυκύφυλλος, folio minori, rotundiori, apice exciſo, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 53. *Sweet leaved Milk-Vetch with a ſmaller and rounder Leaf, with the Point cut off.*

65. Aſtragalus folio tenui, apice exciſo, floſculis luteis, ſiliqua incurva, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 54. *Milk Vetch with a ſlender Leaf, with the Point cut off, yellow little Flowers and a crooked Pod.*

66. Aſtragalus repens, minor, flore cœruleo, ſiliqua Epiglottidi ſimili, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 54. *A ſmaller, creeping Milk Vetch, with a blue Flower, and a Pod reſembling the Epiglottis.*

67. Aſtragalus ſiliqua bullata, & in duo diviſa, *Sher. Boer. Ind.* 2. 54. *Milk-Vetch, with a ſtudded double Pod.*

68. Aſtragalus hirſutus Smyrnâ miſſus Sher. *Boer. Ind.* 2. 54. *A hairy Milk Vetch from* Smyrna.

69. Aſtragalus ſupinus, minor, floſculis albidis, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 54. *A ſmaller, ſupine Milk-Vetch with white Flowers.*

70. Aſtragalus annuus, procumbens, floribus glomeratis, purpureis Sher. *Boer. Ind.* 2. 55. *Annual procumbent Milk Vetch with glomerated purple Flowers.*

TABLE CCXXXIX. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS II.

Tragacantha, GOAT'S THORN.

Goat's Thorn is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whose Empalement B ariſes the Pointal C, which afterwards changes to a bicapſular Pod D, pregnant with Seeds E, ſhaped like a Kidney F. To theſe Notes muſt be added, Leaves G, growing by pairs on a middle Rib, often ending in a Thorn H.

The Species of *Goat's Thorn* are,

1. Tragacantha Maſſilienſis, J. B. 1. 407. *Goat's Thorn of* Marſeilles. Tragacantha, *C. B. Pin.* 388. *Cluſ. Cur. Poſt. Add.* 60.

It is a Shrub with pretty thick Branches, and thicker towards the Extremity, white and woolly, a Cubit long; from which proceed in Scales very frequent, ſtiff, white Spines, cloathed with pennated Leaves, conſiſting of ſmall, oblong, hoary Lobes, which remain during the Winter, and are thrown off in the Spring, new ones coming in their room. On the top, amongſt the Prickles, appear many Flowers gather'd together, like thoſe of *Broom*, but white. The Pod is ſtreight, ſhort, double. The Seeds are ſmall, whitiſh and angular. The Root is white, long, ligneous, of the thickneſs of one's finger.

It grows on the Shore near *Marſeilles*.

2. Tragacantha altera, Poterium fortè Cluſio, J. B. 1. 408. *Another Goat's Thorn with Leaves falling off in the Winter.* Tragacantha affinis lanuginoſæ, ſive Poterium, *C. B. Pin* 388.

It is very like the precedent *Goat's Thorn*, very ſhrubby, having many Branches a foot long, flexible, diffuſing themſelves all about, whitiſh, and, while they are yet tender, hoary, arm'd with hoary Spines. The Leaves are ſmall, white, hoary, and of a ſweet taſte: They fall off in the Winter, and the Ribs to which they adher'd, change to rigid and ſharp Spines.

3. Tragacantha Alpina ſemper virens, floribus purpuraſcentibus. *Ever-green Alpine Goat's Thorn with purpliſh Flowers.* An Poterium Dalechampii, *Lugd.* 1487?

4. Tragacantha Cretica, incana, flore parvo, lineis purpureis ſtriato. *Hoary Goat's Thorn of* Crete, *with a ſmall Flower ſtriped with purple Lines.* An Poterium alterum denſius ramificatum, P. *Alp. Exot.* 50?

It ſpreads wide with its long branches, which are ſhort, very numerous and thick, ſo that there appears no empty ſpace in the Plant. From the top of the Branches proceed horrid ſpines, and the whole Plant is as it were ſet with thick, frequent ſpines, in ſuch a manner that it is all cover'd with them, and not ſo much as a Branch can be ſeen for the Spines and Leaves. The tops are all covered with a thick Down, and appear broader. This little hoary Shrub is ſpread on the ground, and ſcarce lifts it ſelf up.

It grows in the Iſland of *Crete*, now called *Candy*.

It is concerning this Species that our Author ſpeaks, in his Voyage into the *Levant*, after the following manner.

We had the ſatisfaction of fully obſerving the Gum *Adragant* on Mount *Ida*. I can't underſtand how *Bellonius* comes to aſſert ſo poſitively that there's no ſuch thing in *Candia*; ſure he had not read the firſt Chapter of the ninth Book of *Theophraſtus*'s Hiſtory of Plants. The little *Bald Hillocks* about the *Sheep fold* produce much of the *Tragacantha*, and that too a very good ſort. *Bellonius* and *Proſper Alpinus* were doubtleſs acquainted with it, tho' it is hardly poſſible, from their deſcriptions, to diſtinguiſh it from the other kinds they make mention of. This Shrub ſpontaneouſly yields the Gum *Adragant* towards the end of *June*, and in the following Months; at what time the Nutritious Juice of this Plant thickned by the Heat, burſts open moſt of the Veſſels wherein it is contained. It is not only gathered in the Heart of the Trunk and Branches, but alſo in the interſpaces of the Fibres, which are ſpread in a figure or circle like Rays of the Sun. This juice is coagulated into ſmall Threads, which paſſing

Tab. 239. *Pag. 496.*

Fig. 1. Tragacantha. *Goat's Thorn.*

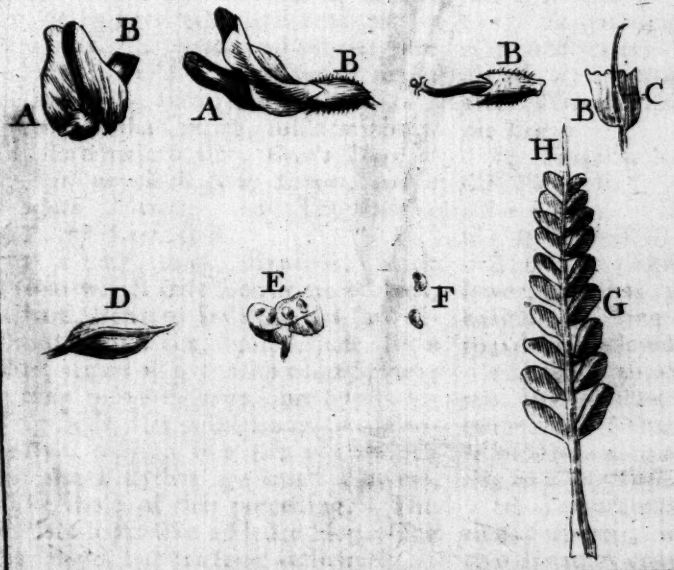
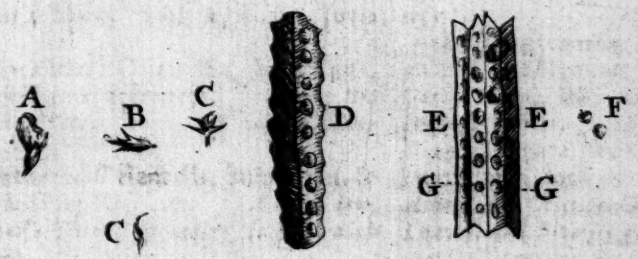
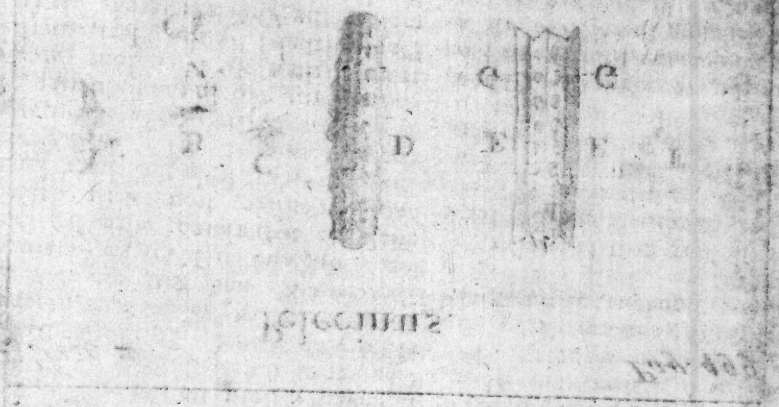


Fig. 2. *Pag. 499.*

Pelecinus.




C
C
D
E
F


D
E
G
B
B

passing through the Bark, issue out by little and little, according as they are protruded by the fresh supplies of Juice arising from the Roots. This substance being expos'd to the Air, grows hard, and is formed either into Lumps, or slender Pieces, curl'd and winding in the nature of Worms, more or less long, according as Matter offers. It seems as if the Contraction of the Fibres of the Plant contributes to the expressing of the Gum. These delicate Fibres, as fine as Flax, being uncover'd, and trodden by the Feet of the Shepherds and Horses, are by the Heat shrivel'd up, and facilitate the Emanation of the extravasated Juices.

5. Tragacantha Cretica, foliis minimis, incanis, flore majore albo. *Goat's Thorn of* Candy, *with very small, hoary Leaves, and a larger white Flower.* An Tragacantha altera, *P. Alp. Exot.* 54 ?

It has a long, thick, ligneous, black Root, from which arise four or more black, round, hard, ligneous Stalks, which are divided into many black, short, slender, little branches, armed all over with white Spines; but on their tops they have some Spines resembling Buds, set with many small slender Leaves, only on one side; on which tops of the Branches are small Flowers, very like those of the preceding. The whole Plant looks like a Hedge-Hog. The Root is insipid, but has some little smell.

6. Tragacantha Orientalis, humillima, flore magno, albo. *A very low, Oriental Goat's Thorn, with a large white Flower.*

7. Tragacantha Orientalis, humillima, Barbæ Jovis folio. *A very low, Silver, Oriental Goat's Thorn, with a* Barba Jovis *Leaf.*

8. Tragacantha Orientalis, humillima, foliis angustissimis, argenteis. *A very low Oriental Goat's Thorn, with very narrow Silver Leaves.*

9. Tragacantha Orientalis, humillima, se spargens, floribus spicatis. *A very low, Oriental Goat's Thorn, spreading it self with spiked Flowers.*

10. Tragacantha Orientalis, humillima, incana, flore purpurascente. *A very low, hoary, Oriental Goat's Thorn, with a purplish Flower.*

11. Tragacantha Orientalis, erectior, foliis Viciæ glabris, & ramis tomentosis. *A more upright Oriental Goat's Thorn, with smooth Vetch Leaves, and woolly Branches.*

12. Tragacantha Orientalis, humilis, candidissima, & tomentosa, floribus in foliorum alis in capitulum densum nascentibus. *A very white and woolly Oriental Goat's Thorn, with Flowers growing in a thick head in the bosoms of the Leaves.*

13. Tragacantha Orientalis, humilis, floribus luteis, dense congestis, in foliorum alis. *A low Oriental Goat's Thorn, with yellow Flowers, thick set in the bosoms of the Leaves.*

14. Tragacantha humilior, luteis floribus, *C.B. Pin.* 388. *A lower Goat's Thorn with yellow Flowers.* Tragacanthæ alterum genus, *Rauwolf* 281.

This is very like the second Species, but lower, and has yellow flowers thick set, hanging on long Pedicles, which sit on round and yellowish Leaves.

15. Tragacantha Orientalis, floribus luteis, in capitulum longo pediculo donatum congestis. *Oriental Goat's Thorn, with yellow Flowers, gathered into a head, sitting on a long Pedicle.*

16. Tragacantha Orientalis, vesicaria, floribus purpureis, in capitulum longo pediculo donatum congestis. *Bladder Oriental Goat's Thorn, with purple Flowers gathered into a head, sitting on a long Pedicle.*

17. Tragacantha Orientalis latifolia, flore purpureo, magno. *Broad-leaved Oriental Goat's Thorn, with a large purple Flower.*

18. Tragacantha Orientalis, foliis angustissimis, flore purpurascente. *Oriental Goat's Thorn, with very narrow Leaves and a purplish Flower.*

19. Tragacantha Orientalis, foliis Oleæ, humillima, floribus in capitulum congestis. *A very low, Oriental Goat's Thorn, with Olive-Leaves, and Flowers gathered into a head.*

20. Tragacantha Orientalis, foliis Oleæ, incanis & tomentosis, caule ab imo ad summum florido. *Oriental Goat's Thorn, with hoary and woolly Olive-leaves, and the Stalk flowering from the bottom to the top.*

21. Tragacantha Orientalis, foliis incanis, caule & ramulis tomentosis. *Oriental Goat's Thorn, with hoary Leaves, and woolly Stalk and Branches.*

22. Tragacantha foliis incanis, minoribus, minusque villosis, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 53. *Goat's Thorn with smaller hoary Leaves, and less hairy.*

23. Tragacantha humilis, Balearica, foliis parvis, vix incanis, flore albo, *Salvador. Boer. Ind.* 2. 53. *Low Balearian Goat's Thorn with small Leaves, scarce hoary, and a white Flower.*

24. Tragacantha foliis minimis, viridibus, *Boer. Ind.* 2. 53. *Goat's Thorn with very small green Leaves.*

Tragacantha is derived from the Greek Words τράγος, a *Goat*, and ἄκανθα, a *Thorn*.

This Gum, which we usually call *Traganth*, or *Tragacanth*, is a white curled Gum, made like Worms. The Shrub which belongs to it, is small and prickly, supplied with very little Leaves of a whitish Green, which the People of *Marseilles* call *Fox-Beard*, or *Goat's Thorn*. This Gum flows by the cutting of the Trunk, and the thick Roots of these little Shrubs that grow numerous in *Syria*, especially about *Aleppo*. This Shrub has Roots, according to *J. Bauhinus*, that dive deeply into the Ground, sprigy, and of a brown colour, sending forth several Twigs, running and spreading along the Surface of the Earth, in a round figure or Circle, with coupled Leaves growing upon a Rib, ending in a sharp Thorn or Prickle; but they are of a roundish shape, of a whitish colour and soft. The Flowers are papilionaceous, of a whitish colour inclining to a blue, and running together in round heads; unto which succeed Cods, that are covered with white hairs, and distinguished into two Apartments, in which are contained Seed of the shape of a Kidney. There is nothing that grows more frequently upon the Sea-coast about *Marseilles*, and upon *Harper's Point* or *Cape*, near *Thoulon*, than this Thorn. This Gum issues out of the wounded Root of this Thorn, running in Lumps of different sizes, some bigger, some less; some very clear, like Ising-Glass; others again looking more blackish and foul. Both this and Gum-Arabick thicken the Humours, and moisten; but they are chiefly used for the Incorporation of Powders, and are dissolved in Rose-water, and the like, and a Mucilage extracted from thence. *Pomet.*

Gum Tragacanth is a white, shining, light Gum, in little long pieces, slender and curled, or winding like the nature of Worms. They cut by incision the Root and Trunk of a little Shrub, called by the same name *Tragacantha*, or *Spina Hirci*, *Goat's Thorn*: It bears several hard branches, covered with Wool, and furnished with white Thorns, and very small thin Leaves, ranged in pairs, and ending in a whitish Thorn. The Flowers grow on the tops of the Branches, joined several together, that are leguminous, and like those of the *Little Broom*, but white. After they are gone, succeed Pods, divided into two Partitions, full of Seeds, the size of that of *Mustard*, and the shape of a little Kidney. The Root is long, and stretches wide; it is as thick as one's finger, white and woody. *Lemery.*

Gum Dragant, or *Tragacanth* is a Gum from the *Goat's Thorn*. That is best which is whitest and lightest.

It dissolves eaſily in any aqueous Menstruum, to which it will give the Consistence of a Syrup in the small proportion of a Dram to a Pint. It is smooth and softening, and therefore good to obtund the Acrimony of any humours; which makes it of service in such Coughs as proceed from Catarrhs and Defluctions of Rheum. It is also very strengthening in some seminal Weaknesses, and prevalent against the Whites in Women; especially if skilfully dissolved in rough Red Wine; in which Form I have often known it given in those Cases with good success. *Quincey.*

The true *Goat's Thorn* has a long, thick, crooked woody Root, taking soft hold in the Ground by its many Fibres; from which spring divers Branches growing very thick together, having several small, round, whitish hoary *Pinnæ*, set opposite upon long Footstalks, ending in a Spine; which when the Leaves drop, as they do every year, become harder and stiffer, new Leaves springing out, the old Stalks degenerating into Thorns. The Flowers grow towards the tops of the Branches singly, being in

shape



Tab. 240. Pag. 499.
Fig. 1.

Courbaril.

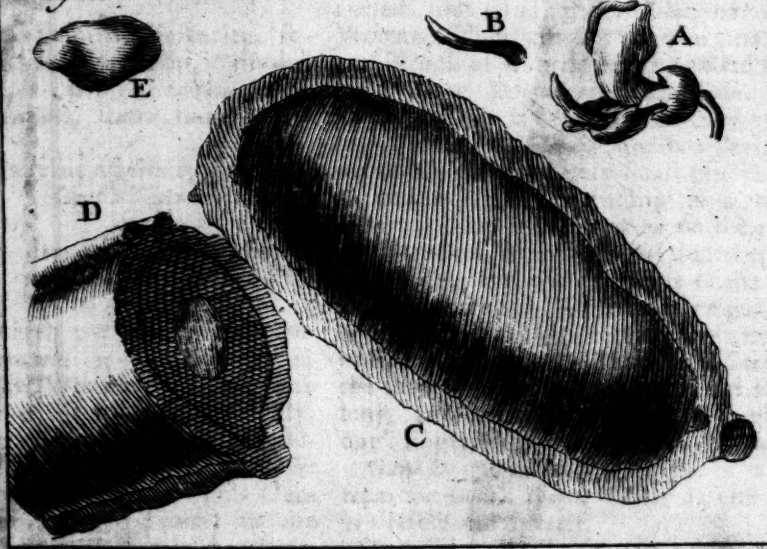
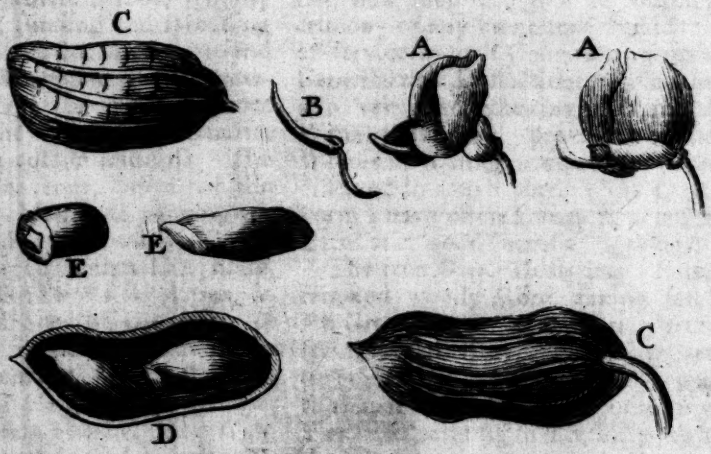


Fig. 2. Pag. 500.

Arachidna.



ſhape like *Broom*-Flowers, but much leſs; and after them, in their native Country, come ſhort flat Pods, with two or three ſmall round Seeds. It grows in the ſouthern Parts of *France* and *Italy*; but it yields the Gum only in the more Eaſtern Countries. The *Gum Tragacantha* or *Gum Dragon* of the Shops, burſts forth from the Roots of this Plant. It is brought to us from *Turkey* in pieces of different magnitudes, twiſted and curled up like Worms, ſometimes whitiſh, and ſometimes yellowiſh; but the whiteſt and cleareſt is the beſt. It has little ſmell or taſte: It ſwells very much in water, a little of it making a great deal of Mucilage. *Gum Dragon* is of a Glutinous nature, good to correct the Acrimony and Sharpneſs of the humours, and therefore pectoral and good for Coughs, Hoarſeneſs, and Catarrhous Defluctions: It likewiſe takes off the heat and ſharpneſs of the Urine, and helps Dyſenteries ariſing from the Excoriation of the Bowels by ſharp corroſive humours. Outwardly it is good in *Collyriums* for hot inflamed Eyes. *Miller.*

The Root of this is long, with ſome Fibres. It ſends forth many angular Stalks, ſubdivided into Branches, Leaves nine inches long, diſpoſed like thoſe of *Vetch*, conſiſting of many pair of Lobes, ſomething cordated, with an odd one at the end, without any Tendril. Between the upper Leaves ariſes a long Pedicle, at the extremity of which are many red, gaping Flowers, like thoſe of the *Cracca minor*. The Pods are an inch long, crooked, of a grey, inclining to red, indented on both ſides, divided by a Nerve running thro' the middle, and containing two Rows of ſmall, flat Seeds, of the colour and roundneſs of *Lentils*, but much leſs, of a leguminous taſte.

APPENDIX.

TABLE CCXL. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS I.

COURBARIL.

Courbaril is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whoſe Empalement ariſes the Pointal B, which afterwards turns to a Fruit C, or hard, unicapſular Pod, pregnant with Seeds D, hard, round and covered with Meal and Fibres E.

We know but of one Species of *Courbaril.*

Courbaril bifolia flore pyramidato, *Plum. Nov. Gen.* 49.

Courbaril is a Name common amongſt the *Americans.*

TABLE CCXXXIX. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS III.

PELECINUS.

Pelecinus is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, out of whoſe Empalement B, ariſes the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a plain Pod D, bicapſular and bivalve EE, GG, pregnant with plain Seeds F, for the moſt part ſhaped like a Kidney.

We know but one Species of *Pelecinus.*

Pelecinus vulgaris. *Common* Pelecinus. Securidaca ſiliquis planis, utrinque dentatis, *C. B. Pin.* 349. Lunaria radiata, *Rob. Cat.* Lunaria radiata Robini, J. B. 2. 348. Securidaca peregrina, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 238.

TABLE CCXL. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS II.

ARACHIDNA.

Arachidna is a Plant with a papilionaceous Flower A, whose Pointal B fixing it self into the Earth, turns afterwards to a membranaceous Fruit C, oblong, unicapsular, and pregnant D with one, or two tender, oblong Seeds E.

We know but one Species of *Arachidna.*

Arachidna quadrifolia, villosa, flore luteo, *Plum. Nov. Gen.* 49.

Arachidna is so named, as it were a Plant approaching to *Aracus,*

THE

The COMPLEAT HERBAL.

The Eleventh CLASS.

Herbs and Under-Shrubs, with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower.

We have called by the Name of *Polypetalous*, *Anomalous Flowers*, ſome Flowers of many different Shapes, which cannot be comprehended under one ſingle Name.

SECT.

SECT. I.

Of Herbs with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower, whoſe Pointal turns to an unicapſular Fruit.

TABLE CCXLI. GENUS I.

Balſamina. *Female* BALSAM-APPLE.

Female Balſam-Apple is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower. It is either tetrapetalous A, or hexapetalous G. The upper Petal A of the tetrapetalous Flower is arch'd; but the lower one B hollow and tail'd: The two lateral C D being ear'd E F, and larger. The Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 of the hexapetalous Flower, which is moſt rare, are exhibited at G, the under one 2, being without a Tail. The Pointal L accompanied with two Leaves M N poſſeſſes the middle of the Flower, and afterwards changes to a Fruit, ſometimes turbinated in both ſides P, ſometimes reſembling a Pod, conſiſting as it were of ſeveral Muſcles Q, burſting this way and that way, with an elaſtic force R S, and pregnant with Seeds V, fixed to the Axis T T, as to a *Placenta*.

The Species of *Female Balſam-Apple* are,

1. Balſamina fœmina, *C. B. Pin.* 306. *The Female Balſam-Apple.* Balſamina, *Dod. Pempt.* 671. Balſamina fœmina, Perſicifolia, vel Salicis folio, J. B. 2. 909.

It has a white, fibrous Root, a Stalk of an enormous thickneſs, ſeeing it often amounts to the height of a Cubit, but ſeldom exceeds it. It is covered with a reddiſh or greeniſh Bark, is knotted at the joints, abounding with an inſipid juice, almoſt ſmooth, when at the ſame time the Branches, which it ſends forth without any order, are cloathed with a light Down. They are thick-ſet with Leaves, ſhaped like thoſe of a *Peach-Tree* or a *Willow*, ſharp-pointed, ſerrated about the edges, ſucculent, having a bitteriſh taſte. Out of the boſoms of theſe Leaves come forth many Flowers together, having a long ſpur which is of a greeniſh colour, the reſt of the Flower being reddiſh, ſitting on ſhort Pedicles. The Fruit is almoſt like that of the *Male Balſam-Apple*, ſharp-pointed, warty, gaping into ſeveral twiſted portions, if it be lightly touched with the Fingers, and darting out ſmall browniſh Seeds.

2. Balſamina fœmina flore candido, *H. L. Bat. Female Balſam-Apple with a white Flower.*

3. Balſamina fœmina, flore partim candido, partim rubro, *H. L. Bat. Female Balſam-Apple, with a flower partly white, and partly red.*

4. Balſamina flore majore, ſpecioſo. *Female Balſam-Apple with a larger, beautiful flower.* Balſamina fœmina foliis amplioribus, flore majore, amœnè purpuraſcente, *Schol. Bat.*

5. Balſamina flore majore, candido. *Female Balſam-Apple with a larger white flower.*

6. Balſamina fœmina, anguſtis & elegantèr crenatis foliis, flore albo minore, *Pluk. Almag. Bot. Female Balſam-Apple with narrow and beautifully notcht Leaves, and a white ſmaller Flower.* Balſamina Indica, flore albo, *Breyn. Prod.* 2. 22.

7. Bal-

Tab. 241. Pag. 502.

Balsamina. *Female Balsam Apple.*





7. Balſamina Indica, flore ex albo & ſuave purpuraſcente colore elegantiſſimo, variegato, *Breyn. Prod.* 2. 22. Indian *Female Balſam-Apple with a flower finely variegated with white, and a ſweet purple colour.*

8. Balſamina Indica flore rubente, pleno, *Breyn. Prod.* 2. 21. Indian *Female Balſam-Apple with a double red flower.*

9 Balſamina Indica, anguſtifolia, flore minore, rubello, elegantiſſimo. Indian *Narrow-leaved Balſam-Apple with a ſmaller red flower, very beautiful.* Balſamina fœmina, Zeylanica, anguſto folio, *Par. Bat.* 105.

10. Balſamina lutea, ſive Noli me tangere, C. B. *Pin.* 306. *Codded Arſmart, Quick in hand, or Touch me not.* Noli me tangere, J. B. 2. 908. Impatiens herba, *Dod. Pempt.* 659.

From the upper Turf it ſends forth fibrous Roots, from which a Stalk ariſes, a Cubit high, tender, of a very pale Green, but purpliſh at the bottom, ſmooth, hollow, tranſparent, yielding a copious inſipid juice on being preſs'd, intercepted with joints at diſtances, at which are knobs like the gouty Swellings. The Leaves are placed alternately, like thoſe of the *Garden-Mercury*, ſomething larger, broader, and ſerrated about the Pedicle with longer and ſharper indentations, more lunated, and with a broader Baſe. Out of each of the boſoms of the Leaves come forth long, ſlender Pedicles, bent down to the ground, divided into three or four branches, from which the Flowers hang down, green when they are ſmall and unfolded, bound with two green Leaves on the back, repreſenting a Sea-Monſter with a great gaping Mouth, a ſmall Body, and a ſmall, ſlender, crooked, ſharp Tail, like an Oxe's Horn. To theſe Flowers ſucceed ſlender knotted Pods, two inches long, of a greeniſh white, ſtriated with greeniſh Lines, bending down to the Ground, and when they are about ripe, burſting aſunder, either by the motion of the wind, or being touched by one's hand, and caſting out the ſeeds, which at firſt are greeniſh, afterwards of a grey and brown colour.

It grows in moiſt and ſhady places; but is very rare with us in *England.*

On the Banks of *Winamdermere* near *Ambleſide*; by the Cloth-Mill in *Saterthwait* Pariſh, *Lancaſhire*, and in many places of *Weſtmoreland*; Mr. *Lawſon.* Dr. *Richardſon* has found it near *Bingley*; and Mr. *Lhwyd* in *Wales.*

11. Balſamina, ſive Noli me tangere, flore pallido, C. B. *Pin.* 307. *Touch me not, with a pale flower.*

12. Balſamina, ſive Noli me tangere, flore purpuraſcente. *Touch me not, with a purpliſh flower.*

13. Balſamina lutea, ſive Noli me tangere majus, Virginiana, floribus ſaturatè luteis, rubentibus maculis intùs notatis, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* *The greater yellow Female Balſam Apple, or Touch me not of* Virginia, *with deep yellow flowers, marked on the inſide with red lines.*

14. Balſamina fœmina, Noli me tangere, dicta, Malabarica, flore tetrapetalo, nigerrimo & nitente, *Raii Supp.* 637. *Female Balſam-Apple, or Touch me not, with a very black and ſhining tetrapetalous flower.* Onapu. H. M. p. 9. T. 44.

It is a Plant two foot high, growing in moiſt places. The Root is not unlike the Stalk, watery, ſending forth white fibres at the joints. The Stalks are round, jointed, at firſt of a clear Green, afterwards of a fine Red, and marked with whitiſh tranſparent Lines, fungous within. The Leaves grow by pairs; they are oblong, narrow, having reddiſh indentations about the edges thick, ſtiff, ſmooth, of a pale-green on the outer ſide browniſh about the rib, which is eminent. The Flowers grow two, three or more together, on reddiſh Pedicles, of a deep red colour, tetrapetalous; one Petal is upright, ſtanding forth at the hinder part of the Pedicle, ſmall and roundiſh, on the outer part red and ſhining, with a green rib drawn thro' the middle; two oblong and uniform covering the upper one, where they are faſtned tranſverſly to the Pedicle with narrow claws, each ſending forth one claw. The Creſt conſtitutes the fourth; it is oblong, roſtrated, membranaceous, tranſparent, ſtriated tranſverſly with deep red veins, appearing through on the outſide, ſending forth a claw or ſpur on the back

back part. On the head of the Pedicle ſits the Fruit, cover'd with a Hood, falling off at the ſame time with the Petals, red above, ſprinkled in the middle with a whitiſh meal faſtned to the Pedicle with five thin, red, little Membranes: It is oblong, narrow, at firſt dark-green, afterwards of a bright green, ſomething tranſparent, diſtinguiſh'd with five ſtripes, which being relaxt by a ſlight touch or preſſure, twiſt themſelves violently into five Rings, and ſhake out the Seeds. The Rings grow ſo ſtiff that they cannot be pulled away from the inner parts without breaking. The Fruits have an upright, whitiſh ſtyle, to which adhere ſmall, roundiſh Seeds, at firſt whitiſh, afterwards very black and ſhining.

15. Balſamina fœmina, impatiens, major, latifolia, flore hexapetalo, ſeminibus piloſis, *Raii Supp.* 637. *The greater, broad-leav'd, impatient Female Balſam-Apple, with an hexapetalous Flower, and hairy Seeds.* Valli-Onapu, *H.M. P.* 9. *T.* 48.

The Root is the ſame with that of the preceding. The Stalks, which ſwell into larger Knots, are bright-green, not ſhining, of a dark reddiſh colour at the joints, leſs round, quadrangular at the upper part, woven with more ligneous Threads, and conſequently harder. The Leaves grow at the joints by pairs on Pedicles which are plain on the inſide; they are accompanied with young Stalks, are roundiſh, large, with edges contracted on the fore part into a narrow point, much cut about the edges, ſet on the upper part only, with a few upright hairs, not very ſolid. The Flowers ariſe above from the origine of the Leaves, two or more, ſometimes only one, on the top of the Stalks, creſted in the ſame manner with the former, of not ſo deep a colour, more or leſs whitiſh, chiefly on the outſide, hexapetalous; one Petal is plac'd on the back part of the Head, broader, cochleated and hollow within, with a green line without, bent towards four other Petals, which are round, a little oblong, covering the Creſt and faſtned with it to the tranſverſe Head of the Pedicle. The *6th* conſtitutes the Creſt, which is whitiſh and leſs oblong, bent with its whitiſh ſpur towards the curi'd Beak. The Buds are round, and ſomething pointed. The Fruits are cover'd after the ſame manner with a Hood; but it is reddiſh and yellowiſh above, like thoſe of the firſt Species, but narrower. The Seeds are round, ſomething plain, at firſt white, cloath'd with hairs.

16. Balſamina fœmina impatiens Malabarica, floribus minoribus tetrapetalis, ſiliquis longioribus & ſtrictioribus. *Impatient Female Balſam Apple of* Malabar, *with ſmaller tetrapetalous Flowers, and longer and narrower Pods.* Tsjeria-Onapu, H.M.P. 9. T. 49.

The Root is the ſame with that of the preceding. The Stalks are more reddiſh. The Leaves of a middle ſize between the two former, ſet with very ſmall hairs, chiefly on the veins. The Flowers approach to thoſe of the *14th*, but are paler, tetrapetalous; the Creſt white, the Spur green. The head of the Pedicle is yellow above. The Fruits in like manner burſt aſunder on being touch'd, but are more oblong and narrow, out of which the Seeds ſwell here and there through the inner membrane.

17. Balſamina fœmina minor, flore dipetalo, *Raii Supp* 638. *Smaller Female Balſam Apple with a dipetalous Flower.* Man-Onapu H.M.P. 9. T. 49.

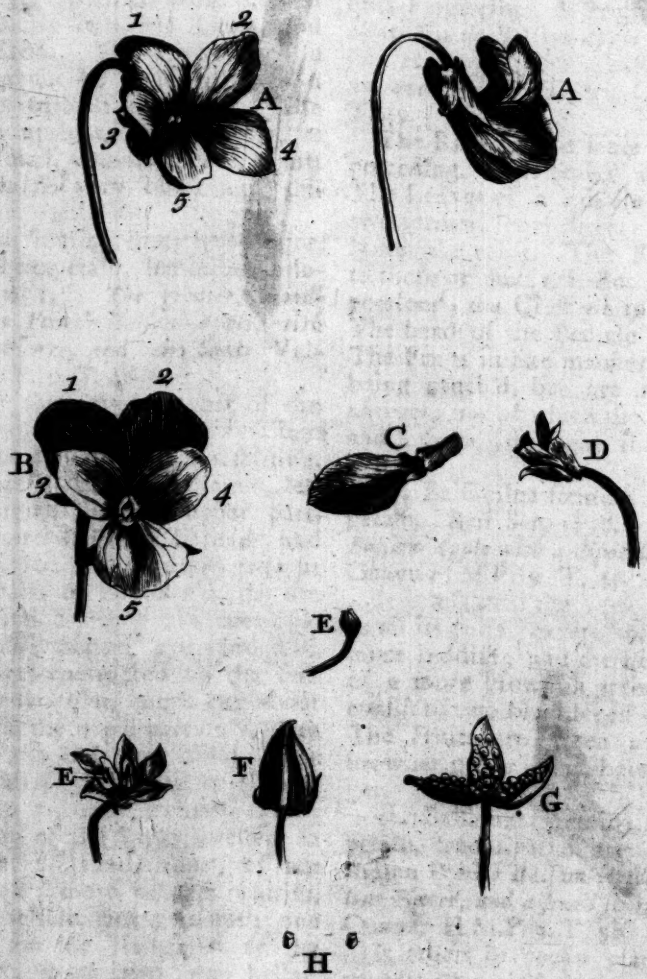
It is leſs than the *14th*, agreeing with it in all its parts, except that the Stalks are more reddiſh; and the Leaves larger, and of a more browniſh-green. The Flowers conſiſt of two blueiſh red or purple Leaves. The Fruits are green and ſtriated with browner green Veins, being larger and longer.

18. Balſamina fœmina Indica, flore tripetalo, fructu parvo, brevi, *Raii Supp.* 638. Indian *Female Balſam-Apple with a tripetalous Flower, and a ſmall ſhort Fruit.* Belutta. Onapu, H.M.P. 9. T. 50.

It grows in rocky places. The Root conſiſts of whitiſh and ſlender Fibres. The Stalks are ſlender, round, aqueous, tranſparent, whitiſh, ſhining, jointed, branched. The Leaves grow by pairs at each joint, being oblong, narrow, ending in a point, narrow at the Pedicle, markt with a few notches, ſet with hairs, eſpecially along the Veins. The Rib is of a browniſh green



Viola *Violet*



green colour and shining, something eminent in the upper part. The Flowers grow on oblong, slender, whitish, crooked Pedicles, three or four together, breaking out of the bosoms of the Leaves; they are white, difform, tripetalous; two, towards which the head of the Pedicle is bent, are broader, with narrow claws, and markt with a red spot; the third is cochleated and hollow, hairy without and greenish; at its origine is a Net-like greenish little bag, sending down a crooked whitish-green spur, bent from the Pedicle towards the two transverse Leaves, sustaining the Leaves in their fore part, to their mutual contact. The Fruits are oblong, green Heads, strip'd lengthwise with five Veins as in the former Species.

19. Balsamina fœmina Indica, flore tetrapetalo, rosaceo colore fructu piloso, brevi, striato, *Raii Supp.* 638. Indian *Female Balsam-Apple, with a tetrapetalous Flower, of a rosy colour, and a striated short hairy Fruit.* Tilo-Onapu seu Notengha, H.M.P. 9. T. 52.

This Plant grows two or three Foot high in sandy places. The Stalks are pale-green and aqueous, the Leaves oblong, narrow, pointed, notcht about the edges, slender, brown, set with hairs on the upright part, bitter. It has many tetrapetalous Flowers together above the origine of the Leaves; they are tetrapetalous, one Petal being upright, blunt-pointed, something clos'd towards the inner part, reddish white; two round, narrow claws of a full Rose colour, reddish underneath, being expanded transversly over the fourth, which is galeated, plac'd opposite to the erect Petal, whitish, and sends forth a green spur of a very pale red, curl'd from the Pedicle; the head appears in the midst, which on being toucht relaxes it self with violence, and shakes out the Seeds.

TABLE CCXLII.

GENUS II.

Viola, VIOLET.

Violet is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A B, resembling the papilionaceous Flower: For its two upper Petals 1, 2, in some measure represent the Standard, the two side-ones 3, 4, the Wings; but the lower one 5, which ends in a Tail C, in some measure resembles the Keel. Out of the Empalement D arises the Pointal E, which afterwards becomes a Fruit E, F, for the most part three-corner'd, opening into three parts G, and pregnant with Seeds, for the most part roundish H.

The Species of *Violet* are,

1. Viola Martia, purpurea, flore simplici, odoro *C. B. Pin.* 199. *Purple Violet* Viola Martia purpurea, J. B. 2. 542. Viola nigra sive purpurea, *Dod. Pempt.* 156.

From fibrous Roots divided sometimes into many heads, it sends forth many Stalks, which every now and then send down fibres, and propagate the Plant. Many Leaves come forth from the Roots and Stalks, something oblong, serrated, hanging on long Pedicles: Amongst which are foot-stalks, and others also proceeding from the Root, each sustaining a blueish purple flower, of a very sweet smell, having a Spur, and compos'd of five little Leaves; on the disappearing of which, out of other Pedicles (which is very observable and singular in this Plant) arise roundish heads at the Root, gaping into three parts, and full of a small, round Seed. The Seed-vessels seem to be six-corner'd on the outside; but within are divided into three Cells, each of which contains two rows of Seeds.

It is found under Hedges, and flowers early in the Spring.

2. Viola Martia hortenſis, foliis amplioribus, *C. B. Pin.* 199. *Garden, March-Violet, with larger leaves.* Viola Matronalis, flore purpureo, *Eyſt.*

3. Viola Martia, inodora, ſylveſtris, foliis majoribus, & rotundioribus, *C. B. Pin.* 199. *Wild, or Dog's Violet.* Viola cærulea, Martia, inodora, ſylvatica, in cacumine ſemen ferens, C. B. 3. 543. Viola ſylveſtris, inodora, *Dod. Pempt.* 156.

It has a twiggy ſlender, ligneous and long Root, penetrating here and there with a various creeping, endued with a thick and long Tuft of fibres at certain diſtances. The Leaves are almoſt circular, only ending in a ſharp point, a little hairy on the upper ſide, greeniſh, ſmooth below, of a paler Green, and almoſt yellow; ſometimes a little purpliſh, ſerrated round about, of a viſcid taſte, ſitting on ſlender Pedicles four fingers long. it has a few little Stalks, embrac'd at the wings by leafy, ſharp-pointed coverings, hairy in the circumference, ſuſtaining Flowers on the tops of the Branches, like thoſe of the firſt Species, conſiſting of five Petals, of which the upper one is extended farther than the reſt, and forms a Spur, a white band dividing the purple on each ſide; with which whiteneſs the Nails of the other four deep purple Petals are ſtain'd; they have no ſmell. In the middle are yellow Chives with a greeniſh ſtyle. The Stalks ſometimes acquire the length of a Cubit; and being divided into branches, are cloath'd with Leaves, and bear Flowers, ſucceeded by long Pods, gaping into three parts full of roundiſh, oblong Seeds.

It differs chiefly from the Firſt in that the Leaves are leſs, and more pointed, the Flowers of a paler Purple and without ſmell; and laſtly, that the Seed-veſſel is longer and three corner'd.

It flowers ſomething later, and continues longer than the Firſt, and is common under Hedges and Buſhes.

4. Viola Martia inodora, ſylveſtris, foliis mucronatis, oblongis & ſtrictioribus, *C. B. Pin.* 199. *Dog's-Violet with oblong and narrower, pointed Leaves.*

5. Viola Martia alba, *C. B. Pin.* 199. *Tab. Icon.* 301. *White Violet.* Viola Martia, flore albo, o dorato & non odorato, *J. B.* 3. 543.

6. Viola Martia, ſylveſtris, æquatè cærulea, folio & flore minore, *H. Cathol. Blue wild Violet with a ſmaller Leaf and Flower.*

7. Viola Martia, multiplici flore purpureo, *C. B. Pin.* 199. *March-Violet with a double purple Flower.* Viola Martia, purpurea, flore multiplicato, majore, J. B. 3. 542. Viola flore multiplici, *Dod. Pempt.* 156.

8. Viola Martia multiplici flore rubello, C. B. *Pin.* 199. *March Violet with a double red flower.*

9. Viola Martia multiplici flore candido, C. B. *Pin.* 199. *March Violet with a double white flower.*

10. Viola Martia, multiplici flore ex albo & purpureo variegato, C. B. *Pin.* 199. *March-Violet with a double flower variegated with white and purple.*

11. Viola Martia multiplex, flore cinereo, *H. R. Par. Double March-Violet with an Aſh coloured flower.* Viola flore pleno, cinereo, *Jonq. Hort.*

12. Viola flore pleno, maximo, J. B. 3. 543. *Violet with a very large double flower.*

13. Viola Martia, intensè purpurea, flore minore, pleno, J. B. 3. 543. *Deep purple March-Violet with a ſmaller double flower.*

14. Viola paluſtris, rotundifolia, glabra, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part 2. 475. *Smooth round leav'd March Violet.*

The Root of this is white, jointed, ſet with many fibres coming out of each joint, tending horizontally, not right down; out of the upper part of which are thruſt forth ſlender Pedicles, on each of which ſits one round, ſmooth Leaf, and from thence alſo come forth other ſlender Pedicles, ſuſtaining deep Violet-flowers, twice or thrice as ſmall as the Flowers of the *March-Violet*; on the withering of which ſucceed oblong ſlender Capſules, diſtinguiſhed with three Cells, in each of which are contain'd many browniſh ſeeds.

It is found in moiſt and marſhy places, covered with Moſs; as, on the Banks of the *Cherwill*, between *Oxford* and *Water-Eyton.*

15. Vio-

15. Viola Alpina, folio in plures partes diſſecto, C. B. *Pin.* 199. *Mountain Violet, with Leaves cut into ſeveral parts.* Viola montana, folio multifido, J. B. 3. 544. Viola montana, laciniato folio, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 309.

This rare Species of *Violet* was found by *J. Bauhinus* on the Mountain *Nombres* near the Bath of *Wurms*. It had a Root almoſt ſimple. The Leaves grow on longiſh Pedicles, coming immediately from the Root, cut into ten pretty long and narrow Segments to the very Pedicle, of a glutinous Taſte. The Flower was gone, but the Seed-Veſſels remained, being open'd into three parts, as in the other *Violets*, and ſuſtained by ſhorter Pedicles than thoſe which belonged to the Leaves.

16. Viola Alpina, purpurea, exiguis foliis, C. B. *Pin.* 199. *Purple, Mountain Violet, with ſmall Leaves.* Viola montana, purpurea, ſolidiore folio, J. B. 3. 544. Viola montana, ii *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 309.

This grows on the higheſt top of Mount *Sneberg*, with very ſmall, round Leaves, lightly ſerrated about the edges, pretty thick, and hanging on a long Pedicle. The Stalk ariſes out of the middle of the Leaves, two Inches long, ſuſtaining a ſingle, purple Flower, like that of the common one, but much larger and without Smell, to which ſucceeds a triangular Pod. The Root creeps a little, and has ſome Fibres. It flowers about the end of *June*.

17. Viola Alpina, rotundifolia, lutea, C. B. *Pin.* 399. *Yellow, narrow-leav'd, Mountain Violet.* Viola Martia lutea, J. B. 3. 544. Viola montana, i. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 309.

It has Leaves like thoſe of the *common Violet*, but leſs, ſhorter, of a pale green colour, and of a hot Taſte; angular Stalks, on which grow two or three Flowers, coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves, leſs than thoſe of the *common Violet*, yellow, without Smell, conſiſting of five Petals, of which the under one is the largeſt and diſtinguiſh'd on the inſide with five black Lines. The Seed grows in triangular Heads, opening when ripe, being ſmall and blackiſh. The Root is white, pretty thick, propagating the Plant by many ſide ſhoots, and hairy with white and long Fibres.

Mr. *Ray* found it on the higheſt top of Mount *Jura*. *Cluſius* ſays, it grows plentifully in all the *Auſtrian* and *Stirian Alps*, and flowers in *June* and *July*. He ſays, it is found alſo in the Northern parts of *England*, but has not been obſerv'd there by any one elſe that we know of.

18. Viola Alpina, rotundifolia, minor, lutea, *H. R. Par. Smaller, yellow, round-leav'd Mountain Violet.* Aliud Gramen Parnaſſi, *Lugd.* 1005.

19. Viola montana, pumila, anguſtifolia, flore niveo, inodoro, *C. B. Pin.* 199. *Mountain, dwarf, narrow-leav'd Violet, with a ſnow-white Flower without Smell.* Viola montana pumila, *Cluſ. Cur. poſt. in fol.* 91.

20. Viola Martia, arboreſcens, purpurea, *C. B. Pin.* 199. *Purple, arboreſcent, March Violet.* Jacca tricolor, ſurrectis caulibus, quibuſdam arborea dicta, J. B. 3. 547. Viola Martia, arboreſcens, *Tabern. Icon.* 303.

It has upright, angular Stalks, a Cubit high or higher. The firſt Leaves are like thoſe of the common *Panſies*, roundiſh, the reſt long, about five Inches, more or leſs, narrow, but ſometimes rendred by culture, broader, like thoſe of the *March-Violet*; at the joints of which other Leaves appear ſometimes ſmall, ſometimes larger, ſome alſo jagged and ſerrated about the edges. The Flowers conſiſt of five Petals, of a pale purple colour in the circumference, on long Pedicles, coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves, of which the two lateral Petals are ſet with white hairs on the inner part, and with the bottom one adorn'd with beautiful ſtripes. To which ſucceed long Pods, gaping into three parts, containing a ſmall, white Seed. The whole Root is fibrous and perennial. The whole Plant is of a viſcid Taſte.

It is frequent in the Woods of *Auſtria* and *Stiria*.

Cluſius had reaſon enough to blame *Matthiolus*, for calling this Plant *Viola arboreſcens*: *J. Bauhinus* obſerves it to be the ſame with the *Viola Martia, ſurrectis cauliculis, Lob.* We muſt refer to this the *Viola bicolor erecta, an Jovis flos Theophraſti, C. B. Pin. C. Bauhinus* judged better of it in the *Phytopinax*; for he has not ſeparated the Plant of *Lobelius* from that of *Matthiolus. Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

21. Viola Martia, arboreſcens, flore ex cyanæo albeſcente, C. B. *Pin.* 109. *Arboreſcent, March Violet with a white and blueiſh Flower.* Viola erecta flore albo, *Eyſt.*

22. Viola Martia, arboreſcens, lutea, *Tabern. Icon.* 303. *Yellow, arboreſcent March Violet.*

23. Viola montana, tricolor, odoratiſſima, C. B. *Pin.* 199. *The moſt ſweet-ſmelling, three-colour'd, Mountain Violet.* Jaceæ tricoloris, ſive floris tricoloris genus, flore purpureo magno, repens, non annuum, J. B. 3. 548. Viola montana iii. ſive tricolor, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 310.

It produces from the ſame Root very many, angular Stalks, a Foot high, very Branched; encompaſſed with Leaves very like thoſe of *common Panſies*, but longer and thicker; full of juice, having ſlight and few indentations, with oblong, deeply jagged Apophyſes at the ſides, of a bitteriſh and ſomething acrid Taſte. From the upper Wings ariſe long, triangular, tender Pedicles, each containing a very large Flower, conſiſting of five Petals, of which the two upper ones are of a blueiſh purple about the edges, and of a pale colour about the Navel: Thoſe two, which are expanded into the ſides, are leſs, yellow, ſprinkled with blueiſh purple ſpots, and markt with three purple Rays turning out from the navel: The under leaf is broader than the reſt, almoſt of a golden colour, with ſeven purple Rays running from the navel, and markt with a purpliſh blue ſpot, at the lower part of a very ſweet ſmell. The thick heads gape into three parts, and ſhew the Seed, which is ſmall, round, and brown when ripe, and the Root is fibrous and durable, and it may be propagated from the Branches.

It grows in the Mountains of *Switzerland.*

24. Viola montana, lutea, grandiflora, *C. B. Pin.* 202. *Large flower'd, yellow, mountain Violet.* Jaceæ tricoloris, ſive floris tricoloris genus, flore purpureo magno, repens, non annuum, *J. B.* 3. 548. Violæ montanæ 3. aliud genus, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 310.

This is like the preceding, except in the colour of its flower; for as it is various in the former, in this it is entirely yellow, with purpliſh Rays running from the navel, which give a great beauty to the flower: It ſeems alſo to have a ſweeter Smell. *Cluſius* ſays, he hears it has been found all purple, which he imputes to an accident from the ſowing.

25. Viola montana, alba, grandiflora, *C. B. Pin.* 200. *Great-flower'd, white, Mountain Violet.*

26. Viola montana, lutea, ſubrotundo crenato folio, *Bar. Icon. Yellow, Mountain Violet, with a roundiſh notcht Leaf.*

27. Viola montana, cærulea, tricolor, folio ſubrotundo, crenato, *Bar. Icon. Three-colour'd, blue Mountain Violet with a roundiſh notcht Leaf.*

28. Viola montana, cærulea, grandiflora, *H. R. Par. Great-flower'd, blue, Mountain Violet.* Melanium montanum, *Lugd.* 1204.

29. Viola montana, lutea, foliis non crenatis, *C. B. Pin.* 200. *Yellow Mountain Violet with Leaves not notcht.* Viola ſylveſtris, longifolia, *Tabern. Icon.* 305.

30. Viola montana, tricolor, flore variegato. *Three-colour'd Mountain Violet with a variegated Flower.*

31. Viola tricolor, hortenſis, repens, an φλόξ ἡ φλόμος Theophraſti, *C. B. Pin.* 199. *Panſies or Heart's-eaſe; commonly call'd three Faces under a Hood.* Jacea tricolor ſive Trinitatis flos, J. B. 3. 546. Viola tricolor, *Dod. Pempt.* 158.

The beauty and variety of the Flowers of this Plant have given it a place in the Gardens. They conſiſt of five Petals, and diſplay their charms at firſt ſight to the beholder. Sometimes they are all over purple, ſometimes yellow, variegated with blue and purple, ſometimes changeable, coming on long, hollow Pedicles out of the

the bosoms of the Leaves, which are round like those of *Ground-Ivy*, sometimes oblong, serrated about the edges; growing upon creeping, branched Stalks, arising from a slender and fibrous Root. The Seed is small, shining and copious, in swelling Seed-Vessels, almost triangular.

It grows in the mountainous parts of the North of *England*, flowering in the Spring, and continuing till Autumn.

32. Viola tricolor, hortensis, repens, flore albo & luteo, C. B. *Pin.* 199. *Creeping, Garden Pansy, with a white and yellow Flower.*

33. Viola tricolor, hortensis repens flore cum pallido cæruleo, C. B. *Pin.* 199. *Creeping Garden Pansy with a pale yellow and blue Flower.*

34. Viola tricolor, hortensis, flore purpureo & luteo, C. B. *Pin.* 199. *Creeping Garden Pansy with a purple and yellow Flower.*

35. Viola hortensis, repens, flore penitus albo, C. B. *Pin.* 200. *Creeping, Garden Pansy, with a Flower entirely white.* Viola Trinitatis, li. *Tabern. Icon.* 307.

36. Viola tricolor, hortensis, repens, flore violaceo, holosericeo, purpureo & aureo, *H. L. Bat.* *Creeping Garden Pansy with a violet-colour'd, velvet, purple and gold Flower.*

37. Viola tricolor, hortensis repens, flore nigro-purpureo & instar holoserici nitente, C. B. *Pin.* 200. *Creeping, Garden Pansy with a shining, dark-purple, velvet Flower.* Flos Trinitatis major violaceus. *Eyst.*

38. Viola tricolor, hortensis, repens, flore pallido & instar holoserici nitente, C. B. *Pin.* 200. *Creeping Garden Pansy with a pale, shining, Velvet Flower.*

39. Viola tricolor, hortensis, repens, flore magno, ex aureo & pallido instar holoserici nitente, *H. L. Bat.* *Creeping Garden Pansy with a large, golden and pale yellow, shining, Velvet Flower.*

40. Viola bicolor, arvensis, flore candido & luteo, C. B. *Pin.* 200. *Field, two-colour'd Violet, with a white and yellow Flower.* Viola bicolor frugum & hortorum vitium Trago, J. B. 3. 548. Viola sylvestris, *Lob. Icon.* 611.

The Leaves of this at the Root are shorter and broader, on the Stalks longer and narrower, plac'd alternately, sitting on Pedicles, markt with a few notches about the edges. The Stalks are a span long, striated, hollow, intercepted with frequent joints. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves come forth the Flowers, singly, on long Pedicles, consisting of five small Petals, with a five-leav'd Empalement. To the Flowers succeeds a large Seed-vessel, opening into three Cells when ripe, and pouring out many, oval, oblong, whitish Seeds.

It is common amongst the Corn.

The Figure of the *Viola flammea colorea calida, Lob. Icon.* 611. represents this Plant better than that of the *Viola sylvestris* of the same Author; so that I believe there is a Transposition. *Tabernæmontanus*'s of the *Viola Trinitatis minor, petræa, flore albo* is good. The Flower of this Plant varies as *C. Bauhinus* has observed. It is represented monopetalous in the *Hist. Ludg.* tho' it is compos'd of five Petals. I do not believe we ought to refer to this Species, the *Jacea altera Matth.* but rather to the *Viola tricolor, hortensis repens, C. B. Pin. Tourn. Hist. des plantes.*

41. Viola bicolor, arvensis, flore cæruleo & luteo, *C. B. Pin.* 200. *Field, two-colour'd Violet with a blue and yellow flower.*

42. Viola bicolor, arvensis, flore cæruleo & candido, *C. B. Pin.* 200. *Field, two-colour'd Violet with a blue and white Flower.*

43. Viola arvensis, flore toto luteo, C. B. *Pin.* 200. *Field Violet, with a Flower all yellow.*

44. Viola arvensis, flore toto albo, C. B. *Pin.* 200. *Field Violet with a Flower all white.* Viola Trinitatis, minor, petræa, flore albo, *Tabern. Icon.* 307.

45. Viola Hispanica, fruticosa, longifolia. *Long-leav'd, shrubby,* Spanish *Violet.* Viola Hispanica, fruticans, *Bar. Icon.*

46. Viola Americana, foliis Granadillæ, *H. R. Par.* American *Violet, with Paſſion-flower Leaves.* Viola Granadillæ folio, *Mor H. R. Bleſ.* Viola Americana foliis Granadillæ inciſis, *D. Marchand. Joncq. Hort.*

It is intirely like the *March Violet* in Flower, Seed and Seed-Veſſels; as alſo its colour; only it has broad, ſinuated Leaves deeply divided into three *Ivy*-like Lobes, or after the manner of the *Paſſion-flower.*

47. Viola Pyrenaica, longius caudata, Teucrii folio. Pyrenean *Violet, with a longer Tail, and a* Teucrium *Leaf.*

The Leaves grow oppoſite to each other on the Stalk. The Flowers come ſingle out of the boſoms of the Leaves, on very long Pedicles, being extended backward into a long Horn or Spur. The Seed-Veſſels are long, narrow, gaping into three Cells.

48. Viola petræa, Buſambarenſis, craſſulo crenato Ocimi folio, flore majore, inodoro, cæruleo, venis candidis diſtincto, *H. Cathol.* *Rock Violet, with a thick, notcht,* Baſil *Leaf, a larger, blue Flower, with white veins, and without Smell.*

The Leaves are ſmall, much leſs, and narrower than thoſe of the *March-Violet*, and notcht about the edges. The Flowers are large in proportion to the Plant, and ſit on Pedicles a ſpan long.

49. Viola Nebrodenſis, acaulos, purpurea, floris Trinitatis foliis, vix ſerratis, Narciſſum olens, *H. Cathol.* *Purple Violet, without a Stalk, with Leaves like the* Panſy, *ſcarcely ſerrated, ſmelling like* Daffodil.

50. Viola Nebrodenſis, acaulos, purpurea, floris Trinitatis foliis vix ſerratis, inolens, *H. Cathol.* *Purple Violet without a Stalk with* Panſy-*leaves, ſcarcely ſerrated, and without ſmell.*

51. Viola Ætnica, erecta, bicolor, hirſuta, minima, elatior ac ramoſior, *H. Cathol.* *Upright, two colour'd, hairy, very ſmall Violet of* Ætna, *more large and branched.*

52. Viola Alpina, minima, Nummulariæ folio, *Bocc. Muſ.* Part 2. 163. *Tab.* 127. *A very ſmall Violet of the* Alps, *with a Money wort leaf.*

53. Viola cœrulea, maxima, Cucumerinis, hirſutis foliis, Vriginiana, *Pluk. Phytog.* Tab. 234. fig. 2. *A very large, blue Violet, of* Virginia, *with hairy, Cucumber leaves.*

54. Viola maxima, Cucumerinis hirſutis foliis, Virginiana, flore luteo, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* *A very large Violet of* Virginia, *with hairy, Cucumber-leaves, and a yellow flower.*

55. Viola Cretica, ſaxatilis, lutea, odoratiſſima, Leucoii foliis. *Rock-Violet* of Crete, *with a yellow flower, of a moſt ſweet ſmell, and Stock-Gilliflower leaves.*

56. Viola Orientalis, montana, grandiflore, violacei coloris. *Large-flower'd, mountain, Oriental Violet, of a Violet co-colour.*

57. Viola Orientalis, minima, Ocimi folio. *A very ſmall, Oriental Violet with a* Baſil *Leaf.*

58. Viola Orientalis, bicolor, arvenſis, longifolia, flore minimo. *Long leav'd, Field, Oriental, two-colour'd Violet, with a very ſmall flower.*

59. Viola Virginiana, Platani ferè foliis, parvis & incanis, *Pluk Mantiſſ.*

60. Viola Cyrnea fruticeſcens, Satureiæ foliis, *D. Sherard. Raii Sup.* 510. *Shrubby,* Cyrnean *Violet, with Savory-leaves.*

61. Viola cœrulea Trachelii folio minori, ſubhirſuto. *Cluſter Violet.* Raii, Supp. 510.

From a fibrous Root come forth naked, branched Stalks, two inches long, from whoſe tops burſt out many pointed leaves: Amongſt which are numerous, blue flowers, a little leſs than thoſe of the *common Violet.*

62. Viola rotundifolia minor lutea, *H. R. Par.* *Small, yellow, round-leav'd Violet.*

63. Viola bicolor, hortenſis, repens, flore magno ex luteo & cæruleo. *Flor. Bat.* *Creeping, Garden, two-colour'd Violet, with a large, yellow and blue Flower.*

64. Viola

64. Viola ſurrecta Maderaſpatenſis, Lini facie, rotundioribus imis foliis, *Pluk. Phyt.* T. 120. *Upright*, Maderaſpatan *Violet, with the appearance of Flax, and the bottom Leaves rounder.*

65. Viola Virginiana elatior, floribus minutiſſimis, capitulis ſeminalibus canis, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* *Larger Violet of* Virginia *with very ſmall Flowers and hoary Capſules.*

The firſt Species is that which is chiefly uſed in Phyſick.

The Root, the Navel, and the Seed have a cathartick quality: Three ounces of the Roots cut and caſt into boiling water, when it is removed from the Fire, or infuſed the ſpace of a Night in Wine, give them a purging quality. A Dram and an half of the Seed powdered and mixed in any Liquor performs the ſame. The Navel is much weaker, and communicates its Faculty to the Water of which the Syrup of *Violets* is made, if it be infuſed in them. They bring off ſerous and bilious humours, if they be not very ſtubborn.

The freſh Flower moiſtens, ſoftens and looſens: It is one of the four famous cordial Flowers, and a Pectoral. Its chief uſe is in aſſwaging the heat of Fevers, and the Pain of the Head ariſing from thence, in the Cough and Roughneſs of the Throat, and in the Pleuriſie.

The Seed of *Violets* is a notable Lithontriptick, and one of the ſecrets of Dr. *Butler*, who was formerly a celebrated Phyſician at *Cambridge*.

The Root of this Plant is a little ſaltiſh, glutinous and deterſive: Neither it, nor the Leaves, which are inſipid, and pretty glutinous, give any tincture of Red to the blue Paper; the freſh Seeds give it a little, and are ſalter than the Roots. There is a glutinous Sap in the *Violet*, which clogs the other Principles, and hinders their Motion: For by the Chymical Analyſis we obtain from this Plant ſeveral acid Liquors, a great deal of Oil, a pretty deal of volatile concrete, fixt lixivial Salt. Thus it is no wonder that it ſhould lenify by its Flegm and Oil, and be diuretick and laxative by the mixture of the other Principles. The Salt of the *Violet* partakes of the nature of the *Sal Armoniac*, in that it is compoſed of an urinous part. The Infuſion of two ounces of the Root of this Plant purges upwards and downwards. Some preſcribe it to three ounces, and add twenty grains of Salt of *Wormwood*, to draw a ſtrong tincture from it. The Leaves are emollient and laxative; they are continually uſed in Clyſters, Fomentations and Cataplaſms. The Flowers looſen the Belly. *Poterius* affirms, that a dram of their powders purges well enough. There are three ſorts of Syrups prepared with theſe Flowers; the ſimple, which has a very fine colour, provided it does not boil; the compound, which is the invention of *Meſues*; and the purgative, of which *M. Lemery* has juſt given the deſcription. The Simple and the Compound are very good for the Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, occaſioned by the acrid and ſaltiſh humours. Theſe Syrups thicken and cool: The purgative Syrup of *Violets* is good alſo for the ſame Diſeaſes, when it is neceſſary to purge: For the Seeds and the Empalement of the Flowers which are uſed to make this Syrup, are very purgative; the Roots alſo might be added.

Etmullerus relates, that *Timæus* prepared an excellent laxative Conſerve with *Violets*, by giving the Conſiſtence of a Conſerve with *Manna*, with the Juice of theſe Flowers. This Conſerve keeps the Belly open, if taken from two drams to half an ounce. There is an excellent ſort of Cordial made after the following manner, which is very good for thoſe that are uſually bound: In ſix pounds of the Juice of the Flowers of *Violets* not cleanſed, dilute over a clear gentle fire one pound and an half of *Manna*; ſtrein it all thro' a Cloth, and add a pint of very good Spirit of Wine; take a ſpoonful or two of it Morning and Evening, if it is neceſſary.

The following Emulſion is prepared for the Nephritick Cholick, and Retention of Urine: Grind an ounce, or an ounce and half of *Violet*-ſeeds in a Marble-Mortar, adding by degrees ſix ounces of *Dogs-Graſs*; ſtrein the Emulſion through a Cloth, and dilute it in one ounce of Syrup of *Violets*. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

Violets are found frequently in the hedges, flowering in *March*; though what are made uſe of in the Shops, are cultivated in Gardens. The Flowers, which are chiefly uſed, are one of the four Cordial Flowers. They are cooling, moiſtening and laxative, good in Affections of the Breaſt and Lungs, helping Coughs and pleuritick Pains. The Syrup is given to Children to open and cool their Bodies. The Leaves are cooling and opening, and frequently put into Clyſters, as well as into Ointments againſt Inflammations. The Seed is reckoned good for the Stone and Gravel. Officinal Preparations are only the *Syrupus Violarum*. Miller.

Theſe two blow early in the Spring, and are in every one's Acquaintance for their Uſe in Medicine. The Syrup made of them is the only Preparation in the Shops, but it is not by much ſo often preſcribed as formerly; altho' amongſt the Nurſes it ſtill remains in its wonted eſteem, for a ſafe nd gentle *Purger* of young Children. Its Doſe is from a *quarter of an Ouuce to one Ounce*. It's never given to grown Perſons; becauſe no Doſe is ſufficient to make a proper Purge for them. Some have got the Art of levigating the teſtaceous Powders for the *Pulvis è Chelis compoſitus*, with the expreſs'd Liquor made for the *Syrup*: For that changes them green, very much reſembling the *Bezoar*-Colour, ſo as to ſave a great deal out (if not all) of that coſtly Ingredient. *Quincey*.

Syrup of *Violets* is thus made: Take of freſh *Violet*-flowers clean pickt, one Pound, two Pounds and half of hot Water: Cover them cloſe in a new earthen glaz'd Pot for a whole day; and then ſqueeze out the Liquor with a Preſs; and to every Pound of it put two Pounds of fine Sugar, which diſſolves in a Bath heat; and take off what Scum ariſes during its continuance over the fire. This hath hitherto been a Syrup in mighty eſteem: Moſt have the quantity o f Water juſt ſo much as is ſufficient to ſcald the Flowers, and receive their tincture; and the firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* orders it ſo.

The Colour of this is very nice, that without great care it may be ſpoiled many ways; but chiefly by putting it into metalline Veſſels, or uſing too great a fire, or continuing it too long upon it. *Ibid.*

TABLE CCXLIII. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS III.

Fumaria, FUMITORY.

Fumitory is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A, I, reſembling the papilionaceous Flower, conſiſting only of two Petals A C, as it were two-lip'd, the upper Lip A ending in a Tail B, joined at the Pedicle with the under-Lip C. Between theſe Lips, as it were in a Palate (whoſe Mouth is poſſeſs'd by a little Tongue E) the Pointal G H is placed, covered with a Sheath K L, which afterwards becomes a membranaceous Fruit, ſometimes longer M, ſometimes ſhorter N O, pregnant with a Seed P Q R, roundiſh S T V.

The Species of *Fumitory* are,

1. Fumaria Officinarum & Dioſcoridis, flore purpureo, C. B. *Pin.* 143. *Fumitory.* Fumaria vulgaris, J. B. 3. 201. Fumaria, *Dod. Pempt.* 59.

The whole Plant has a bitter taſte; the Root is pretty thick, white and fibrous. It has ſometimes one, ſometimes many branched, angular, empty, ſmooth Stalks, of a colour partly purpliſh, partly greeniſh, The lower Leaves are ſet on long, broad, and angular Pedicles, are deeply divided almoſt after the manner of the umbelliferous kind, and grow alternately to the Stalks. The Flowers are gathered into a Spike, which does not riſe out of the boſom of a Leaf, but from the oppoſite part of the Stalk: They are ſlender, oblong and ſucceeded by a ſingle, roundiſh Seed.

It is common in Corn-Fields, and on Banks.

2. Fumaria Officinarum & Dioſcoridis, flore palleſcente, C. B. *Pin.* 143. *Fumitory with a paliſh Flower.*

3. Fu-

Tab. 243. Pag. 512.

Fig. 1. Fumaria. *Fumitory.*

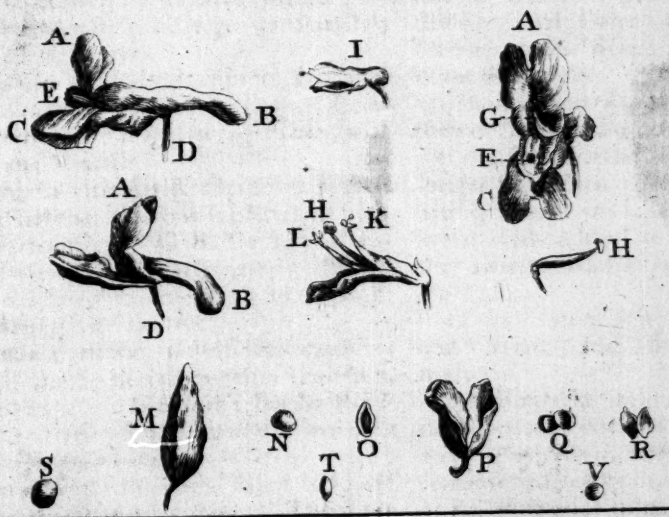
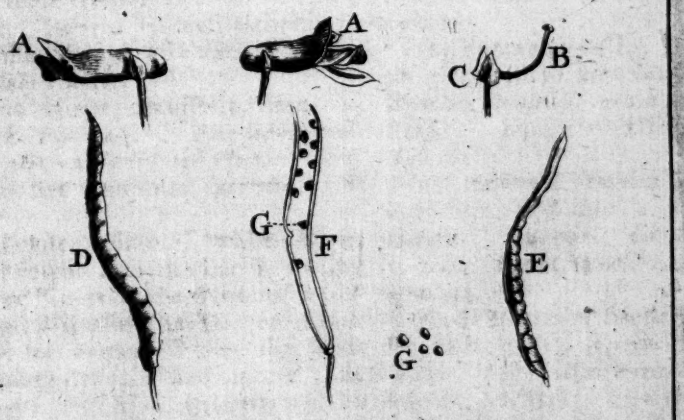
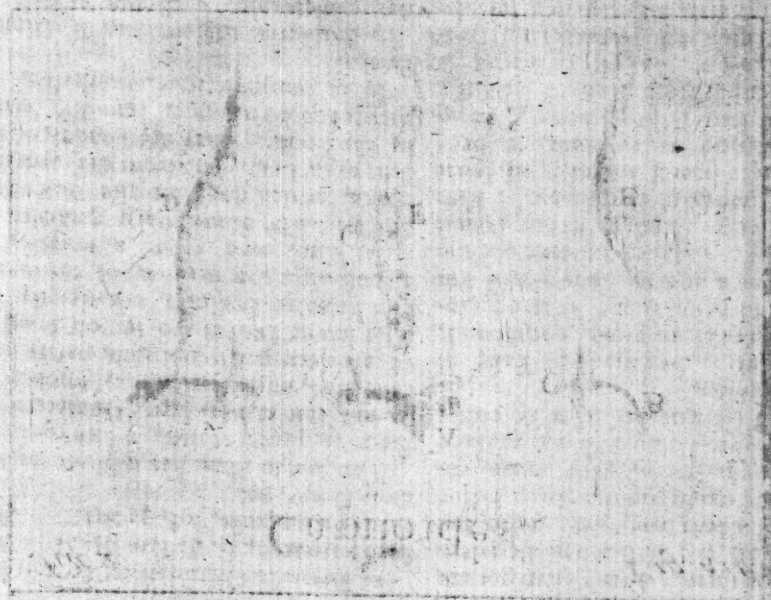
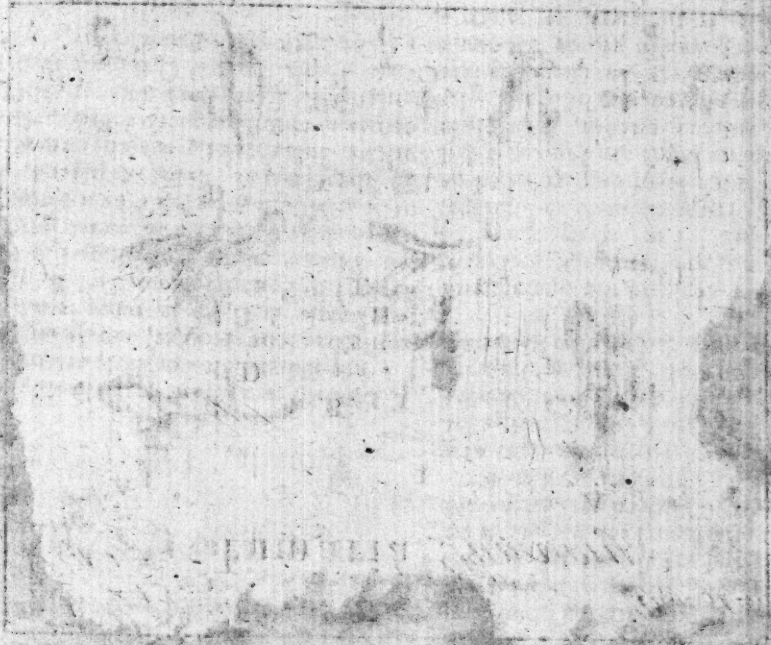


Fig. 2. Pag. 516.

Capnoides.








OCT
15

3. Fumaria Officinarum & Dioſcoridis, flore albo, C.B. *Pin.* 143. *Fumitory with a white flower.*

4. Fumaria foliis tenuiſſimis, floribus albis, circa Monſpelium naſcens, C.B. *Pin.* 143. *Fumitory with very fine Leaves, and white Flowers, growing about* Montpelier.

5. Fumaria major, floribus dilute purpureis, *Bot. Monſp.* *The greater Fumitory with pale purple Flowers.*

6. Fumaria viticulis & capreolis, plantis vicinis adhærens, C. B. *Pin.* 143. *Fumitory adhereing to the neighbouring Plants, with its Stalks and Tendrils.*

7. Fumaria viticulis & capreolis, plantis vicinis adhærens, floribus ſubflavis in ſummitate nigricantibus, C. B. *Pin.* 143. *Fumitory adhereing to the neighbouring Plants, with its Stalks and Tendrils, and yellowiſh Flowers, blackiſh at the top.*

8. Fumaria minor, tenuifolia, caulibus ſurrectis, flore hilari purpura rubente, C. B. *Pin.* 143. *Fine-leav'd, ſmaller Fumitory, with upright Stalks, and a Flower of a lively reddiſh purple colour.*

Moriſon affirms, that this Plant is found at *Vaugirard* amongſt the *Rapes*. The ſame Author diſtinguiſhes it from that which the Author of the *Hiſt. Ludg.* has called *Fumariæ ſpecies Myconi*: He founds his diſtinction on the Seed, which is like that of *Flax*; but theſe two Plants have not the ſame form: I believe we muſt rather have regard to the colour of their Flowers. *Tourn Hiſt. des Plantes.*

9. Fumaria minor tenuifolia, flore variegato, C. B. *Pin* 143. *Fine-leav'd ſmaller Fumitory with a variegated Flower.* Fumaria minor, ſive tenuifolia, ſurrecta, J B. 3. 203.

It has a ſlender, ſimple, white Root, deſcending ſtreight into the Earth, having few and ſhort Fibres at the ſides, of a bitter Taſte, and warming the Tongue. From thence come forth many Stalks, the middle one being ſtronger and larger than the reſt, nine Inches high, ſtriated, hollow, cloath'd alternately with Leaves, out of whoſe boſoms the Branches proceed. On the tops of the Stalks and Branches are Flowers, in ſhort, thick ſpikes; beautiful to look on, by reaſon of the variety of their colours. The little Flowers do not all open at the ſame time; but ſome later, others ſooner; they are ſhort, gaping, the upper Leaf being of a purpliſh fleſh-colour, the point hooded, of a greeniſh yellow; the under Leaf is of a fleſh colour. To each of theſe Flowers ſucceeds one large, flat, ſmooth, ſhining Seed, ſomething approaching to the Seeds of *Flax*. The Leaves are ſmaller and more finely divided than in the other *Fumitories*. Thoſe which come from the Root ſit on longer Pedicles, but have ſhorter Segments; thoſe which accompany the Stalks have ſhorter Pedicles, but longer Segments. Both Stalks and Leaves are glaucous and hoary, ſprinkled as it were with a kind of glaucous Meal. In the Leaves there is very little, if any bitter Taſte.

It is found in *Provence*, *Narbonne* and *Spain*, and flowers in the Summer.

10. Fumaria minor, tenuifolia, caulibus procumbentibus & caducis, C. B. *Pin.* 143. *Fine-leav'd, ſmaller Fumitory with procumbent and falling Stalks.*

11. Fumaria minor, Fœniculi tortuoſi foliis, flore albo, macula rubente, *Bocc. Muſ.* part 2. 144. *Smaller Fumitory, with Leaves of wreathed Fennel, and a white Flower with a reddiſh Spot.* Fumaria Fœniculi tortuoſi foliis, Romana, *Ejuſd. Tab.* 162.

12. Fumaria exilis, Romana, folio Sophiæ tenuiſſimo, *Bocc. Muſ* part 2. 107. *Small, Roman Fumitory, with a very fine, Flix weed Leaf.* Fumaria exilis, Romana, *Ejuſd. Tab.* 81.

13. Fumaria claviculis donata, foliis latioribus, C.B. *Pin.* 143. *Climbing Fumitory.* Fumaria cum capreolis, J. B. 3. 204. Fumaria latifolia, major, *Tabern. Icon.* 34.

From a ſimple, ſlender, yellowiſh Root, ſet with a few Fibres and of a bitteriſh Taſte, it ſends forth many, tender, infirm, angular Stalks, lying on the Ground except, where Shrubs are near, which they may lay hold on with their Tendrils. The Leaves grow alternately and are tender, pale-green, pointed, almoſt of the ſhape of a *Lentil*, entire, not jagged nor cut at all, compos'd of five or ſix Lobes, faſtned to

a middle Rib, the extremity of which goes off in a very ſlender Tendril. The Flowers ariſe in ſpikes over againſt the Leaves, ſhap'd like thoſe of the *common Fumitory*, but leſs and ſhorter, of a greeniſh colour, compos'd of two parts, the one upwards, the other downwards, the edges being as it were curl'd or fring'd. The Pods are ſhort, ſomething flat, containing three or four ſmall, black, ſhining, Kidney-ſhap'd Seeds.

It flowers about the end of *May*; and is found in ſhady, ſtony or ſandy places, but not very common.

14. Fumaria claviculis donata, foliis anguſtioribus, C. B. *Pin.* 143. *Climbing Fumitory with narrower Leaves.* Fumaria latifolia, minor. *Tabern. Icon.* 53.

15. Fumaria Hiſpanica, ſaxatilis, foliis amplioribus, cordiformibus, ſemine compreſſo. Spaniſh, *Rock Fumitory with larger, Heart-faſhioned Leaves and a flat Seed.*

16. Fumaria bulboſa, radice cava, major, flore rubro, dilutiore, *C. B. Pin.* 143. *Greater, hollow-rooted, bulbous Fumitory with a pale red flower.* Fumaria bulboſa, radice cava, flore purpuraſcente, J. B. 3. 204. Radix cava, *Dod. Pempt.* 327.

It has a hollow, broad and ſeſſil Root, ſet with ſome fibres, of a *Box*-colour, a bitter taſte, ſometimes not bigger than a *Walnut*, at other times above the bigneſs of one's fiſt, as it were compos'd of ſeveral bulbs, but continuous, as is ſometimes obſerv'd in the Kidneys of Brutes. Hence ariſe one or more Stalks, tender, and great part lying under ground, angular, flat, a ſpan high and higher, of an over-worn purple colour without, pale within, yielding a bitter and acrid Juice. It has two Leaves on the Stalk of unequal origines, on thick Pedicles, of the ſame colour with the Stalks, and long; glaucous, divided by threes. From the middle of the Stalk to the top beautiful flowers are diſpos'd in a Thyrſe, on ſhort Pedicles, the extremity of the Spur being crooked and blunt, of a purple or white colour, ſhewing a Mouth with open Lips, and a Tongue, two Leaves meeting at the head, white without, markt within at the top with a deep ſcarlet ſpeck, which is common to that which has the white Flower, as well as that which has the purple one. The Pods are oblong, and contain a ſmall, black Seed.

17. Fumaria bulboſa, radice cava, major, flore egregie rubente, C. B. *Pin.* 143. *Greater, bulbous Fumitory, with a hollow Root and a very red Flower.*

18. Fumaria bulboſa, radice cava, major, flore albo, C. B. *Pin* 143. *Greater, bulbous Fumitory, with a hollow Root and a white flower.*

19. Fumaria bulboſa, radice cava, major, flore ſubflaveſcente, C. B. *Pin.* 143. *Greater bulbous Fumitory, with a hollow Root, and a yellowiſh flower.*

20. Fumaria bulboſa viridi flore. *Bulbous Fumitory with a green flower.* Radix cava viridi flore, *Lob. Icon.* 768. Fumaria bulboſa, radix cava, viridi flore dicta Lobelio, J. B. 2. 205.

21. Fumaria bulboſa, radice non cava, major, C. B. *Pin.* 144. *Greater bulbous Fumitory, with a Root not hollow.* Fumaria bulboſa, radice ſolida, calcari & folio criſtato, J. B. 3. 205.

It has a round, bulbous Root, not hollow, of the bigneſs of a *Filberd*, ſometimes larger, not fixt ſo deep in the ground, as that with the hollow Root, cloath'd with a Membrane which eaſily comes off, of a *Box*-colour without, whitiſh within, bitter, having ſome capillary fibres. The Plant is often, a Span long or leſs, ſometimes nine inches or a foot in length; the Stalk is ſmooth, reddiſh, cloth'd with two Leaves, on oblong Pedicles, of the ſame colour with the Stalk, not oppoſite, divided into three others, which again are very finely divided. Near the Root or a little higher, grows one keeled little Leaf, like a Cock's Spur, membranous, in which are the rudiments of other Leaves. On the top of the Stalk ſit purpliſh flowers like thoſe of the *16th*, purpliſh, on a pretty long Pedicle, 3, 4, 9, 12, or more, in a ſort of ſpike, amongſt which is one Leaf, at the origine of each Pedicle, variouſly cut, fring'd and creſted. The Pods are like thoſe of the *16th*.

It grows wild in *Holland*, *Germany*, and *Savoy*.

22. Fuma-

22. Fumaria bulboſa, radice non cava, minor, C. B. *Pin* 144. *Smaller bulbous Fumitory, with a Leaf not hollow.* Radix cava, minor, *Dod. Pempt.* 327.

23. Fumaria bulboſa, Cretica, radice cava, foliis amplioribus, flore purpuraſcente. *Bulbous Fumitory of* Crete *with a hollow Root, larger Leaves and a purpliſh flower.*

24. Fumaria ſiliquoſa, bivalvis, radice fibroſa, latifolia perennis humilior ſine claviculis, flore albo, *Moriſ.* *Bivalve Podded, broad-leav'd, perennial, low Fumitory, without tendrils, with a white flower.*

25. Fumaria Tingitana, radice fibroſa perennis flore ex albo flaveſcente, ſiliquis curtis, *Pluk. Phytog.* T. 90. *fig.* 2. *Perennial Fumitory of* Tangier, *with a fibrous Root, a yellowiſh, white flower, and ſhort Pods.*

26. Fumaria Americana, flore purpureo, ſiliquoſa, *Munting. Herb. Belg.* 595. *Podded,* American *Fumitory, with a double flower.*

27. Fumaria Americana, flore luteo, perennis, *Pluk.* *Perennial,* American *Fumitory with a yellow flower.*

Fumaria is derived (according to *Pliny,*) *à fumo*; becauſe it makes one's Eyes water like Smoak; whence the Name.

The Species of *Fumitory* even when they have neither Flower nor Fruit, are known by their fine cut and bluiſh green Leaves.

Fumitory purges the Bile and Choler, if if given in a large Doſe. I agree with thoſe (ſays *C. Hoffman*) who ſay that *Meſue* and *Avicenna* intended that the juice ſhou'd be given from five Ounces to eleven, the Decoction to fifteen, the Powder from four to five. Being us'd in this quantity it cleanſes the Blood. Our People boil the Herb in Whey in the Spring, and give it to cleanſe the Blood. It is of great uſe in the Leproſy, Itch, Morphew, Tetter and other Diſeaſes of the Skin; and, as ſome ſay, in the Venereal Diſeaſe.

This Plant tho' very bitter, gives the blue Paper much ſuch a red colour as the *Aloes*; ſo that it is likely it contains very near the ſame Principles, *viz.* A Salt like that which is natural in the Earth; but in which the *Sal Armoniac* predominates over the Nitre, and Marine Salt; beſides, the Salt of the *Fumitory* is joined with a great deal of Sulphur and Earth, and diſſolv'd in a conſiderable quantity of Flegm. By the Chymical Analyſis, the *Fumitory* yields a great deal of volatile Concrete, fix'd lixivial Salt, and very thick Oil. All theſe principles render this Plant laxative, a diuretick, proper to cleanſe the Blood, and remove the Obſtructions of the parts; it paſſes for a Specifick in all Diſeaſes in the Skin, in the Hypocondriack Melancholy, in the Cachexy and Dropſy: They give the juice of *Fumitory* from two Ounces to ſix; the Infuſion in Whey from ſix Ounces to ten or twelve; the ſimple Syrup two or three Ounces in Ptiſans; the compound Syrup to one Ounce or two, if you would have the Patient be purged. The Root alſo of *Fumitory* is deterſive, and proper to dry up the Ulcers of the Mouth. An Ointment is made of the juice of this Plant, mix'd with the equal quantities of the juice of *Dock* and *Elicampane* thickned over the Fire with ſome Hogs Lard. *Fumitory* is uſed in the Electuary *de Pſyllio*, in that which they call *Sennatum*, in the Confection *Hamech*, and in the compound Syrup of *Succory*. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plant.*

It is to be met with in ſeveral places, and it flowers in *May* and *June*. It is bitter, and ſuppos'd to correct Choler and adult Humours, which has recommended it in the Jaundice and Hypocondriacal caſes, for which purpoſe in *Sennertus*'s Practice we meet with it in the form of an Electuary; but it muſt in that form be naſeous. It is a Herb difficult to dry, and it's which is us'd as an *Antiſcorbutic* with Whey in the Spring-time, will not keep; ſo that it is now little uſed in the Shops. *Quincy.*

Fumitory is reckoned to be a great cleanſer of the Blood, and good for all ſorts of cutaneous Diſtempers, as Scab, Itch, and Leprous Diſorders; and for that purpoſe it is given with Whey in the Spring to purge and purify the Blood, to help the Scurvy, Jaundice and affections of the Spleen. Officinal Preparations are a ſimple Water, and a Syrup of the Juice. *Miller.*

'Tis of a bitteriſh Taſte, and cooling nature, fit for curbing the acrimonious Salts in the Blood, and allaying the Heat in ſuch as are inclin'd to the Scurvy, and other cutaneous Eruptions. 'Tis drank in clarify'd Whey with *Fragaria*, &c. as is obſerved. The contuſed Herb and Juice may be an ingredient in Diet-drinks in the Spring. The Shop-Preparations are the diſtill'd Water and Syrups. *Blair.*

TABLE CCXLIII. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS IV.

CAPNOIDES.

Capnoides is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A, altogether like that of *Fumitory*, the Pointal B, which ariſes out the Empalement C, changing to a long, round Pod D, compos'd of two valves E, adhering to the Window F, and pregnant with roundiſh Seeds G, faſtned to the ſame Window.

We know but one Species of *Capnoides.*

Capnoides. Fumaria ſiliquoſa ſemper virens, *Corn.* 58.

It ariſes with a ſtreight, round, ſmooth Stalk, a Foot long, beſprinkled as it were with aſhes, but is wip'd off with the ſlighteſt touch. The Leaves are ſmooth and divided like the common one, but larger. The Leaves are not afraid of the Winter-Seaſon. The Flowers grow in ſpikes on the tops of the Stalks, and are ſucceeded by bent yellowiſh Pods, containing Seeds like *Millet*, only flat, but rounder. The Root is full of Fibres.

It has ſome degree of acrimony and bitterneſs.

GENUS V.

CAPNORCHIS.

Capnorchis is a Plant with the appearance of *Fumitory*; the Root is tuberous, ſometimes ſquamoſe, ſometimes adorn'd as it were with a double Bulb. The Flower is anomalous, dipetalous, having two tails, hanging down, repreſenting the Pod of *Shepherd's Purſe*, ſnow-white. The Pod is like that of *Fumitory.*

We know but one Species of *Capnorchis.*

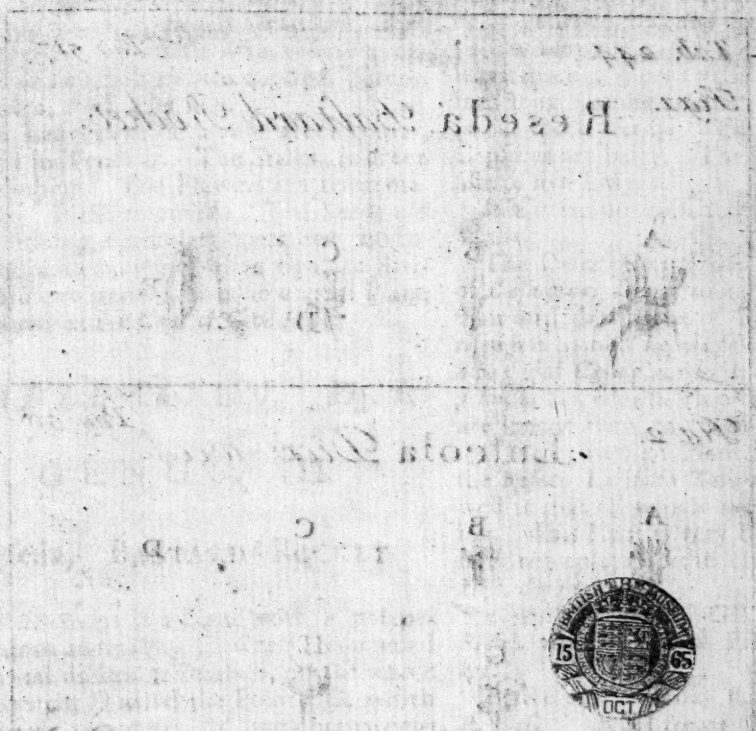
Capnorchis Americana, *Boer. Ind.* 309. American *Capnorchis.* Fumaria tuberoſa, infipida, *Cornut.* 127. M. H. 260. Fumaria ſiliquoſa, radice grumoſa, flore bicorporeo, ad labia conjuncto, Virginiana, *Pluk. Phytog.* xc. 3. Fumaria ſiliquoſa, grumoſa radice, flore gemello, monſtroſo, *Baniſt. Cat. M. S.* Fumaria Canadenſis, radice ſquamata, tuberoſa, *A. R. Pariſ.*

GENUS VI.

CYSTICAPNOS.

Cyſticapnos is a Plant with an annual fibrous Root, Leaves, Flowers, Branches, and appearance of climbing *Fumitory*: The Fruit is an oval Bladder, peirc'd thro' by an Axis, to which round Seeds grow on every ſide, enclos'd again by one common Veſicle, expanded about the Axis.

We


A
B
C
15
65
OCT

Tab. 244. Pag 517.

Fig 1. Reseda. *Bastard Rocket.*



Fig. 2. Luteola *Dier's weed* Pag. 518.

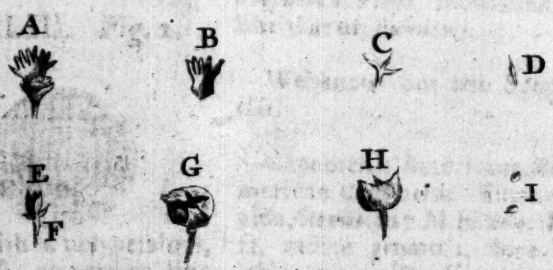
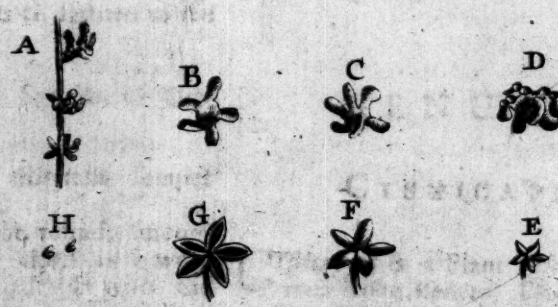


Fig. 3. Sesamoides. Pag. 519.



We know but one Species of *Cysticapnos.*

Cysticapnos Africana, scandens, *Boer. Ind.* 310. *Climbing* African Cysticapnos. Fumaria Africana, vesicaria, scandens, *Par. Bat. App.* 7. Fumaria alba, vesicaria, capreolis donata, sub exitum autumni florens, Æthiopica, *Pluk. Alm.* 400.

The Leaves are of a pale green colour, and end in Tendrils. The Stalks are green and climbing. The Flowers are tetrapetalous and Flesh-coloured. The Seeds are black, shining, orbicular, contained in inflatted Bladders, which when ripe, are divided into two parts. It is an annual Plant, and grows at the *Cape of Good Hope.*

TABLE CCXLIV. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS VII.

Reseda, BASTARD-ROCKET.

Bastard-Rocket is a Plant with a polypetalous anomalous Flower A, composed of several dissimilar Petals B, out of whose Empalement D arises the Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a membranaceous Fruit E, for the most part three or four-cornered, oblong, and as it were cylindraceous, pregnant with roundish Seeds F.

The Species of *Bastard Rocket* are,

1. Reseda vulgaris, C. B. *Pin.* 100. *Common Bastard-Rocket.* Reseda lutea, J. B. 3. 467. Reseda Plinii Neotericorum, Belgis Eruca peregrina, Italica vel Cantabrica, *Lob. Icon.* 222.

It has a small, long, white, ligneous Root, endued with a remarkable Acrimony; from which arise many striated, hairy, solid, weak stalks, a foot or a cubit high, branched, cloathed alternately with Leaves, divided almost like the Leaves of the *Sea-Rocket*, irregular, curled or waved, narrow, darker green, of an oleraceous taste. The Flowers grow on the tops of the Stalk and Branches, in loose spikes, of a pale yellow colour, composed of Petals, of which the two upper ones are the largest, the side-ones less, and the lower ones smallest of all, and scarce conspicuous; all are of a singular figure, as if out of one Leaf there came two others. The middle of the flower is possessed by numerous Chives with yellow summits; the Flowers falling off, leave three-cornered vessels a quarter of an inch long, gaping at the top, and full of small black seeds. The corners of the Capsules are hairy. The Empalement consists of five Leaves.

It is common in Chalky-Fields, and on Walls.

The Description of the *Sesamoides primum* of *Cæsalpinus* seems to agree less with this than with the Species of *Reseda* which *Morison* has named *Reseda foliis Calcitrapæ, flore albo:* For *Cæsalpinus* says, that his *Sesamoides primum* has whitish Flowers, that its Leaves are longer than those of the *Rocket*, and that it is a foreign Plant. The Figure of the *Reseda Latifolia Tabern.* answers pretty well to that of which we are now speaking. This Plant is very bitter, and gives a faint red colour to the blue Paper. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

2. Reseda crispa, Gallica, *Bocc. Rarior. Plant.* 76. *Curled* French *Bastard Rocket.*

3. Reseda latifolia, flore flavo, *Mor. H. R. Blef. Broad-leaved Eastard Rocket with a yellow flower.*

4. Reseda foliis Calcitrapæ, flore albo, *Mor. H. R. Blef. Bastard Rocket with Star-Thistle Leaves and a white flower.*

5. Reseda minor vulgaris. *Smaller common Bastard-Rocket.* Resedæ affinis Phyteuma, C. B. *Pin.* 100. Phyteuma, J. B. 3. 386, *Descript.* Phyteuma Monspelliensium, *Lob. Icon.* 718. Erucago Appula, *Col.* Part 1. 269.

The Root of this is single, having very few, if any fibres, pretty thick, ligneous and white. It sends forth many stalks a foot long, divided into many branches, partly streight, partly bending down; along which are oblong Leaves, blunt at the end, now and then divided, soft (the lower ones are not at all divided) about four inches long. The Flowers are frequent on the branches, white, with greenish Leaves under them. The Pods are swelling, half an inch long, striated, perforated at the upper

per part, enclosing a copious black seed.

It grows every where about *Montpelier*, and in *Italy* about *Rome* and elsewhere.

6. Reseda minor vulgaris, folio minus inciso. *Smaller, common Bastard-Rocket with a Leaf less cut.* Phyteuma Monspelienſium, folio minus laciniato, *Lob. Illustr.* 146.

7. Reseda minor vulgaris foliis integris. *Common, smaller Bastard-Rocket, with entire Leaves.* Resedæ affinis, Phyteuma quorundam Dalechampii, *Lugd.* 1198. Phyteuma, J. B. 3. 386.

8. Reseda Pyrenaica, Linariæ folio glauco, *Schol. Bot.* Pyrenean *Bastard-Rocket with a glaucous Toad-flax Leaf.*

9. Reseda minor Indiæ Orientalis Ptarmicæ pratenſis folio, crenis exaſperato, ſeu Seſamoides parvum Bengalenſe ſerratum, *Pluk. Phytog.* T. 219. F. 3. *Smaller Bastard-Rocket of the* East Indies, *with a serrated Leaf, like that of Sneezewort.*

Reseda is ſo called *à ſedandis morbis. Circa Ariminium* (ſays *Pliny*) *nota eſt herba quam Resedam vocant: diſcutit collectiones inflammationeſque omnes.*

TABLE CCXLIV. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS VIII.

Luteola, DIERS-WEED.

Diers-weed is a Plant with a polypetalous anomalous Flower A, conſiſting of ſeveral diſſimilar Petals B C D, out of whoſe Empalement F ariſes the Pointal E, which afterwards becomes a Fruit G. almoſt globoſe, hollow, three-pointed H, and pregnant with roundiſh ſeeds I.

The Species of *Diers weed* are,

1. Luteola herba Salicis folio, C. B. *Pin.* 100. *Diers-weed, or wild Woad.* Lutea Plinii quibuſdam, J B. 3. 465. Lutum herba, *Dod. Pempt.* 80.

It has a ſimple, white, ligneous Root ſet with very few fibres, ſometimes of the thickneſs of one's thumb, of a ſharp taſte like that of *Creſſes.* The Stalks are two cubits high, round, ſtriated, ſmooth, greeniſh, a little hollow, branched, cloathed with frequent, long, narrow, ſmooth Leaves, not notcht, but having a few ſinuations, or curled, placed without Order. Before it forms its Stalk, it ſpreads ſhining Leaves on the ground circularly. The ſpikes of Flowers are very long, round, poſſeſſing great part of the Stalks and Branches. Each Flower being ſet on a ſhort Pedicle, is compoſed of four jagged Petals, with many pale yellow ſummits; to which ſucceed tripartite gaping Veſſels, compoſed of three Cells, and containing ſmall, black, round ſeeds.

It grows on Walls, Dunghils and fallow Fields; and is ſown alſo for the uſe of the Diers.

Mr. *Ray* ſays, its Fruit is divided into three Pouches; whereas it has but one cavity, which opens with three points, as *J. Bauhinus* has deſcribed it. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

2. Luteola Luſitanica, pumila, criſpa. *Dwarf*, Portugueze *Diers-weed.*

3. Luteola pumila, Pyrenaica, Lunariæ folio. *Dwarf Pyrenean Diers weed with a Toad-flax Leaf.*

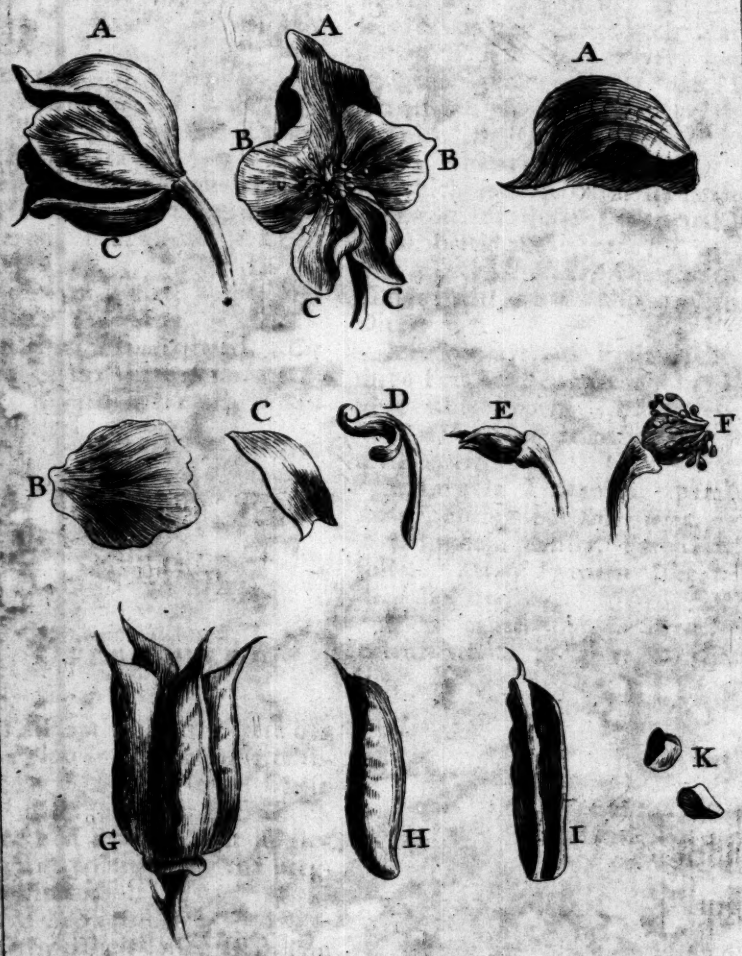
It is called *Luteola*, from the yellow colour which it gives to Cloth in Dying.

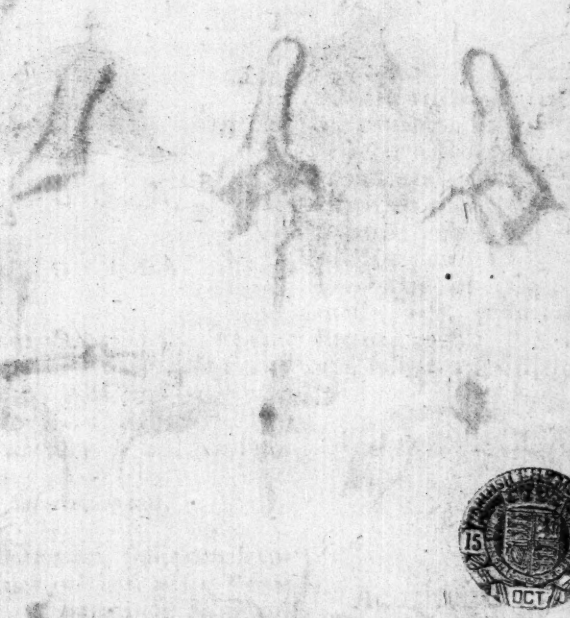
SECT.



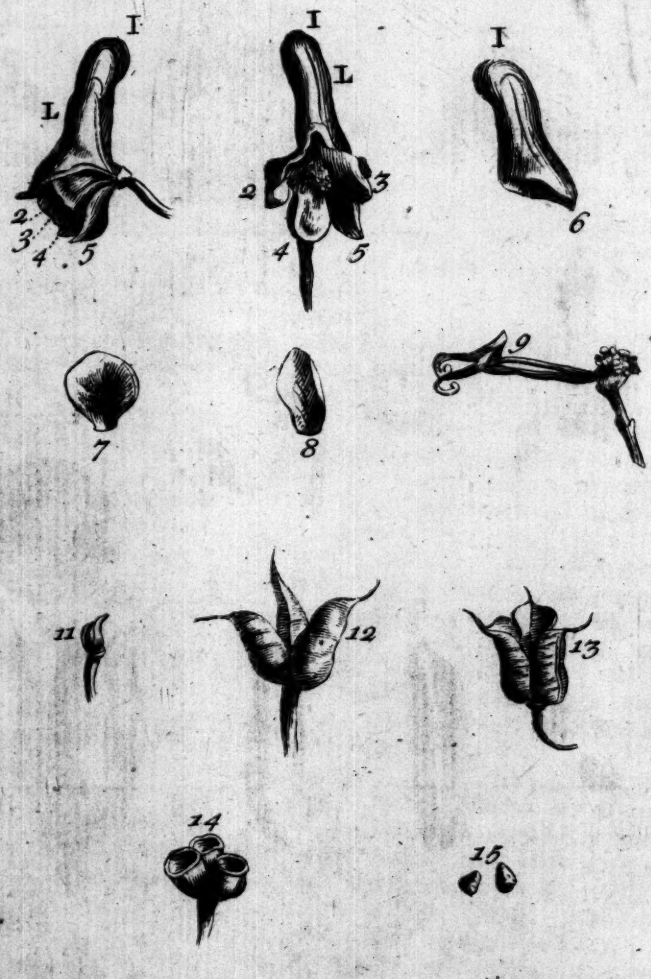
Tab. 245. Pag. 519.

Aconitum. *Monk's hood.*





Aconitum. *Monks-hood.*



SECT. II.

Of Herbs with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower, whose Pointal becomes a Fruit consisting of many Cells.

TABLE CCXLIV. *Fig.* 3.

GENUS I.

SESAMOIDES.

Sesamoides is a Plant with a Flower like that of *Bastard-Rocket*, but a many-fold Fruit: For one is many-horn'd ABC, and smells with a Seed in each Horn D, almost shaped like a Kidney H; but another is multicapsular E F G, but starred.

The Species of *Sesamoides* are,

1. Sesamoides flore albo, foliis canescentibus. Sesamoides *with a white Flower and hoary Leaves.* Sesamoides Salamanticum parvum, 2. *Clus. Hist.* 296.

2. Sesamoides foliis crassis, floribus ex herbaceo purpurascentibus. Sesamoides *with thick Leaves and herbaceous purplish Flowers.* Sesamoides Salamanticum parvum, 1. *Clus. Hist.* 296.

It produces three or four round Stalks nine inches high from the same Root, about which are small thick Leaves, like those of *Flax*, placed without order; and at the top are many little Flowers, of an herbaceous purplish colour at first, afterwards adorned with fine palish Threads, in the middle of which are seen four green Seeds, which on the falling off of the Flower grow into Seed-vessels, full of a small blackish seed. The Root is pretty thick, white, hard, lively, and sometimes buds out again before Winter.

4. Sesamoides fructu stellato. Sesamoides *with a starred Fruit.* Reseda Linariæ foliis, C. B. *Prod.* 42.

From a pretty long, white Root arises a round Stalk a Cubit high, divided into Branches a span long, cloathed with very narrow, oblong, green Leaves, like those of *Toad-flax*. Each Plant ends in an oblong kind of spike, composed of small, mossy, pale, yellow Flowers; to which succeed angular heads or seed-vessels, bifid and full of a small, pale seed.

TABLE CCXLV, CCXLVI.

GENUS II.

Aconitum, MONKS-HOOD.

Monks Hood is a Plant with a polypetalous anomalous Flower A, consisting of five dissimilar Petals, in some measure representing a Man's Head, with an Helmet or a Cowl: For the upper Petal A seems to perform the office of an Helmet or Cowl, the two lower ones C C, 4, 5, of that part which defends the lower part of the Cheek; but the Wings B B, 2, 3 seem to represent that which covers the Temples. Out of the middle of the Flower arise two Styles D, 9, shaped like a Foot, hid in the upper Petal; and also the Pointal E F, 11, which afterwards becomes a Fruit G, 12, in which are gathered as it were into a head, membranaceous sheaths H, pregnant with seeds I, 13, 14, for the most part angular K, and wrinkled 15.

The

The Species of *Monks-hood* are,

1. Aconitum Lycoctonum, luteum, C. B. *Pin.* 183. *Yellow Monk's-hood.* Aconitum folio Platani, flore luteo-pallescente, J. B. 3. 652. Aconitum Lycoctonum, luteum, majus, *Dod Pempt.* 439.

From a Root consisting of bending, numerous, blackish Fibres, of a not unpleasant Taste arises a Stalk, a little hairy, above two Cubits high, hollow, striated, round, slender, tough and something bending, divided into Branches. The Leaves are large, divided into five primary Segments, each of those Segments being again subdivided, of a dark green above, whitish underneath. The Flowers grow on Pedicles an Inch long, to each of which is set an oblong Leaf, sometimes divided, oftner entire; they are yellow, oblong, hollow, gaping below, compos'd of five Petals, the two side ones being short and broad; one of the under ones being broad, the other pointed, the fifth hollow like a Tube; in the inmost recess of which are two little Horns, and greenish Chives with whitish or variegated Summits. It has three or four Pods, like those of *Columbine*, streight, join'd together, in which is contain'd a black, wrinkled Seed, very hot and provoking much spitting if tasted.

It grows on the Mountains near *Geneva*, and in various parts of *Germany*, and more especially in the *Hercynian* Wood.

2. Aconitum Lycoctonum, luteum, majus ampliore caule, amplioribusque foliis, *Dod. Pempt.* 439. *Greater yellow Monk's-hood with a larger Stalk and larger Leaves.*

3. Aconitum Lycoctonum, humuli caule ac minoribus foliis, *Dod. Pempt.* 439. *Monk's hood with a low Stalk and smaller Leaves.*

4. Aconitum Pyrenaicum, ampliore folio, tenuius laciniato. Pyrenean *Monk's hood with a larger Leaf, and finely divided.*

5. Aconitum cæruleum Napelli flore, C. B. *Pin.* 183. *Blue Monk's-hood with the Flower of* Napellus. Aconitum Lycoctonum Autumnale, Napello simile, J. B. 3. 566. Aconitum vii. Lycoctonum Autumnale, *Clus. Hist.* 98.

The middle Leaves are something like those of the *Thora Italica*, but approaching to those of the *Aconitum Neubergicum*; being as large and of a shining dark-green above. The Stalk is two Cubits high, thick, firm, striated, green and shining, bearing at the top a spike of Flowers almost like that of the *Aconitum Neubergicum*, to which also succeed alike Heads, and alike Seed. The Root is perennial and propagates its self by side shoots.

It flowers in *August*.

6. Aconitum coma inflexa, foliis angustioribus, C. B. *Pin.* 283. *Monks-hood with a bending top and narrower Leaves.* Aconitum Lycoctonum, Lyncæanum, Napello simile, J. B. 3. 657. Aconitum iv, Lycoctonum, *Clus. Hist.* 96.

7. Aconitum coma inflexa, floribus rarioribus & foliis eleganter dissectis. *Monks-hood with a bending top, fewer Flowers and Leaves elegantly cut.* Aconitum vi, *Matth.* 1089.

8. Aconitum coma inflexa foliis latioribus. *Monks-hood with a bending Head and larger Leaves.* An Aconitum, 8 *Matth.* 1091?

9. Aconitum inflexa coma maximum, C. B. *Pin* 183. *The largest Monks-hood with a bending Head.* Aconitum Lycoctonum coma, nutante maximum, J. B. 3. 658. Aconitum Lycoctonum, viii, coma nutante, *Clus. Hist.* 97.

It arises sometimes to the heighth of three Cubits, with a slender, round Stalk, the upper part being divided into many Branches, and bending down. On the top of the Stalk it bears a long spike of Flowers, of a shining, pale purple. The Leaves are large and oblong, divided into many deep jaggs, dark-green above, but not shining. It has a thick, long Root, black without, and set with many Fibres at distances, swelling at top into many Heads, from which the Stalks arise.

10. Aconi-

10. Aconitum cæruleum seu Napellus, 1, C. B. *Pin.* 183. *Blue Monks-Hood or Helmet-Flower.* Aconitum magnum purpureo flore, vulgo Napellus, J. B. 3. 655. Napellus, *Dod. Pempt.* 442.

From a black Root, the bigness of a small Navew, producing also lateral Fibres, it sends forth many Stalks, two Cubits high and higher, round, pithy, stiff, hard to break, cloath'd from the bottom to the top with frequent Leaves, plac'd alternately, or rather without any order at all, sitting on long Pedicles, which are furrow'd on the upper part. The Leaves are dark-green, smooth, nervous, divided almost to the Pedicle into five primary Jaggs, which are subdivided into many, narrow, acute Segments. On the top of the Stalk are frequent Flowers, as it were disposed in a Spike, each of them sitting on Pedicles an Inch long, compos'd of five Petals, of which the upper one is hollow like a *Helmet* or *Monks-hood* and hides two styles, the lateral ones are broader, and the two lower ones possess the middle of the Flower. The Flowers are blue, strip'd with deeper veins, set with hairs within. They are succeeded by little Seed-vessels, not alway three, but four or more, being oblong, smooth, containing many Seeds, black and wrinkled when ripe.

11. Aconitum seu Napellus, 1, flore roseo, C. B. *Pin.* 183. *Rose-colour'd Helmet-Flower or Monks hood.*

12. Aconitum seu Napellus, 1, flore albo, C. B. *Pin.* 183. *White Monks-hood or Helmet flower.*

13. Aconitum seu Napellus, 1, flore ex cæruleo & albo variegato, C. B. *Pin.* 183. *Blue and white Monks-hood or Helmet-flower.* Napellus flore variegato, *Eyst.* Aconitum flore & cæruleo, variegato seu Napellus glorioſus, *Herman's Joncq. Hort.*

14. Aconitum seu Napellus, 1, flore ex albo & purpura mixto, *H. R. Par. Purple and white Monks-hood or Helmet-flower.*

15. Aconitum violaceum seu Napellus, 2 C. B. *Pin.* 183. *Smaller, yellow Monks-hood or Helmet-flower.* Aconitum Napello simile, sed minus, cæruleum, præcocius. J. B. 3. 656. Aconitum Lycoctonum, iv. Tauricum, *Clus. Hist.* 95.

It grows to the heighth of one or two cubits, with a slender stalk, something hairy and reddish, not very streight. The Leaves are like those of the 10*th* Species, but less frequently divided, though cut into five deep, primary jaggs, each of which is again variously subdivided, of a dark green above, on pedicles two or three inches long. The Flowers are blue, hooded, hairy, whose Crest conceals two purplish little Tongues, on the head of which is set a little bladder, containing an honey-like liquor. The two Wings enter the Crest with their outer edge; but their lower edge is received by two Leaves lying under them, in whose embrace are contained also some dark-purple Chives. The Root is black, oblong and fibrous.

16. Aconitum purpureum, seu Napellus 3. C. B. *Pin.* 183. *Purple Monks-hood, or Helmet-flower.* Aconitum Lycoctonum, Napello simile, Neubergense, foliis latioribus, flore purpureo. J. B. 3. 657. Aconitum Lycoctonum, Neubergense, *Clus. Hist.* 96.

The Leaves are broader than those of the 10*th* Species, but jagged in like manner, more dark and shining. The Stalk is streight, firm, round, sometimes three cubits high, and often divided at the top into many Branches, which bear Flowers disposed in a Spike of a purple colour, shaped like those of the 10*th* Species, but the Chives are browner. The Spike of Flowers which grows on the extremity of the Stalk, is longer and more expanded than the rest. To each of these Flowers succeed three little horns, sometimes four or five gathered into one head, containing a black and unequal Seed.

17. Aconitum cæruleo-purpureum flore maximo, five Napellus 4. C. B. *Pin.* 183. *Blue-purple, large flowered Monks-hood, or Helmet flower.* Aconitum Lycoctonum, flore maximo, J. B. 3. 659. Aconitum Lycoctonum 9. Judenbergense, *Clus. Hist.* 97.

Its Leaves are deeply divided into five jaggs, and those again cut about the edges so like those of the *Thora Italica*, that the two Plants may easily be taken for each other before they come to flower, only the Leaves of the *Thora Italica* shine, and those

of this Plant do not. It has a Stalk ſometimes two cubits high, round, not very thick, but firm and ſtreight, of a purpliſh green, bearing five or ſix Flowers at top, larger than in any other Species of this kind, of a blue purple colour with black Chives. The Flowers are ſucceeded by little horns, as in the reſt, but are larger, containing an unequal brown ſeed. The Root is like a ſmall *Navew*, ſet with blackiſh fibres. It has other like Roots growing to the ſides, ſet with ſlenderer fibres, which every year produce freſh ſtalks: Some Tubercles grow alſo about the joints of the lower part of the ſtalk, as in the *Thora Italica.*

It grows naturally on *Judenberg* the higheſt Mountain of *Stiria.* It grows in *Auguſt.* It grows plentifully alſo on a Mountain called *Schuceberg*, of a difficult Aſcent.

18. Aconitum cœruleum, minus, ſive Napellus minor, C.B. *Pin.* 183. *Smaller blue Monks-hood, or Helmet-flower.* Aconitum Lycoctonum, flore cœruleo, galea elatiori, radice bulboſa, J. B. 3. 659. Aconitum Lycoctonum x, Thora Italica, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 98.

Beſides the fibres, with which it adheres to the ground, it bears alſo turbinated Bulbs, from whoſe Baſe come forth other fibres. The Leaves are produced alternately from the Stalk, of a midling bigneſs, divided into five deep jaggs, and leſs deeply ſubdivided, of a ſhining green, and ſomething hairy. The Flowers are thin-ſet, and of a pale blue colour.

19. Aconitum pyramidale, multiflorum, *H. R. Par. Many-flowered pyramidal Monks-hood.* Aconitum ſpica florum pyramidali, *Mor. H. R. Bleſ.*

It is like the other *Monks-hood* in its Roots and Leaves. It bears a ſpike of blue Flowers, which is broader at the Baſe, and ends at length in a point like a Pyramid; by which note it is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the reſt.

20. Aconitum ſalutiferum, ſeu Anthora, C. B. *Pin.* 184. *Salutary Monks-hood, or Counter-Poiſon to Wolfs-bane.* Antithora flore luteo Aconiti, J. B. 3. 660. Anthora Zedoaria, Aconitum ſalutiferum, *Tabern. Icon.* 112.

This is commonly nine inches, but ſometimes above a cubit high, with a ſingle ſtiff ſtalk, ſomething hairy, cloathed alternately with Leaves like thoſe of the 10*th*, more finely divided, and without that gloſs, whitiſh on the back-part, and bitter. The Flowers are of a not unpleaſant ſmell, hooded, gaping and pale yellow. The Root conſiſts of *Olive*-like Bulbs, brown without, white within, bitter and fibrous.

21. Aconitum ſalutiferum, elatius, Pyrenaicum, foliis atrovirentibus, flore majore. *Larger, ſalutary Pyrenean Monks-hood with dark green Leaves and a larger Flower.*

22. Aconitum Lycoctonum, Orientale, flore magno, albo. *Oriental Monks-hood with a large white Flower.*

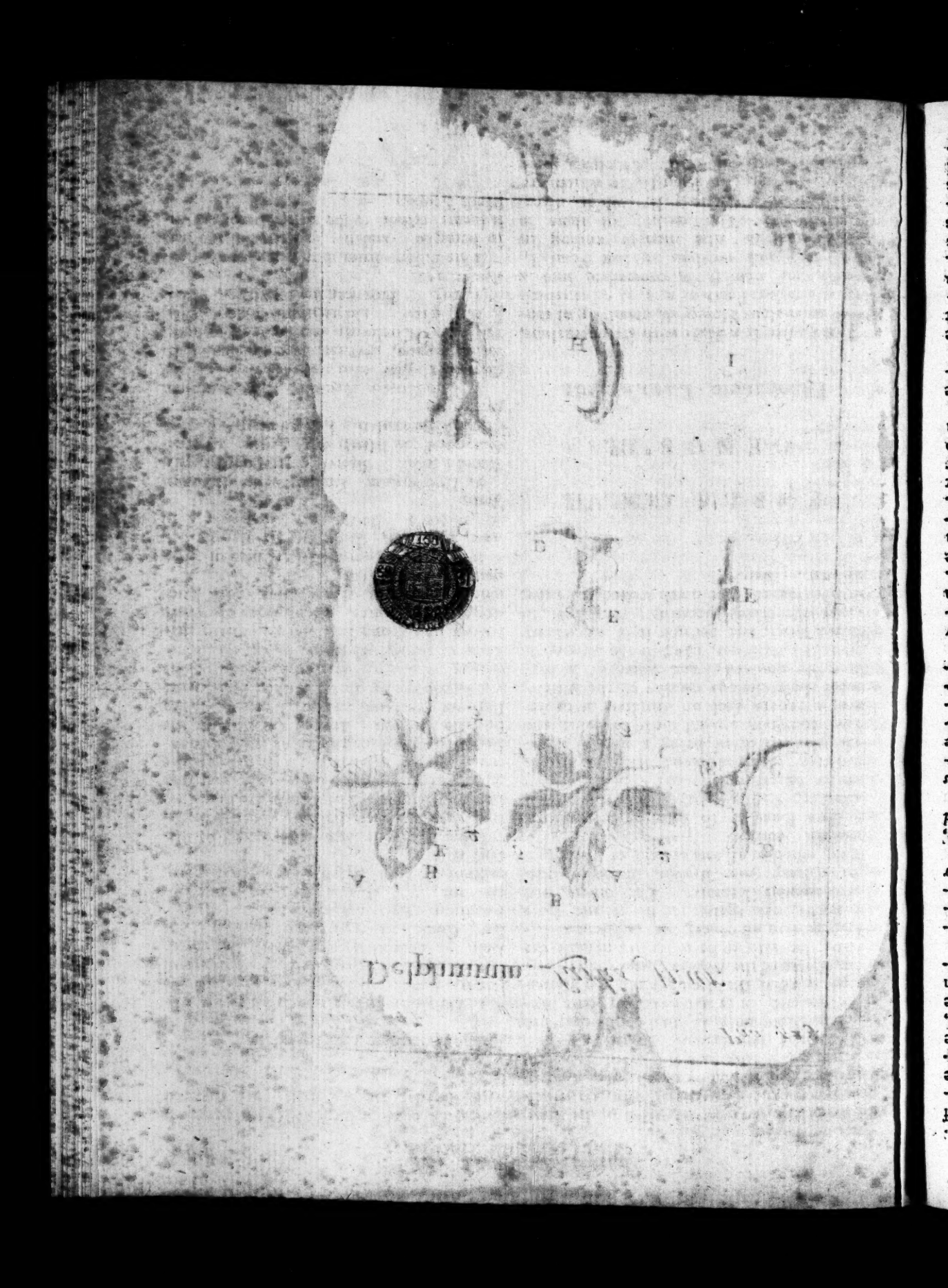
Aconitum (ſays *Pliny*) *naſcitur in nudis cautibus, quas Aconas nominant; & ideò Aconitum aliqui dixêre, nullo juxta ne pulvere quidem nutriente. Hanc aliqui rationem nominis attulêre. Alii quoniam vis eadem in morte eſſet, quæ cotibus ad ferri aciem deterendam, ſtatimque admota velocitas ſentiretur.*

Monks hood is a deadly Poiſon, not only to Men, but to Brutes alſo. *Dodonæus* relates the following Story, which was freſh in the Peoples Minds there in his time. Some unskilful Perſons had gathered the Roots of the *blue Monks-hood* to eat in a Sallad, and all that eat of them were ſeized with terrible Symptoms, and ſoon dy'd. *Turner* alſo relates, that ſome *Frenchmen* at *Antwerp* ate the Roots of this Plant for thoſe of *Maſterwort*, and all died in two days, except two Players, who threw them up by Vomit.

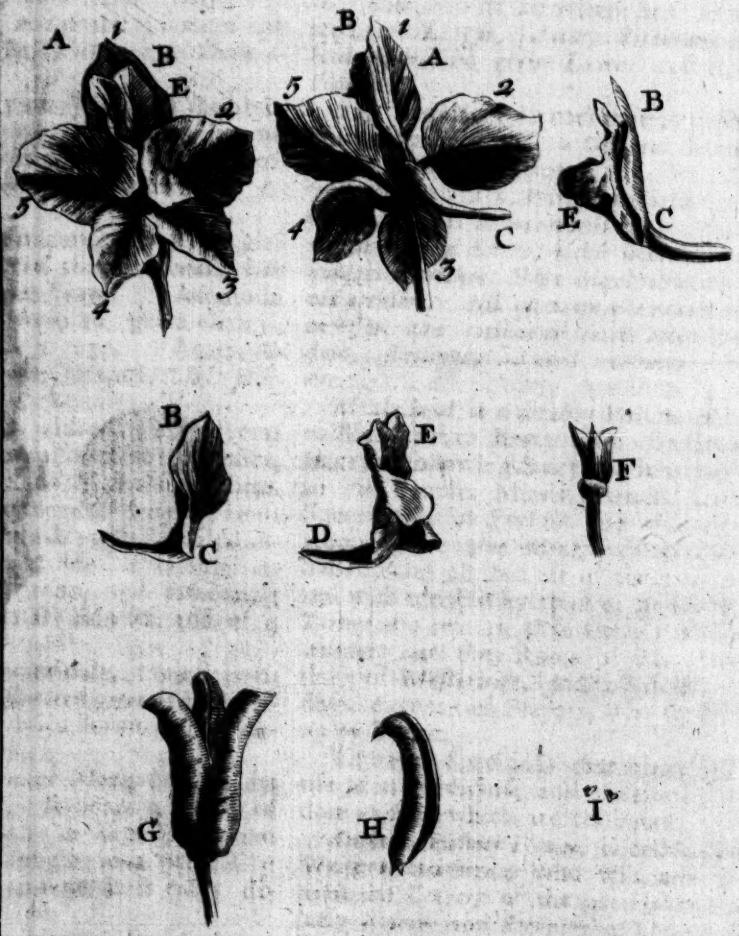
The 20*th* Species is that which is made uſe of in Medicine, and eſteemed an Antidote to thoſe which are poiſonous.

Anthora, Helmet Flower, is called by ſome Writers *Antithora*; who will alſo have it to be the *Zedoary* of the *Arabians*, particularly *Avicen* and *Serapion.* The *Aconitum ſalutiferum*, or *wholſome Wolfs bane* of C. *Bauhinus*, is what the officinal Preſcriptions intend whenſoever this is ordered. It grows on the Mountains in *Helvetia*, and in *Savoy.* The Root is chiefly in uſe, which is of a warm bitteriſh taſte, and is reckoned

Car-



Delphinium. *Lark's Spur.*



Cardiac and *Alexipharmic*, much of the ſame nature as the *Contrayerva* Root, on which account it is called by the *Germans Contrayerva*. It is now however uſed in a few Officinial Compoſitions. *Quincy.*

The Root only is uſed, and that but ſeldom, tho' it is accounted by ſome Authors a good Antidote againſt the poiſonous effects of the *Napellus*, and other *Aconites*, as alſo to be of ſervice againſt the Plague, and all contagious peſtilential Diſtempers, and againſt the ſtings and bites of venomous Creatures. Tho' others, and particularly *John Bauhin*, ſeems to queſtion, whether all that is ſaid of this Plant be true. *Miller.*

This Plant is ſo like its Brethren the *Aconites*, and we have ſuch diſmal Accounts of their poiſonous Quality, that it is much to be doubted whether it has the good effect of being a gentle *purgative*, and good againſt the *Worms*, &c. and that it proves ſuch an *Antidote*, as to remove the poiſonous quality of the *Aconite*, is juſtly doubted; and however it may be called *Antithora*, becauſe the *Aconite* is called *Thora*, and becauſe it is an enemy to its dſtructive Operation; they are too nearly related to be much truſted upon that account. *Blair.*

TABLE CCXLVII.

GENUS III.

Delphinium, LARK'S-SPUR.

Lark's-ſpur is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A, conſiſting of many diſſimilar Petals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, of which the upper one B, is contracted into a Tail C, and receives another Petal E, bifid, and in like manner ending in a Tail D. The middle of theſe is poſſeſs'd by a Pointal F, which afterwards becomes a Fruit G, in which are gather'd into a kind of Head ſome ſheaths H, opening lengthwiſe, and pregnant with Seeds, for the moſt part corner'd I.

The Species of *Lark's-ſpur* are,

1. Delphinium perenne, montanum, villoſum, Aconiti folio. *Perennial, Mountain, hairy Lark's-ſpur, with a Monk's-hood Leaf.* Aconitum cæruleum, hirſutum, flore Conſolidæ regalis, C. B. *Pin.* 183. Aconitum Lycoctonum, cæruleum, calcari magno, J. B. 3. 657. Aconitum Lycoctonum, flore Delphinii, 1, Sileſiacum, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 94.

It hardly yields in heighth to the *Monks-hood*, having a firm, hollow, purpliſh Stalk, ſomething hairy. The Leaves are very like thoſe of the *yellow Monks-hood*, cut into broad jaggs, and hairy. The top of the Stalk ends in a long ſpike of very beautiful blue Flowers. At the Origine of the Flowers are two narrow Leaves. They are ſucceeded by three horned Pods, containing blackiſh, wrinkled Seeds. The Root is thick, tuberous, black, wrinkled, hollow, of a ſtrong Smell, ſet with many ſlender, woolly Fibres, at the ſides of which along the bottom of the Stalk new Buds put forth every Year.

It is common on the Mountains of *Fregwald* in *Sileſia*, flowering in *Auguſt*, but, if remov'd into the Gardens, in *June*.

2. Delphininm Luſitanicum, glabrum, Aconiti folio. *Smooth*, Portugueze *Lark's-ſpur, with a Monks hood Leaf.* Aconitum flore cæruleo, Luſitanicum, *V. Luſit.*

3. Delphinium ſegetum, flore cæruleo. *Corn Lark's-ſpur with a blue Flower.* Conſolida regalis, arvenſis, flore cæruleo, C.B. *Pin.* 142. Conſolida regalis, flore minore, J. B. 3. 410. Delphinium vulgare, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 205. Flos regius, ſylveſtris, *Dod. Pempt.* 252.

This differs from the Garden one only in being leſs, and not ſo beautiful; ſo that it ſeems rather to be a variety than a diſtinct Species.

Tabernæmontanus says, that the Conserve of the Flowers of this Plant eases the Gripes of Children, and *Simon Paulli*, affirms that these Flowers being macerated in *Rose* Water and applied as a Cataplasm, asswage the Inflammation of the Eyes. This Plant is said to be vulnerary and diuretick. It is found in almost all arable Lands. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

4. Delphinium segetum, flore albo. *Corn Larks spur with a white Flower.* Consolida regalis, arvensis, flore albo, *C. B. Pin.* 142.

5. Delphinium segetum, flore rubro. *Corn Larks spur with a red Flower.* Consolida regalis, arvensis, flore rubro, C. B. *Pin.* 142.

6. Delphinium segetius, flore dilutius rubente. *Corn Larks-spur wich a pale red Flower.* Consolida regalis, arvensis, flore dilutius rubente, *C. B. Pin.* 142.

7. Delphinium segetum, flore violaceo. *Corn Larks spur with a Violet-colour'd Flower.* Consolida regalis arvensis, flore simplici, violaceo. *Eyst.*

8. Delphinium arvense, flore versicolore, *Clus. App.* 2. *Field Larks-spur with a changeable Flower.*

9. Delphinium elatius, flore albo, cæruleo distincto, *Bry. Larger Larks-spur, with a white Flower, marks with blue.*

10. Delphinium elatius, purpuro-violaceum distinctum, *Bry. Larger Larks-spur of a purple violet colour.* Consolida regalis erectior, purpureo sive violaceo flore majore, J. B. 3. 211.

11. Delphinium elatius, flore pleno, variegato, *Suvert. Larger Larks spur with a double variegated flower.*

12. Delphinium vulgare, flore multipliri, *Common Larks spur with a double flower.* Consolida regalis, vulgaris, flore multiplici, C. B. *Pin.* 142. Delphinium vulgare pleno flore, *Cus. Hist.* 207.

13. Delphinium latifolium, parvo flore. *Broad leav'd Larks spur, with a small flower.* Consolida regalis, latifolia, parvo flore, C. B. *Pin.* 142. *Prodr.* 74. Consolida regalis, peregrina, parvo flore, J. B. 3. 212.

From a fibrous, oblong, reddish Root arises a Stalk a Cubit high, round, striated, whitish with a very light hairiness, divided into Branches. The first Leaves are broad, triply divided, the broad Segments being jagged, but some on the tops of the Stalks and Branches are entire. The Flowers are small, of a dusky blue, and rising alternately on a spike; on the falling off of which succeed three Horns or Pods join'd together and containing the Seed.

14. Delphinum hortense, flore majore & simplici cæruleo. *Garden Larks-spur with a large, single, blue Flower.* Consolida regalis, hortensis, flore majori & simplici cæruleo, *C. B. Pin.* 142. Flos regius, *Dod. Pempt* 252.

This kind has its branches much diffused into breadth, rather bending towards the ground than erect, set with many green Leaves, cut into slender and oblong jaggs, almost after the manner of *Fennel.* The branches end in oblong spikes of thin-set Flowers.

15. Delphinium hortense, flore majori, simplici, ex cæruleo purpureo. *Garden Larks spur with a large, single, blue purple Flower.* Consolida regalis, hortensis, flore majore & simplici, ex cæruleo purpureo, *C. B. Pin.* 142.

16. Delphinium elatius, flore incarnato, *Suvert. Large Larks spur with a flesh coloured flower.*

17. Delphinium elatius, purpuro-violaceum, *Suvert. Large Violet purple Larks-spur.*

18. Delphinium hortense, flore majore & simplici, rubro. *Garden Larks-spur with a large and single red flower.* Consolida regalis, simplici flore rubro, *Eyst.*

19. Delphinium hortense, flore majore & simplici, albo. *Garden Larks spur with a large and single white flower.* Consolida regalis, Delphinium elatius, flore albo, *Bry.*

20. Delphinium hortense, flore majore & simplici, cinereo. *Garden Larks spur with a large and single Ash coloured flower.* Consolida regalis, hortensis, flore majore & simplici cineraceo, *C. B. Pin.* 142.

21. Del-

21. Delphinium hortenſe, flore minore, cæruleo. *Garden Larks ſpur with a ſmall blue flower.* Conſolida regalis, hortenſis, flore minore, cæruleo, C. B. *Pin.* 142. Conſolida regalis ſativa, *Tabern. Icon.* 63.

22. Delphinium hortenſe, flore minore, rubro. *Garden Larks ſpur with a ſmall red flower.* Conſolida regalis, hortenſis, flore minore rubro, C. B. *Pin.* 142. Conſolida regalis, ſativa, flore rubro, *Tabern. Icon.* 64.

23. Delphinium hortenſe, flore minore, albo. *Garden Larks ſpur with a ſmall white flower.* Conſolida regalis, hortenſis, flore minore albo, C. B. *Pin.* 142. Conſolida regalis, ſativa, flore albo, *Tabern. Icon.* 63.

24. Delphinium hortenſe, flore minore, cinereo. *Larks ſpur with a ſmall Aſh-colour'd flower.* Conſolida regalis, hortenſis, flore minore cinereo, C. B. *Pin.* 142.

25. Delphinium hortenſe, flore minore, incarnato. *Garden Larks-ſpur with a ſmall fleſh-colour'd flower.* Conſolida regalis, hortenſis, flore minore incarnato, C. B. *Pin.* 142.

26. Delphinium hortenſe flore majore & multiplici, cæruleo. *Garden Larks-ſpur with a large and double blue flower.* Conſolida regalis, hortenſis, flore majore & multiplici, cæruleo, C. B. *Pin.* 142. Delphinium elatius pleno flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* ccvi.

27. Delphinium hortenſe flore majore & multiplici, incarnato. *Garden Larks ſpur with a large and double Fleſh colour'd flower.* Conſolida regalis, hortenſis flore majore & pleno incarnato, *Eyſt.*

28. Delphinium hortenſe flore majore & multiplici, purpureo. *Garden Larks-ſpur with a large and double purple flower.* Conſolida regalis, hortenſis, flore pleno, purpureo, *Eyſt.*

29. Delphinium hortenſe flore majore & multiplici, rubro. *Garden Larks-ſpur with a large and double red flower.* Conſolida regalis, hortenſis, flore pleno, rubro, *Eyſt.*

30. Delphinium hortenſe flore majore & multiplici, violaceo *Garden Larks ſpur with a large and double Violet colour'd Flower.* Conſolida regalis, multiplici, violaceo flore, *Eyſt.*

31. Delphinium hortenſe flore majore & multiplici, albo. *Garden Larks ſpur with a large and double white Flower.* Conſolida regalis flore pleno, albo, *Eyſt.*

32. Delphinium hortenſe flore majore & multiplici, argenteo. *Garden Larks ſpur with a large and double ſilver Flower.* Conſolida regalis multiplici flore argenteo,

33. Delphinium hortenſe flore majore & multiplici, purpureo, ex albo variegato. *GardenLarks ſpur with a large and double purple Flower variegated with white.* Conſolida regalis flore majore & multiplici, purpureo, ex albo variegato, *Hort. Amſtel. in* 12.

34. Delphinium flore pleno, variegato, præcox. *Early Larks ſpur with a double variegated flower.* Conſolida regalis flore pleno, variegato, præcox, *H. R. Par.*

35. Delphinium ſerotinum flore albo, multiplici. *Late Larks-ſpur with a double white flower.* Conſolida regalis ſerotina flore albo, multiplici & ſimplici, *Raii Hiſt.* 709.

36. Delphinium flore roſeo, variegato, pleno, ſerotinum. *Late Larks ſpur with a Roſy, variegated double flower.* Conſolida regalis, roſea, flore pleno, variegato, ſerotina, *H. R. Par.*

37. Delphinium flore roſeo, punctato. *Larks ſpur with a Roſy ſpeck'led flower.* Conſolida regalis, roſea flore punctato, *H. R. Par.*

38. Delphinium flore candicante, punctis rubris guttato. *Larks-ſpur with a whitiſh flower ſpeckled with red ſpots.* Conſolida regalis flore candicante, rubentibus guttata punctis, *H. R. Par.*

39. Delphinium flore roſeo, fuſco, obſoleto. *Larks ſpur with a Roſy, brown, dusky flower.* Conſolida regalis, roſea, flore fuſco, obſoleto, *H. L. Bat.*

40. Delphinium Platani folio, Staphiſagria dictum. *Larks ſpur with a Plane tree Leaf, Staveſacre or Louſewort.* Staphiſagria, *Matth* 1231. J. B. 3 541.

It has a hairy Stalk above a cubit high, divided into many branches; on theſe are Leaves hanging on long Pedicles, large, like thoſe of a *Vine*, whence the name to the whole Plant. The Flowers ſit on frequent Pedicles, both coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves, and alſo on the top of the Plant; they are blue, compos'd of five hairy Petals,

tals, with Summits and Leafy Chives in the middle. The Root is long, woody, and annual.

It grows in *Istria*, *Dalmatia*, *Apulia* and *Calabria*, in very great plenty.

41. Delphinium Græcum foliis interioribus Fumariam, superioribus Linariam referentibus. Greek *Larks-spur with the lower Leaves resembling* Fumitory, *the upper ones* Toad Flax.

42. Delphinium Orientale, annuum, flore singulari. *Annual Oriental Larks spur with a single flower.*

43. Delphinium Orientale, lato Aconiti folio, flore magno. *Oriental Larks spur with a broad Monks-hood Leaf and a large Flower.*

44. Delphinium Orientale, perenne, Aconiti folio, flore albo. *Perennial, Oriental Larks-spur with a Monks-hood Leaf and a white Flower.*

45. Delphinium Orientale, perenne, Aconiti folio, flore cæruleo. *Perennial Oriental Larks spur with a Monks-hood Leaf and a blue Flower.*

Delphinium is so called from the shape of its Flower before it is opened, which in some measure resembles a *Dolphin*, as it is usually represented among the Painters.

The common *Larks spur* sharpens and strengthens the sight, either by the expreſt juice of the Flowers, or their distilled Water; nay, some say, that even the constant looking on them will have that effect; whence some hang up bunches of them in their Chambers.

Matthiolus says, that the Herb is reckoned useful in vulnerary Potions: For it consolidates and agglutinates; whence it has obtained the name of *Consolida*. Being reduced to Powder, and drunk with the distill'd Water, it is good for the Heart-burn, extinguishes a preternatural heat, represses a raging Bile, Cough and Defluxion, and resists Poison. The expreſs'd Juice (according to the same Author) heals green Wounds.

The Conserve of the Flowers is commended for the Gripes and heat of the Stomach in Children. *Schrod.*

A Mother and her Daughter were recover'd from a Suppression of the *Menses*, by a Decoction of the Flowers of *Larks-spur* and one Dram of *Saffron* in Wine. *Achill. Gasserus.*

But after all, *Casp. Hoffman* says, that all the Virtues ascrib'd to this Plant are superstitious and without foundation.

The 40*th* Species (or *Staves-acre*) has an hot, acrid and caustick quality; Hence it is made use of for a Masticatory; but it purges the Spittle, not without danger of strangling: Whence its use is laid aside. The Powder sprinkled on the Head, or bruised with Oil, and so laid on as an Ointment, kills Lice.

The Seed of *Staves-acre* given from gr. xii, to one scruple, purges upwards and downwards, and raises a spitting; whence it is efficacious in the Venereal Disease. *Franc. de la Boë Sylv.*

Some say, that fifteen Seeds of *Staves-acre* bruised with *Hydromel*, powerfully expel pituitous and glutinous humours by Vomit, with some danger of Suffocation. For the Jaws are inflamed by them, and a very great heat is kindled in them. Perhaps it would be better if they were boiled in a large quantity of Water, and so were used to gargle the Mouth; for by that means a light Salivation might be raised, which, perhaps, might succeed better, if not fifteen seeds were taken at a time, but only one or two every day.


15
65
OCT

Tab. 248. Pag. 527.

Aquilegia *Columbine*

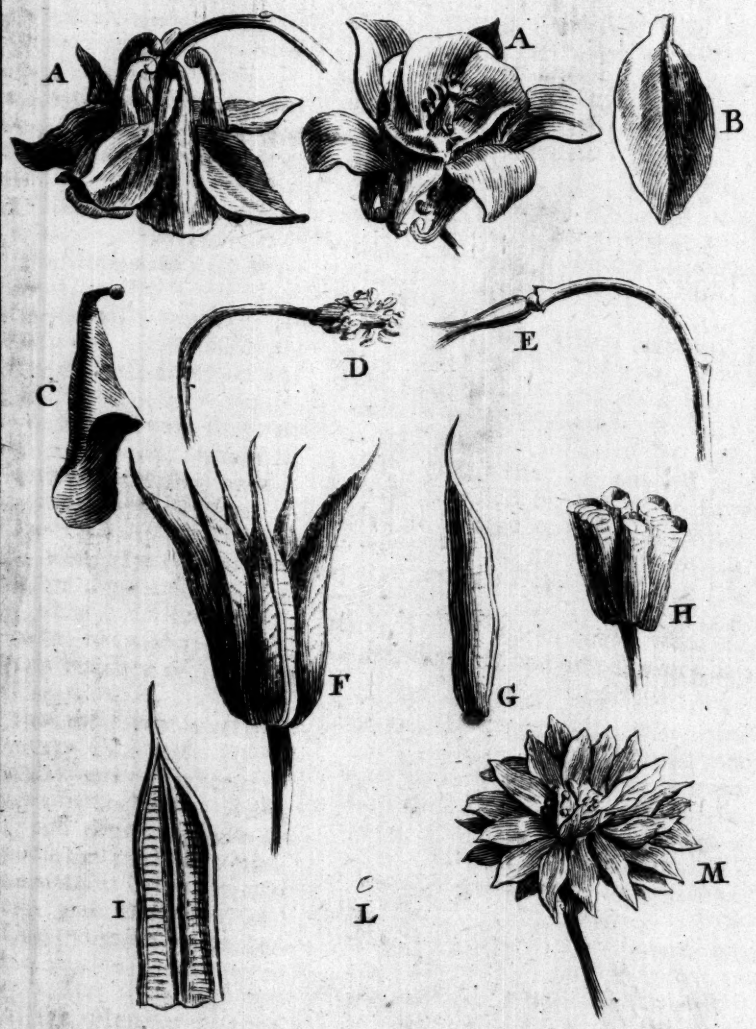


TABLE CCXLVIII.

GENUS IV.

Aquilegia, COLUMBINE.

Columbine is a Plant with a polypetalous anomalous Flower A, conſiſting of many Petals, for the moſt part diſſimilar: For ſome of them are plain B, but others hooded C: Both of them are placed alternately. Out of the middle of the Flower ariſes the Pointal E, ſurrounded with Chives D, which afterwards becomes a Fruit F, in which are gather'd as it were into a little head membranaceous ſheaths G, pregnant with Seeds H I, for the moſt part oval and plain L.

The Species of *Columbine* are,

1. Aquilegia ſylveſtris, C. B. *Pin.* 144. *Wild Columbines.* Aquilegia flore ſimplici, J. B. 3. 484. Aquilegia, *Dod. Pempt.* 181.

The Root is above the thickneſs of one's thumb, white, deſcending deep into the ground, branched at the lower part and fibrous, of a ſweetiſh taſte and living many years. The Leaves are divided by threes on long, hairy, ſtiff Pedicles, broad, obtuſe, divided with a few notches about the edges, glaucous below, dark-green above, with a little tincture of blue. The ſtalks are ſlender, but ſtiff, hairy, jointed, branched, ſuſtaining beautiful Flowers compoſed of plain Petals intermixed with others which are hollow and horned, ſo that they imitate a Pidgeon with expanded Wings.

It is found not only in *England*, but alſo in moſt parts of Europe.

Dodonæus knew the ſtructure of the Flower of this Plant better than *Columna* and *Cæſalpinus*: For theſe two Authors ſpeak only of the Horns which compoſe it; and *Dodonæus*, beſides the Horns, ſpeaks alſo of the flat Leaves which are placed alternatively among the Horns.

2. Aquilegia hortenſis, ſimplex, C. B. *Pin.* 144. *Single Garden-Columbine.* Aquilina rubra, *Lob. Icon.* 761.

3. Aquilegia flore albo ſimplici, *Eyſt. Columbine with a ſingle white Flower.*

4. Aquilegia albo-cærulea, *Suvert. Blue and white Columbine.*

5. Aquilegia Caſtanei coloris, *Suvert. Cheſtnut-coloured Columbine.*

6. Aquilegia hirſuta flore viſcoſo, *Bot. Monſp. Hairy Columbine with a viſcous Flower.*

7. Aquilegia hortenſis, ſimplex, flore incarnato, C. B. *Pin.* 144. *Single Garden-Columbine with a fleſh coloured Flower.*

8. Aquilegia hortenſis, ſimplex, flore variegato ex cæruleo & purpureo, C. B. *Pin.* 144. *Single Garden-Columbine with a Flower variegated with blue and purple.*

9. Aquilegia hortenſis, ſimplex, flore candido, nonnullis lituris cæruleis aſperſo, C. B. *Pin.* 144. *Single Garden-Columbine with a white Flower ſpotted with blue.*

10. Aquilegia montana magno flore, C. B. *Pin.* 144. *Prod.* 75. J. B. 3. 484. *Mountain-Columbine with a large Flower.*

It ariſes to the height of the *Common Columbine*; but differs very much from it in its Leaves, being divided into finer jaggs, and thoſe not blunt, but ſharp-pointed, and the Leaves are almoſt round.

The Flowers are blue, like thoſe of the common one, but much larger.

11. Aquilegia montana, parvo flore, Thalictri folio, C. B. *Pin.* 144. *Prod.* 75. J. B. 3. 484. *Mountain Columbine with a ſmall Flower, and a Meadow-Rue Leaf.*

From a little Root proceed ſmall Leaves, like thoſe of *Meadow-Rue*, of a pale green colour; among which ariſes a ſlender ſtalk a ſpan high, with two or three ſhort undivided Leaves, ſuſtaining one blue Flower, ſhaped like the common one, but about the fifth part of the bigneſs.

It is found on the Mountains of *Switzerland.*

12. Aquilegia foliis Thalictri, floſculis minutiſſimis, albis, *Mentz. Pug. Columbine with Meadow-Rue Leaves, and very ſmall white Flowers.*

13. Aquilegia Canadenſis, præcox, procerior, *H. R. Par.* *Tall, early Columbine of* Canada.

14. Aquilegia pumila, præcox, Canadenſis, *Corn.* 60. *Early Dwarf-Columbine of* Canada.

It has Leaves in ſhape and ſize like thoſe of *Meadow-Rue*, and pretty near them in colour, being of a paler green. The ſtalks are very ſlender, reddiſh, ſcarce a ſpan high. The Flowers grow on the tops of the ſtalks, conſiſting of five hollow horns, not bending as in the common one, but ſtiff: They are of a dark Crimſon colour from the middle to the Cone, but tinged with Saffron on the inſide, where they open. Between theſe Horns are five crimſon Leaves, the point of which tends downwards. In the middle of the Flower are very many white Chives, crowned with yellow ſummits. The Flowers are ſucceeded by three or four crooked Pods, which contain black, ſhining ſeeds. The Roots are ſet with very ſmall fibres.

15. Aquilegia hortenſis, multiplex, flore magno, cæruleo, *C. B. Pin.* 144. *Double Garden-Columbine with a large blue Flower.* Aquilegia flore pleno, five multiplici, J. B. 3. 485. Aquilegia multiplici flore, *Dod. Pempt.* 181.

16. Aquilegia hortenſis, multiplex, flore magno, violaceo, C. B. *Pin.* 144. *Double Garden-Columbine, with a large Violet-coloured Flower.*

17. Aquilegia hortenſis, multiplex, flore magno, cinereo, *C. B. Pin.* 144. *Double Garden-Columbine with a large Aſh coloured Flower.*

18. Aquilegia hortenſis, multiplex, flore magno, albo, *C. B. Pin.* 144. *Double Garden-Columbine with a large white Flower.*

19. Aquilegia hortenſis, multiplex, flore magno, blandè rubente, C. B. 144. *Double Garden Columbine with a large fine red flower.* Aquilegia flore pleno, incarnato, *Eyſt.*

20. Aquilegia hortenſis, multiplex, flore magno, ſaturè rubente, *C. B. Pin.* 144. *Double Garden-Columbine with a large deep red flower.* Aquilegia flore rubro, *Eyſt.*

21. Aquilegia flore purpureo, *Eyſt.* *Columbine with a purple flower.*

22. Aquilegia flore variegato, duplici, *Suvert.* *Columbine with a variegated double flower.*

23. Aquilegia hortenſis, multiplex, flore magno, violaceo, *C. B. Pin.* 144. *Double Garden-Columbine with a large Violet-coloured flower.*

24. Aquilegia Flore pleno, Caſtanei coloris, *H. R. Par.* *Columbine with a double flower of a Cheſtnut-colour.*

25. Aquilegia hortenſis, multiplex, flore parvo, *C. B. Pin.* 143. *Double Garden-Columbine with a ſmall flower.*

26. Aquilegia hortenſis, multiplici flore roſeo, *C. B. Pin.* 145. *Garden-Columbine with a double, inverted, Roſe-coloured flower.* Aquilegio flore pleno, inverſo, J. B. 3. 485. Aquilina pleno inverſo flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 204.

This differs from the reſt in having the Horns of the Flower inverted, *i. e.* the twirled points of the Horns coming out of the centre of the Flower.

27. Aquilegia hortenſis, multiplici Flore inverſo, albo, *C. B. Pin.* 144. *Garden-Columbine with a double, inverted, white Flower.* Aquilina inverſa, multiplici, albo colore, *Lob. Icon.* 763.

28. Aquilegia hortenſis, multiplici, Flore inverſo, cæruleo. *Garden Columbine with a double, inverted, blue Flower.* Aquilegia cærulea, inverſo Flore, *Eyſt.*

29. Aquilegia hortenſis, multiplici, Flore inverſo, carneo. *Garden-Columbine with a double, inverted, Fleſh coloured Flower.*

30. Aquilegia Flore roſeo, multiplici, *C. B. Pin.* 145. *Roſe-Columbines.* Aquilegia Flore ſimplici & pleno, non corniculato, J. B. 3. 485. Aquilina pleno roſeo Flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 205.

The Flowers of this have none of the horned Petals, but only plain ones, ſuch as are intermixed with the horned ones in the other ſorts. It ſeems to be only a Monſter: For in the ſame Plant one may obſerve ſome Flowers with Horns, others without them.

31. Aquilegia ſtellata, flore purpureo, *Eyſt.* *Starred Columbine with a purple flower.*

32. Aquilegia ſtellata, rubeſcens, *Eyſt.* *Reddiſh ſtarred Columbine.*

33. Aquilegia ſtellata, flore violaceo, *Eyſt.* *Starred Columbine with a Violet-coloured Flower.*

34. Aquilegia ſtellata, flore albo, minutiſſimis nigris punctis ornata, *Eyſt.* *Starred Columbine with a white flower, adorned with very ſmall black Specks.*

35. Aquilegia ſtellata, flore variegato, *H. R. Par.* *Starred Columbine with a variegated flower.*

36. Aquilegia ſtellata, flore cinereo, punctis purpureis aſperſo, *H. R. Par.* *Starred Columbine with an Aſh coloured flower, ſprinkled with purple ſpecks.*

37. Aquilegia degener, vireſcens, *C. B. Pin.* 145. *Greeniſh, degenerate Columbine.* Aquilina degener, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 205. Aquilegia degener, J. B. 3. 485.

38. Aquilegia degener, flore ex viridi purpuraſcente, *C. B. Pin.* 145. *Degenerate Columbine with a green purpliſh flower.*

39. Aquilegia Orientalis, viſcoſa, flore magno, partim cæruleo, partim albo. *Oriental, viſcous Columbine with a large flower, partly blue, and partly white.*

40. Aquilegia hirſuta, flore viſcoſo, *Bot. Monſp.* *Hairy Columbine with a viſcous flower.*

41. Aquilegia Marilandica, folio ſubrotundo, monantheis, *Raii Supp.* 368. *Small Columbine of* Maryland, *with a roundiſh Leaf, and only one Flower.*

The *Starred Columbine*, whoſe Flower is exhibited at M, is in no wiſe to be ſeparated from this kind, ſeeing it grows from the Seed of the others.

The Species of *Columbine*, even when they are without Flower and Fruit, may be known by their glaucous Leaves, approaching to thoſe of *Meadow-Rue*.

Camerarius commends the Seed incruſtated with Sugar, in the Obſtructions of the Bowels, Vertigo, *&c.*

The diſtilled Water (according to *Tragus*) has the ſame Effect, and is a preſent Remedy in any fainting. It diſcuſſes any internal Abſceſſes, expels Poiſon, and appeaſes Griping Pains.

Cluſius writes, that the Seed finely powdered has been given in Wine with very good ſucceſs, to Women in hard Labour.

Camerarius ſays, that a Decoction of the whole Herb, with very little *Amber*, is good in a ſeminal Imbecility.

The Seed is in frequent uſe among the Women, in driving out the Meaſles and Small Pox. *Schrod.*

Columbine is aperitive, diuretick and ſudorifick. *Tragus* affirms, that a Dram of the Powder of its Root taken in Wine, aſſwages the Cholick.

Camerarius relates, that in *Spain* they eat a little of this Root every Morning for the Stone. For the Jaundice, *Tragus* and *Matthiolus* preſcribe a Dram of *Columbine* Seed in Powder, mix'd with a little Saffron, and given in a Glaſs of Wine; but they made the Patient keep his Bed, that the Sweat which this Liquor is capable of raiſing might not be interrupted.

Pena and *Lobel* commend a Gargariſm made with the Seed of this Plant, for the Quinſey and Ulcers of the Throat. Some make uſe of it in the Scurvy.

Simon Pauli gave half a Dram or a Dram in a Glaſs of the Water of *Fumitory*, or *Carduus Benedictus*, in the Small Pox and Meaſles. *Langius* ſet a great Value on the following Powder for the Jaundice:

Mix 15 Grains of *Columbine*-Seed powdered with one Dram and half of the Shavings of Ivory, and half a Scruple of powder'd Earth-worms. In Diſeaſes where there is any Malignity, ſome eſteem Emulſions made with *Columbine*-Seeds, and the Decoction of dried Raiſins of Figs. In the Scurvy there is no better Remedy to cleanſe the Mouth and heal the Gums, than a Tincture of *Columbine*-Flowers drawn with Spirit of Wine, and mixed with twice as much of the following Tincture: In a Pint of Spirit of Wine diſſolve and boil for half a quarter of an hour, over a clear Fire, two Ounces of Gum Lac, and two Drams of Maſtick in Tears. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

There are various Species of *Columbine*, differing moſtly in their Flowers: But the Officinal ſort is the *Simplex, ſeu ſylveſtris flore cæruleo*, C. B. *The ſingle, or wild Columbine with a blue Flower*, as deſcribed by *Caſpar Bauhine*. The Herb, Flowers and Seeds are uſed in the Shops. It grows without Culture in the Woods, but is often planted in the Gardens, and flowers in *June* and *July*. It moderately warms, dries, and opens; whence it obtains a place in Preſcriptions againſt the Jaundice, and ſuch like ill Habits from Obſtructions. The good Women formerly had the Seed in great Eſteem for throwing out the Small-Pox and Meaſles. A Water was diſtilled from it, a Conſerve made of its Flowers, and a Vinegar medicated by Infuſion of its Flowers: But they are all now neglected for things of more efficacy in the ſame intentions. *Quincey*.

The Leaves are uſed in Gargariſms for ſore Mouths, and Inflammations of the Jaws and Throat. The Seeds are accounted good to open Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, to prevent and cure the Jaundice. *Cluſius* commends them to be given in Wine, to accelerate the Birth, and to repeat it if there be occaſion. Some give the ſame to drive out the *Small Pox* and *Meaſles*. *Miller*.

This Plant ſeems to be endowed with ſubtile, penetrating, ſaline Particles, by which a Gargariſm of a Tea, or Decoction of its Leaves, is eſteemed a noted Remedy for a ſore Throat, and to cleanſe the proud Fleſh of the Gums corrupted by the Scurvy.

Its Seeds are eſteemed potent Diureticks, and therefore are preſcribed in moſt Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*, and in the Jaundice; in which caſe I have frequently uſed it among other *Hſterical Medicines* with good ſucceſs. *Leſelius* preſcribes *Pulv. Sem. Aquileg.* one Dram, *Croci pulv.* ten Grains *pro doſi*, for that Diſtemper. It is likewiſe ſaid to be a good *Partum provocans*, and that the diſtilled Water is a good Coſmetick for ſmoothing the Skin of the Face. It is ſaid to be good for ſtrengthening of the Sight, and removing the dimneſs of the Eyes: All which muſt proceed from its ſubtile penetrating Salts. *Blair*.

TABLE CCXLIX.

GENUS V.

Fraxinella, WHITE DITTANY.

White Dittany is a Plant with a polypetalous anomalous Flower A, conſiſting for the moſt part of five Petals B, out of whoſe Empalement D ariſes an innumerable Congeries of crooked Chives E, together with a Pointal C, which afterwards becomes a Fruit F, in which are gathered as it were into a little Head ſome ſheaths G, embracing a hooked Capſule H, opening into two parts, by an elaſtick force I, K, bending it's ſelf like a Ram's Horn L, and pregnant with Seeds, for the moſt part turbinated M.

The Species of *White Dittany* are,

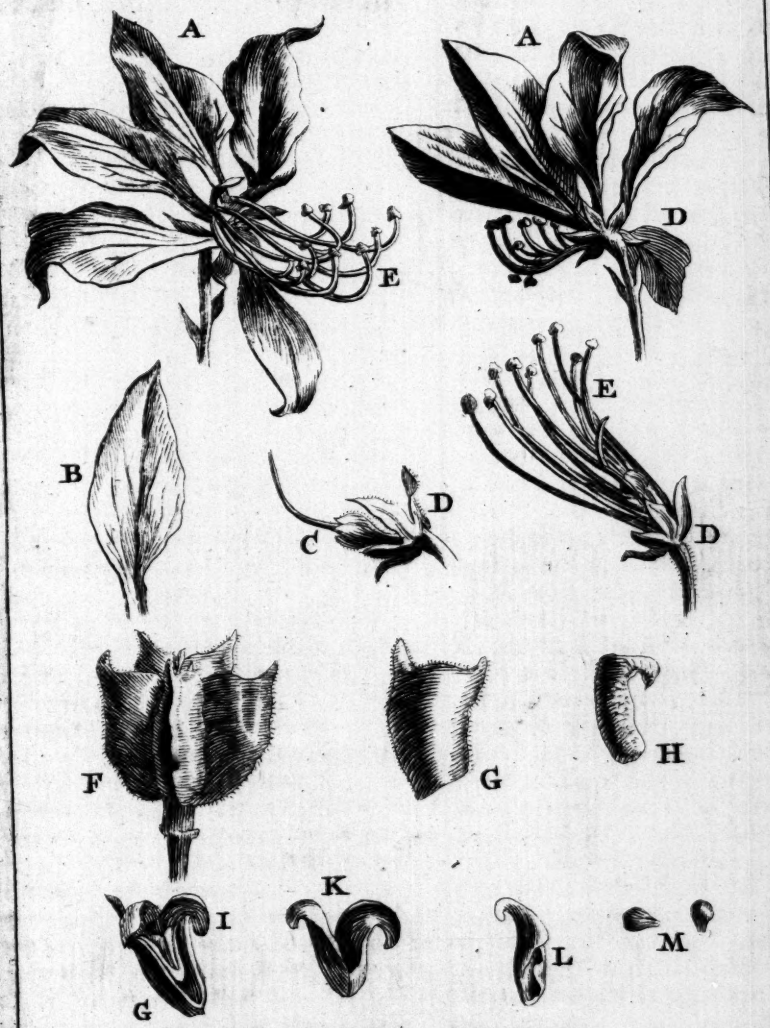
1. Fraxinella, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 99. *White Dittany*. Dictamnus albus vulgo, ſive Fraxinella, *C. B. Pin.* 222. Fraxinella officinis Dictamnus, J. B. 3. 494.

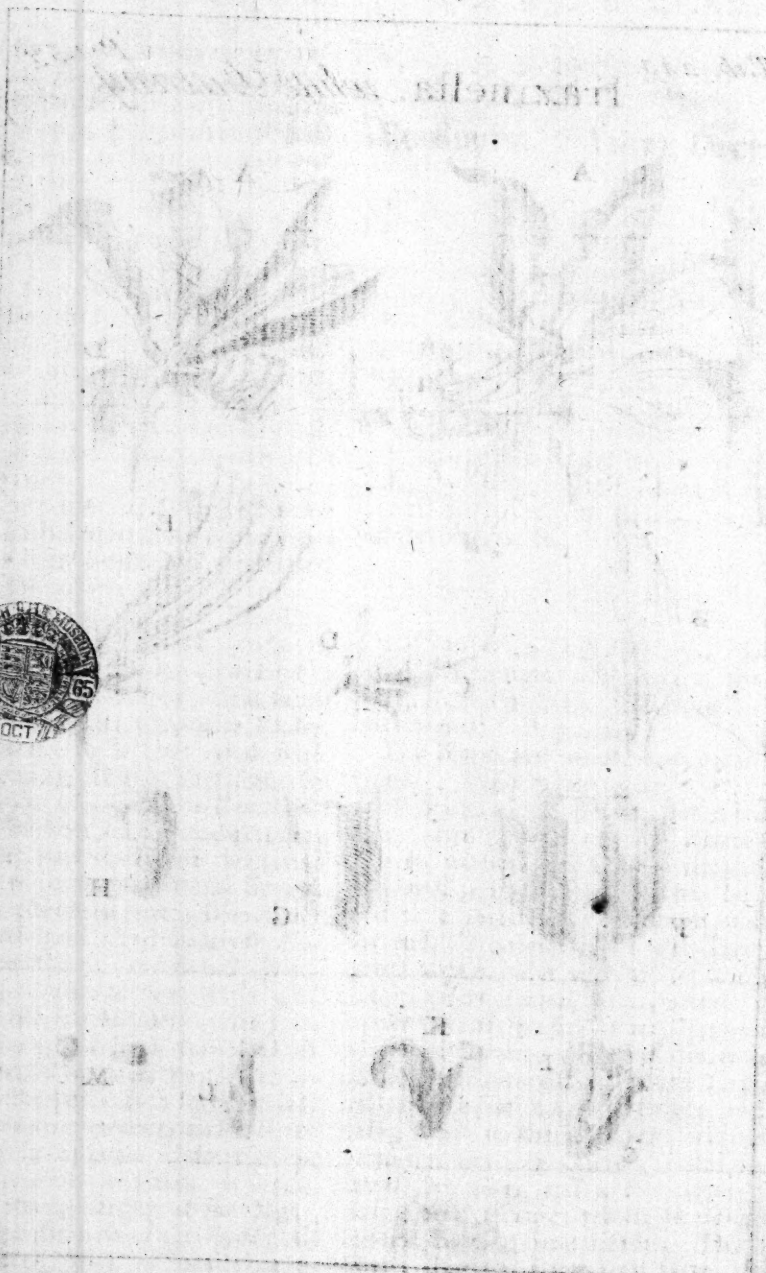
The Roots are white, and variouſly divided; from whence ariſe every Year many Stalks, about a Cubit and a half high, hairy, reddiſh, full of pith, cloath'd with Leaves, without any Order, winged, three or four Conjugations of Lobes, being faſtned to a middle Rib, with an odd one at the end, like thoſe of an *Aſh*-Tree, dark-green above, paler and ſhining underneath, like thoſe of *Laurel*, and notched. On the upper part of the Stalks are *Thyrſes* of very beautiful flowers, placed at diſtances, of a ſtrong ſmell, conſiſting of five purpliſh Petals, marked with deeper ſtripes, and ſomething rough on the back-part, with ten long bending, purpliſh Chives, ſuſtaining yellowiſh ſummits, and a five-corner'd Style ſitting on the Fruit, which is divided into ſeveral Pods or little ſheaths. The Seed is black, ſhining, ſomething larger than that of *Gromwell*.

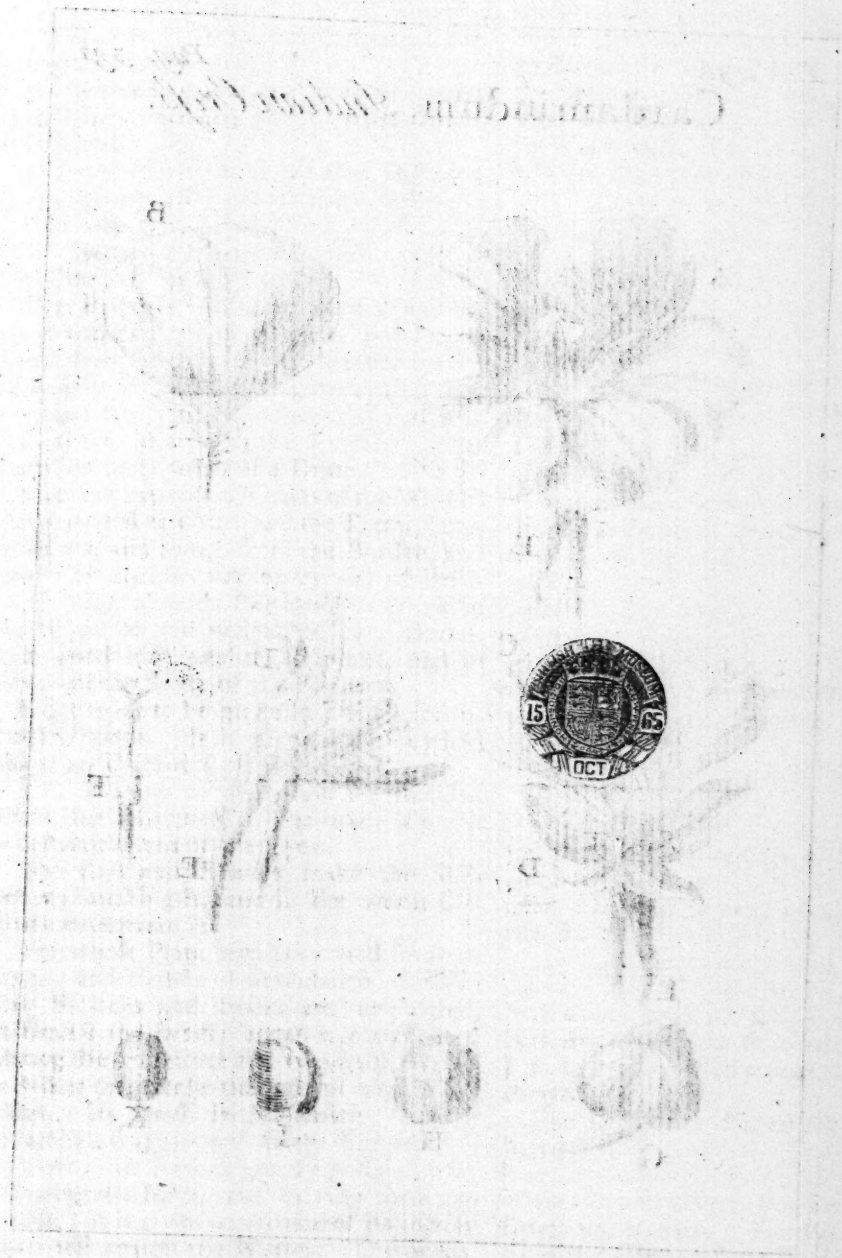
It

Tab. 249. Pag. 530.

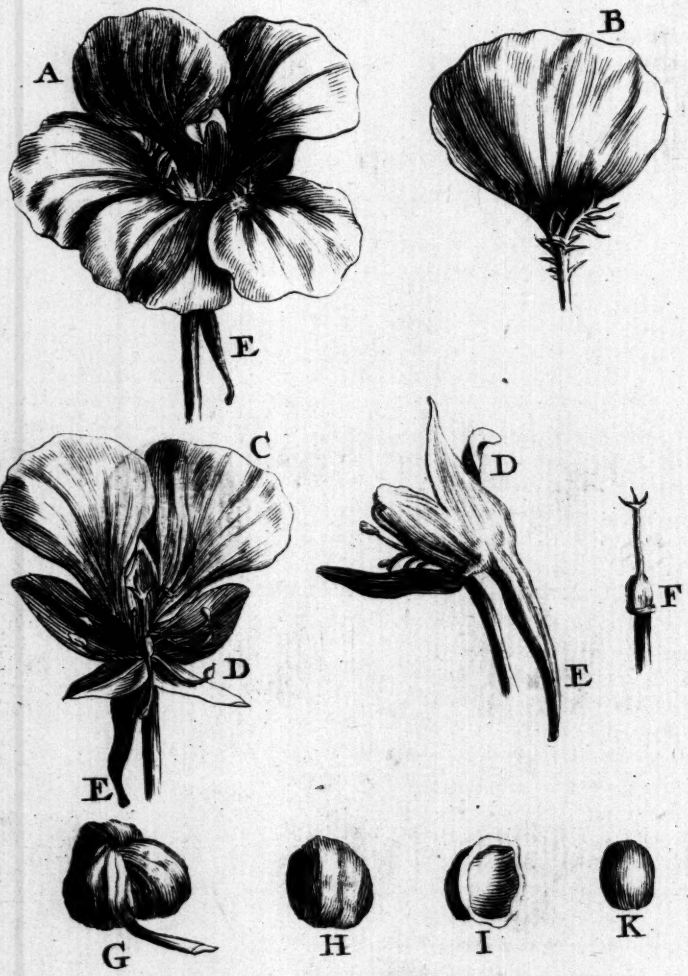
Fraxinella. *white Dittany.*






B
E
D
E
15
OCT
65

Cardamindum. *Indian Cress.*



It grows wild on the Precipices of the Mountains near the *Rhine*, and flowers in *June*.

2. Fraxinella purpurea, major, multiflora, *H. R. Par.* *Greater, many-flowered, purple, white Dittany.*

3. Fraxinella minor, purpurea Belgarum, *H. R. Par.* *Smaller, purple, white Dittany of* Holland.

4. Fraxinella niveo flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 100. *White Dittany, with a Snow-white Flower.*

Fraxinella is ſo called, from *Fraxinus*, an *Aſh*; becauſe its Leaves reſemble thoſe of that Tree.

The Root is ſaid to be Cordial and Alexipharmick, uſeful againſt peſtilential Contagions, taken in what manner ſoever. *Matthiolus* affirms it to be good againſt Poiſon, and the Stings of venomous Animals. It kills the Worms in the Entrails, being drank in the quantity of a Dram. It is given againſt the cold Diſeaſes of the Womb: For it provokes Urine and the Terms, helps the Birth, and brings forth the Burden, and dead Child, either put up by way of Peſſary, fumigated with *Penyroyal*, or drank in old Wine, to the weight of two Drams. It is good alſo againſt Gripings, and to drive out the Stone of the Kidneys.

It is proper to be given in Drinks for inward Wounds. It is given in Epileptick, and other Diſorders of the Head.

The Women of *Rome* uſe the diſtilled Water for a Coſmetick, and make uſe of it in Inflammations of the Eyes.

The Pods and Flowers make the Skin itch on touching it, and in the warm Climates exulcerate it.

The whole Plant breathes a moſt fragrant Smell, and conſiſts of abundance of Oil: The Flowers and Stalks are aromatick, balſamick and ſweet; hence it is accounted among the aromatick and vulnerary Herbs; it ſtrikes the Senſe the firſt of any in the Shops: Its Smell is balſamick, and it breathes a fragrant and ſweet Scent in all its parts: Its Bark is greatly praiſed in facilitating the Birth, and driving forth the *Lochia*. It is given on account of its intenſe Bitterneſs againſt the Worms. The Seeds, Leaves and Roots are in the Shops. It is uſed in the *Theriaca* as a *Succedaneum* to the *Dictamnus*, when that cannot be had. It is very uſeful in the Diſorders of the Head, the Falling Sickneſs, malignant Diſeaſes, and the Obſtruction of the Womb; eſpecially if the Womb be troubled with too much glutinous matter: A Conſerve is made of the Flowers, which ſtrengthens the Stomach and Inteſtines; for it abounds with an aſtringent Faculty. It is very good in Weakneſſes, if it be given in Wine or Water. *Boer. Hiſt. Plant.*

TABLE CCL.

GENUS VI.

Cardamindum, Indian Cress.

Indian Creſs is a Plant with a polypetalous anomalous Flower A, conſiſting of five diſſimilar Petals B, growing C in the Diviſions of the Empalement D. But the Pointal F ariſes out of the Bottom of the Empalement D, ending in a Tail E, and turns afterwards into a Fruit G, in which are gathered, as it were, into a little Head, for the moſt part, three roundiſh Capſules H, pregnant I, with a Seed of the ſame Form K.

The Species of *Indian Creſs* are,

1. Cardamindum ampliori folio & majori flore. *Indian Creſs with a bigger Leaf and a larger Flower.* Viola Indica ſcandens, Naſturtii ſapore, maxima, odorata, *H. L. Bat.*

2. Cardamindum minus & vulgare. *Common Indian Creſs, or Yellow Larks-ſpur.* Naſturtium Indicum majus, *C. B. Pin.* 306. Naſturtium Indicum folio peltato, ſcandens, J B. 2. 175. Naſturtium Indicum, *Dod. Pempt.* 397.

The Leaves are ſhaped like a Buckler, being almoſt circular, often broader than long, ſometimes angular, after the manner of *Ivy*, ſmooth above, cloathed with a ſhort Down underneath. The Pedicle is inſerted in the Center of the Leaf, as in *Navelwort*; whence the Rays are ſtretched towards the Circumference. It is reddiſh, twirled, and after the manner of the *Bind-*

weeds, lays hold on the neighbouring Plants. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves proceed waving twirling Pedicles, sustaining a Flower of an admirable structure, having its back part lengthened into a Tail, about two inches long, of a yellow colour inclining to Orange, divided into five jaggs of the same colour, three of which sustain the two upper ones. The Seeds grow by threes.

It is a Native of *Peru*; whence it has been brought, not only into *Europe*, but also into other parts of the *West Indies*.

It flowers all the Summer, and good part of the Autumn.

3. Cardamindum minus & vulgare, flore luteo, dilutiore. *Common Indian Cress, with a paler yellow Flower.* Nasturtium Indicum, majus, flore luteo, dilutiore, *H. R. Par.*

It is called *Cardamindum*, as it were *Cardamum Indum*.

The chief use of *Indian Cress* (or, as it is often called, *Nasturtium*) is in Sallads, on account of its fine sharp taste, and beautiful look.

It has the same taste and smell as the *Cresses*. Hence it has the same antiscorbutick Quality. The tender Stalks and Fruits are wont to be pickled, and eat in the Winter-season.

They are very rich in an oily, volatile, acrid Salt.

TABLE CCLI.

GENUS VII.

MELIANTHUS.

Melianthus is a Plant with a polypetalous anomalous Flower A, consisting of four Petals C, placed sometimes in form of a Fan D, sometimes of a Cone E. But out of the Empalement F, H, divided unequally into many parts G, I, arises the Pointal K, L, which afterwards becomes a Fruit resembling a Bladder, four-cornered, divided into four Cells N, and pregnant O with roundish Seeds P.

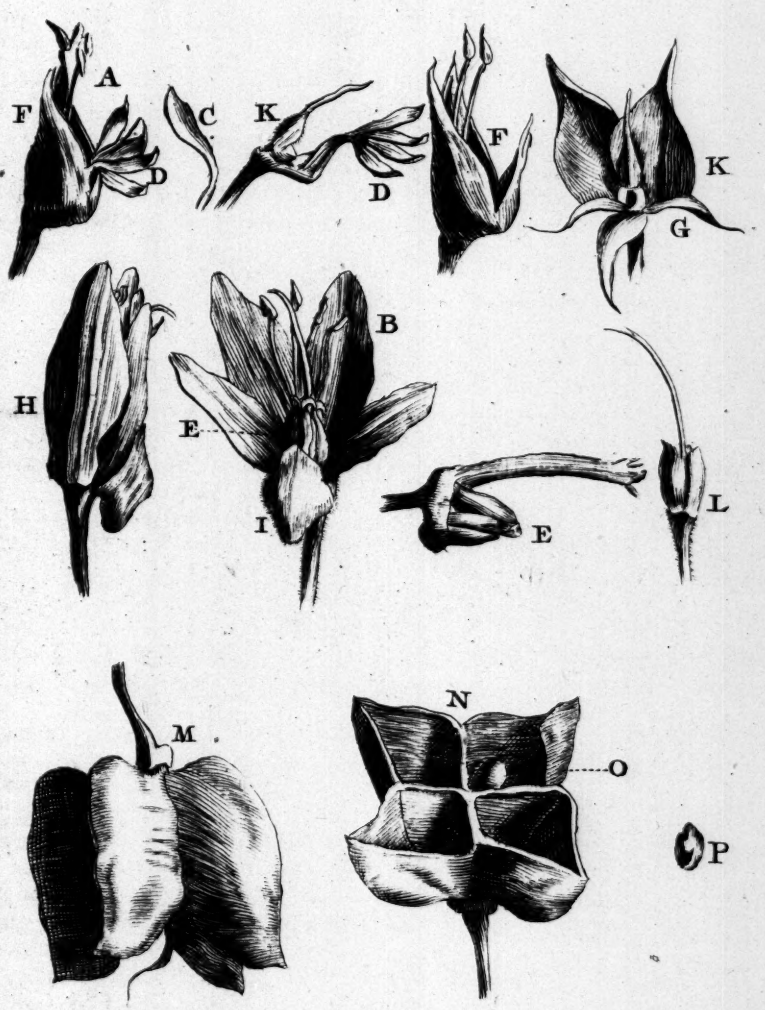
The Species of *Melianthus* are,

1. Melianthus Africanus, *H. L. Bat. African* Melianthus. Pimpinella spicata, maxima, Africana, *Barth. Act. Hafn.* Tom. 2. 58.

This Honey-bearing Plant has a vivacious, ligneous, thick, pale, branched Root, diffused here and there with a long and deep creeping; a manifold Stalk arising above the heighth of a Man, of a continual Greeneſs and Vigour, of the thickness of one's Thumb, round, striated, rough, jointed, ligneous at the Root, solid, in its progress of a greenish red, and Crimson when gathered into its flowering spike, propagating it self easily from joints let down into the ground. Its Leaves are pennated, like those of *Burnet*, but six times as big, stiff, nervous, deeply serrated about the edges, of a greenish, glaucous colour, the middle Rib being winged and notcht to the very top. The Flowers are very numerous on the top, of a dark Crimson, gathered into a spike, hanging on long pedicles. The under Petal contains a cartilaginous Receptacle, shaped like a Boat, and full of an Honey-like Liquor, of a pale Crimson-colour, and a very pleasant vinous taste.

2. Me-

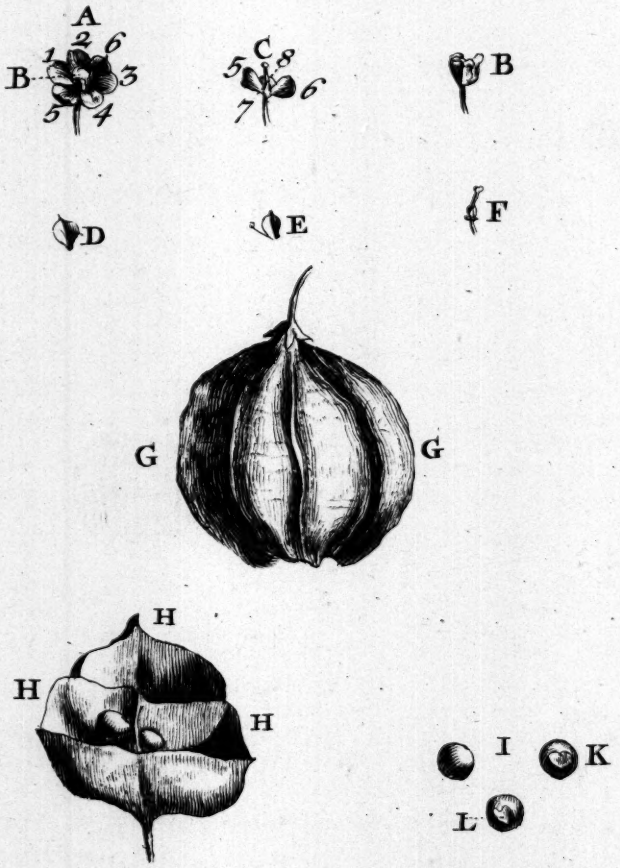
Melianthus.




BRITISH MUSEUM
15
85
OCT


15
65
OCT

Corindum.



2. Melianthus Africanus, minor, humifuſus, foliis Pimpinellæ criſpæ Tragi, *D. Sherard.* *Smaller* African, *procumbent* Melianthus, *with Leaves like thoſe of* Tragus's Pimpinella criſpa.

3. Melianthus Americanus, minor. *A ſmaller* American Melianthus.

Melianthus is derived from the Greek Words μέλι, *Honey*, and ἄνθος, *a Flower*; as if one ſhould ſay, *Honey-flower.*

TABLE CCLII.

GENUS VIII.

CORINDUM.

Corindum is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A, conſiſting of four Petals D, 1, 2, 3, 4, oppoſed in form of a Croſs, and as many ſmaller ones E, for the moſt part hooked B, poſſeſſing the middle. But out of the four-leav'd Empalement C, 5, 6, 7, 8, ariſes the Pointal F, which afterwards becomes a Fruit reſembling a Bladder G G, diſtinguiſhed into three Cells H, pregnant with Seeds I, for the moſt part globoſe, and having an Heart-faſhioned Mark K, L.

The Species of *Corindum* are,

1. Corindum ampliore folio, fructu majore. *Corindum, with a larger Leaf, and a bigger Fruit.* Piſum veſicarium, fructu nigro alba macula notato, *C. B. Pin.* 343. Halicacabum peregrinum multis, five Corindum, J. B. 2. 173. Halicacabus peregrinus, *Dod. Pempt.* 455.

It lays hold on the neighbouring props, with its ſlender, ſtriated, and twirling Stalks. The Leaves are oblong, jagged, and deeply divided about the edges. The Flowers grow many together on long Foot-ſtalks, white, compoſed of ſmall Petals. The Fruit is a blown-up Bladder, divided into three Cells, in each of which is contained one hard, round, black Seed, mark'd with a white ſpot in form of a Heart. The Root is pretty thick, and ſet with many fibres.

It flowers late, and ſeldom perfects its Seed in *England.*

2. Corindum ampliore folio, fructu maximo. *Corindum, with a larger Leaf, and a very big Fruit.* Ulima, *H. Mal. Part* 8.

3. Corindum folio & fructu minori. *Corindum, with a ſmaller Leaf and Fruit.*

Corindum is ſo called from the Heart-faſhioned Spot on its Seed.

SECT.

SECT. III.

Of Herbs with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower, whoſe Empalement becomes the Fruit.

TABLE CCLIII, CCLIV. GENUS I.

ORCHIS.

ORCHIS is a Plant with a polypetalous anomalous Flower A, B, C, D, conſiſting of ſix diſſimilar Petals, of which the five upper ones 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, are ſo diſpoſed, as to imitate in ſome manner a Helmet, the under one 6, being of many ſhapes, headed for the moſt part K, and tailed 7, ſometimes repreſenting a naked Man A, ſometimes a Butterfly B, a Drone C, a Pidgeon D, an Ape, a Lizard, a Parrot, a Fly, or other things. But the Empalement 8, afterwards becomes a Fruit 9, or little Bottle, open with three Windows 10; to which adhere as many Valves 11, pregnant 12, with very ſmall Seeds 13, like Duſt. To theſe Notes muſt be added, fleſhy and fibrous Roots, ſometimes roundiſh 14, like Teſticles, ſometimes flat 15, and in a manner ending in Fingers.

The Species of *Orchis* are,

1. Orchis latifolia, hiante cucullo, major. *The Man-Orchis.* Cynos-orchis latifolia, hiante cucullo, major, *C. B. Pin.* 80. Orchis galea & alis ferè cinereis. J. B. 2. 755. Satyrium triphyllon, *Tabern. Icon.* 675.

The Leaves of this are two inches broad, four or ſix long, four or five in number; but on open Hills and barren places they do not reach to half the before-mentioned length and breadth. The Stalk is nine inches high; it ſuſtains ſweet-ſmelling Flowers, gathered into a ſpike, each of which hangs on a Pedicle half an inch long: They have a ſhort Spur, a Creſt and Wings of an Aſh-colour without, reddiſh within, and ſtriped with deeper lines; they are intermixed with two oblong, very narrow, reddiſh, little Leaves. The Beard is oblong, divided and ſubdivided into reddiſh wings, white within, ſpeckled with red; on the outſide declining from white to purple. In the opening appear greeniſh ſummits.

Dodonæus ſays, that there hangs out of each Flower, as it were the Body of a little Beaſt or Man, with the Legs and Arms extended, and without a head.

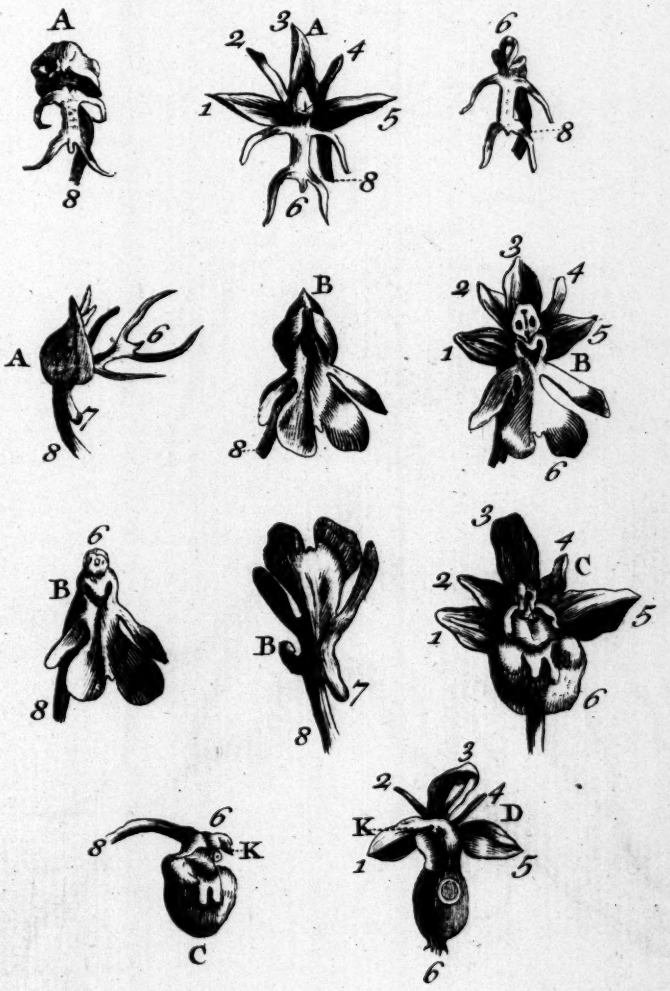
It is found on the riſing Meadows about *Montbelyard* and *Geneva* in great plenty. It is found alſo on *Cawſham* hills by the *Thames*-ſide, not far from *Reading*, and other places in *England*.

2. Orchis latifolia, hiante cucullo, altera. *Another broad leaved Orchis with a gaping Hood.* Cynoſorchis latifolia, hiante cucullo, altera, *C. B. Pin.* 81. Cynoſorchis prior, *Dod. Pempt.* 234. J. B. 2. 758.

It has broad fat Leaves, almoſt like thoſe of *Lilies*, a Stalk a foot high or higher, angular, ſuſtaining numerous Flowers, diſpoſed in ſpikes, of a pale purple colour, like a hood, or open Helmet: From the lower part of the Flower hangs a jagged Body, like the skin of a Dog, or ſome other Quadruped, of a pale purple colour, ſpeckled with deeper purple ſpecks. *Lobel* attributes to it a ſweet-ſmelling, purple Flower, varied with whitiſh and brown ſpots.

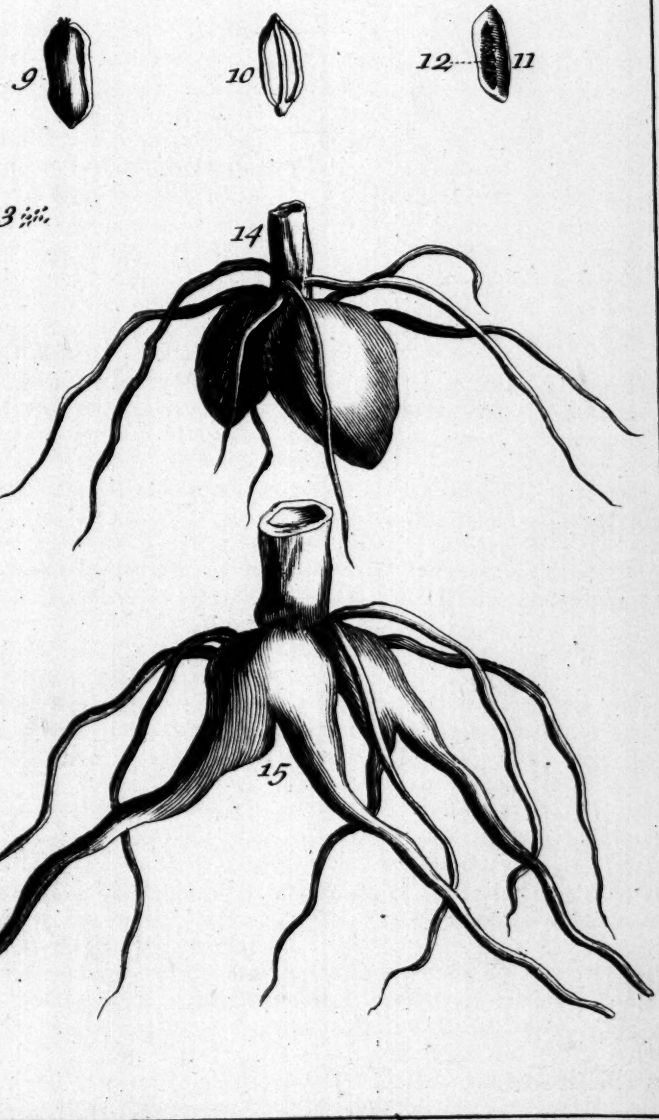
3. Orchis

Orchis.




OCT

Orchis.




15
65
OCT

3. Orchis latifolia, ſpica compacta. *Broad-leaved Orchis with a compact ſpike.* Cynoſorchis latifolia, ſpica compacta, C. B. *Pin.* 81. Orchis, ſive Cynoſorchis tertius Dodonæi, Lobelio major, alter, J. B. 2. 762. Cynoſorchis tertius, *Dod. Pempt.* 235.

It has narrow, ſtriated Leaves, in ſome meaſure like the *narrow-leaved Plantain*; a Stalk nine inches high; numerous Flowers, in a ſhort thick ſpike, on the outſide of a Crimſon and dark purple colour, and whitiſh on the inſide, a rude and unſhaped rudiment, as it were of ſome Animal hanging down from them.

4. Orchis anguſtifolia, hiante cucullo. *Narrow-leaved Orchis with a gaping Hood.* Cynoſorchis anguſtifolia, hiante cucullo, C. B. *Pin.* 81. *Prodr.* 28.

This has two round Roots: The Stalk is hollow, ſtriated, not a cubit high, embraced by ſome paleiſh green, ſmooth, ſtriated Leaves, ſix inches long. It has an oblong ſpike of thin-ſet Flowers, purpliſh, hanging on longiſh Pedicles, and reſembling a gaping Hood.

5. Orchis militaris, major. *Greater military Orchis.* Cynoſorchis militaris, major, C. B. *Pin.* 81. Orchis ſtrateumatica, major, J. B. 2. 758. Orchis latifolia, altera, *Cluſ.* Hiſt. 267.

The Stalk is near a cubit high, the Leaf very large; the Flower white within, marked with purple ſpots; on the outſide deeper red, as it were with purple and Lemon-coloured fibres.

6. Orchis militaris, media. *Middle military Orchis.* Cynoſorchis militaris, media, *C. B. Pin.* 81. Orchis parvo flore rubro, ſive Phœniceo, J. B. 2. 764. Orchis ii. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 267.

This is above a ſpan high, with many Leaves not large, very much embracing the Stalk. It has Flowers in a kind of ſpike, an inch and half long, and almoſt an inch broad: They are ſmall, red, and almoſt of one colour.

J. Bauhinus found it about *Montbelyard*, flowering in *June*.

7. Orchis militaris minor. *The ſmaller military Orchis.* Cynoſorchis militaris minor, *C. B. Pin.*. 81. Orchis Frateumatica, minor, J. B. 2. 758. Teſticulus ſtrateumaticus, minor x. *Tabern. Icon.* 664.

This is very like the firſt Species. It differs from it, in that the Wings are ſtriated within with ſmall purple Lines, and that the Beard is broader, the upper jaggs being ſhorter, and the lower ones not only ſhorter, but alſo much broader. Add, that it flowers later, namely, about the End of *May*.

Mr. *Ray* obſerved it on Mount *Salevo*.

8. Orchis militaris, montana, ſpica rubente, conglomerata. *Mountain, military Orchis, with a reddiſh conglomerated ſpike.* Cynoſorchis militaris, montana, ſpica rubente, conglomerata, *C. B. Pin.* 81. *Prodr.* 28.

9. Orchis militaris, pratenſis, elatior, floribus variegatis. *Larger military Orchis, with variegated Flowers.* Cynoſorchis militaris, pratenſis, elatior, floribus variegatis, C. B. *Pin.* 81. *Prodr.* 28.

10. Orchis militaris, pratenſis, humilior. *Little purple flowered Orchis.* Cynoſorchis militaris, pratenſis, humilior, *C. B. Pin.* 81. Orchis parvis floribus, multis punctis notatis, an Cluſii Orchis Pannonica, 4. J. B. 2. 765. Orchis Pannonica iv. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 268.

The Stalk of this is a ſpan and half, or nine inches high, encompaſſed with five, ſix or ſeven Leaves, one inch and half broad, a ſpan long, of which ſome are bent back, others involve the Stalk. The Flowers are thick-ſet in a pretty ſhort ſpike, imitating a ruſty Cone, on the top of the Stalk; before before they are unfolded, of an Honey ſmell. The Flowers are ſmall, with a very ſhort greeniſh ſpur, a Ruſt coloured Creſt, Wings either totally greeniſh, or half purpliſh, ſpeckled with red within. The Beard is ſomething like a little Quadruped, divided into three or four parts, winged, quite white without, marked within with many deep purple ſpecks, and having yellow ſummits in the opening.

11. Orchis montana, purpurea, odorata. *Sweet ſmelling, purple, Mountain-Orchis.* Cynoſorchis montana, purpurea, odorata, C. B. *Pin.* 81. Orchidis genus parvum, flore prorſus purpureo, odoris ſuaviſſimi, J. B. 2. 763. Teſticulus xii. *Tabern. Icon.* 665.

12. Orchis obſcurè purpurea, odorata. *Sweet ſmelling, dark-purple Orchis.* Cynoſorchis obſcurè purpurea, odorata, *C. B. Pin.* 81. Cynoſorchis flore purpuraſcente, *Eyſt.*

13. Orchis globoſo flore, C. B. *Pin.* 81. *Orchis with globular Heads.* Orchis rotundus Dalechampii, J. B. 2. 765. *Lugd.* 1556.

It has a double Root, ſmall and oblong, not exactly orbicular. The Stalk is a cubit high, round, ſtreight and ſlender. The Leaves are long, narrow, fleſhy, bluiſh green, three or four upon the Stalk, none at the Root. The Flowers ſit on the top of the Stalk, being gathered into globular Heads, and ſomething flat, not a long ſpike as in the reſt.

14. Orchis humilis, Alpina, folio gramineo. *Dwarf Mountain-Orchis with a graſſy Leaf.* Chamæorchis Alpina, folio Gramineo, C. B. *Pin.* 81. *Prodr.* 29.

The Plant is a ſpan high, from whoſe double, globular, oblong Root ariſe very narrow Leaves, four on each ſide, riſing above a naked Stalk, three inches high. The Spike is an inch long, with a very ſhort Leaf on each ſide. The little Flowers are green and hooded.

15. Orchis Morio mas, foliis maculatis, C. B. *Pin.* 81. *Great purple Orchis with ſpotted Leaves Male Fool ſtones.* Orchis major rota purpurea, maculoſo folio, J. B. 2. 973. Teſticulus Morionis, mas, *Dod. Pempt.* 236.

The Roots are double, like two *Olives*; one new and full, the other fungous, wrinkled and flaccid. It has ſix or ſeven Leaves at the Root, and ſometimes more, pretty broad, ſmooth, like thoſe of *Lilies*, mark'd above with ſome blackiſh red ſpots, one or two now and then embracing the Stalk. The Stalk is nine inches or a foot high, round, ſtriated. The Flowers are diſpoſed in a long ſpike, of a purple colour, numerous, ſweet-ſmelling and beautiful to the ſight, whiter about the Navel, and painted with a few deeper purple ſpots, having a ſhort thick heel behind. Thoſe narrow and ſharp-pointed Leaves which ariſe from the ſides of the Creſt, and are wont in this kind of Flowers, to be called Wings, ſtand a little out like Ears, and end in a ſharp Point. At the Pedicle of each little Flower is put a ſharp-pointed purple Leaf. The Flowers are not very thick-ſet in the Spike.

It flowers about the end of *April* and beginning of *May*, and is common in Meadows and Buſhy Places.

16. Orchis Morio, foliis ſeſſilibus, maculatis, *C. B. Pin.* 82. *Violet purple Orchis with ſpotted Leaves.* Cynoſorchis Delphinia, maculoſis foliis, flore purpuro-violaceo, J. B. 2. 760. Cynoſorchis maculata, *Tabern. Icon* 660.

17. Orchis foliis ſeſſilibus, non maculatis, C. B. *Pin.* 82. *Purple Orchis with unſpotted Leaves.* Orchis minor, purpurea & aliorum colorum, cum alis virentibus, J. B. 2. 761. Orchis v, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 268.

18. Orchis foliis ſeſſilibus, non maculatis, flore lacteo, *C. B. Pin.* 82. *Milk-white Orchis with unſpotted Leaves.*

19. Orchis morio fœmina, *C. B. Pin.* 82. *Smaller purple Orchis with greeniſh wings, or Female Fool-ſtones.* Teſticulus Morionis fœmina, *Dod. Pempt.* 236.

The Roots are double, round, about the bigneſs of a ſmall Nutmeg, one above the other, with ſome fibres growing from the upper part, as in the reſt of this kind. It has four or more Leaves lying on the ground, not very long nor large, for the moſt part reflext, and as it were twiſted, not at all ſpotted. The Stalk is a ſpan high, cloathed commonly with two Leaves, which embrace it. The ſpike of Flowers is ſhorter than that of the 15*th*, the Flowers fewer, purple, ſweet-ſmelling, with a broader beard, markt with deeper purple ſpots. The Wings are broad, hollow, ſtriated with greeniſh lines. A purpliſh Leaf is placed at the Pedicle of each Flower.

It flowers about the end of *May*, and ſometimes earlier. It is common in Paſtures almoſt every where.

20. Orchis Morio fœmina, flore roſeo, *H. R. Par.* *Green-winged Orchis with a Roſe coloured Flower.*

21. Orchis Morio fœmina, flore niveo & verſicolore, *H. R. Par.* *Green-winged Orchis with a Snow-white and changeable Flower.*

22. Orchis, Morio, minor, foliis maculatis, C. B. *Pin.* 82. *Smaller, purple Orchis with ſpotted Leaves.* Cynoſorchis minimus, ſecundum caulem maculoſis foliis, floribus purpureis, J. B. 2. 760.

23. Orchis flore nudi hominis effigiem repræſentans, mas, C. B. *Pin.* 82. *The other Man-Orchis.* Orchis Anthropophora oreades, altera, *Col.* Part 2. 8.

The Leaves of this are pale-green. The Stalk is a foot high, tender, greeniſh, having at the top a thick ſpike, loaded with Flowers gaping from the bottom, of a reddiſh colour before they open, but afterwards of a fine Fleſh-colour, imitating the ſhape as well as colour of a naked Man, with Arms bent, and a Body, Thighs, Legs and private Parts.

It grows at the Roots of Mount *Veſuvius*, and flowers in *April*.

24. Orchis flore nudi hominis effigiem repræſentans, fœmina, C. B. *Pin.* 82. *The Woman Orchis.* Orchis Anthropophora, oreades, *Col.* Part 1. 320.

This reſembles a naked Woman, having the Head covered with a Hood divided into five ſegments, greeniſh, encompaſſed with purple borders, from which hangs down the under-lip, or beard of the Flower, repreſenting not only the Proportion of an humane Body, but almoſt the very Face too. The Flowers are of a pale yellow colour, and are ſprinkled with golden ſpecks, and are diſpoſed about the top of the Stalk as in the reſt of this kind. The Stalk is a foot and half high, ſmooth, round, intercepted by two hollow Leaves embracing it. The other five bottom-Leaves are oblong, almoſt half a foot long, and an inch or leſs broad, greeniſh, lifted up above the Ground, and convex, and hanging from a long Neck. From the bottom of which ariſe Fibres four inches long, thick, variouſly and obliquely, under which are two Teſticles, one of which is hard, ſmooth, whitiſh, of the bigneſs of an *Olive*; but the other wrinkled, brown, old, as in the reſt.

25. Orchis flore ſimiam referens, C. B. *Pin.* 81. *The Ape-Orchis.* Cynoſorchis latifolia, hiante cucullo, minor, *Ejuſd. Pin.* 81. Cynoſorchis altera, *Dod. Pempt* 234. Orchis altera, Oreades, Cercopithecophora, *Col.* Part 1. 320.

This approaches to the Firſt Species, than which, however, it is leſs in all its Parts: Its Legs and Arms are ſhort, ſo that it more repreſents the erect Figure of an Ape, than that of a Man, its Face being large with great Eyes. The freſh Teſticle is round, of the thickneſs of one's Thumb, having a Cleft like an Apricock; but the wither'd one is longer. It has three Leaves at the bottom, a ſpan long, and very broad; three other ſmaller ones diſtinguiſh a ſtalk almoſt two ſpans high, reddiſh about the top. The jaggs of the Flowers are all over purple: But the middle part, which repreſents the Body of the Animal, and alſo Coverings are ſpeckled.

26. Orchis Anthropophora, mas, Luſitanica, odore Arachi aromatici. Portugueze *Man-Orchis with the ſmell of the aromatick Tare.*

27. Orchis Anthropophora, Luſitanica, flore parvo, herbacei coloris, cum limbo purpuraſcente. Portugueze *Man-Orchis with a ſmall Flower of an herbaceous colour, with a purpliſh border.*

28. Orchis barbata, odore hirci, breviore latioreque folio, C. B. *Pin.* 82. *The Lizard-Flower, or great Goats Stones.* Orchis barbata fœtida, J. B. 2. 756. Tragorchis, teſticulus hirci, *Dod. Pempt.* 237.

The Bulbs of this are generally larger than thoſe of any other Species, being ſometimes as big as a Walnut with its outer Rind. It has many large, Liliaceous, ſmooth Leaves, ariſing from the Root, and alſo on the Stalk, to the very Spike. The thick Stalk ſuſtains a denſe ſpike of ſtinking Flowers; each of which ſits on a green, twiſted, ſwelling Pedicle: The Spur is ſhort and green, the Creſt and Wings greeniſh without, and marked on the inſide with purpliſh ſpecks and ſtripes. From an under-lip white on the outſide, ſpeckled on the inſide with purple, hangs down a Goat's Beard compoſed of three greeniſh twirls,

of which the ſide-ones are ſhorter and curled up, the middle one longer and bifid. It has a ſtrong ſmell.

J. Bauhinus was in the right to make but one Species of the *Orchis barbata, odore hirci, breviore latioreque folio* C. B. Pin. and the *Orchis odore hirci, longiore, anguſtioreque folio* of the ſame Author: For the Leaves are found more or leſs narrow, *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

29. Orchis odore hirci, longiore anguſtioreque folio, C. B. *Pin.* 82. *The great Goat's ſtones with a longer and narrower Leaf.* Teſticulus Hircinus ii. *Tabern. Icon.* 672.

This is a Variety of the preceding.

30. Orchis odore hirci, minor, C. B. *Pin.* 81. *The leſſer Goat's ſtones.* Tragorchis minor, flore fuliginoſo, J. B. 2. 764. Tragorchis minor & verior, ſive Corioſmites vel Coriophora, flore inſtar Cimicum, *Lob. Icon.* 177.

This has two middle-ſized round bulbs, one placed above the other. The Stalk is for the moſt part a foot high, cloathed from the bottom to the very top, with long, narrow, ſharp-pointed, carinated Leaves, which embrace it with their boſom: In ſome Plants one may find ten or twelve Leaves. On the top of the ſtalk ſits a thick ſpike, two inches long, ſtained with a dark purple. Each Flower has a pretty long Leaf at the origine of its Pedicle. The ſmall Flowers ſit on ſhort pedicles, ſo twiſted, that they ſeem to embrace the ſpurs. The Creſt, as in the others, is compoſed of five little Leaves, ſhutting ſo cloſely, that they ſeem to be but one piece. The beard is ſhort, bent backwards, more than in any other Species of *Orchis*, ſprinkled with purple ſpots. It is divided into three pretty broad jaggs, of which the middle one is the longeſt. The colour of the jaggs is a blackiſh Green, or ſooty. It has an unpleaſant ſmell of *Buggs.*

31. Orchis odore hirci, minor, ſpica purpuraſcente, C. B. *Pin.* 82. *The leſſer Goat's ſtones with a purpliſh ſpike.* Orchis Batavica, J. B. 2. 764. Orchis Batavica vi, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 269.

32. Orchis ſpica purpurea, fœtida, C. B. *Pin.* 82. *Orchis with a ſtinking purple ſpike.* Orchis fœtidiſſima Cluſio, J. B. 2. 763. Orchis grandiore florum purpureorum ſpica, teterrimi fœtoris, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 268.

33. Orchis ſpiralis, alba, odorata, J. B. 2. 769. *Triple Ladies Traces.* Triorchis alba, odorata, minor, C. B. *Pin.* 84. Teſticulus odoratus, ſive Orchis ſpiralis, minor, *Lob. Icon.* 186.

It has a double, bulbous, oblong, hairy Root, pointed towards the lower part, and ſet with ſome fibres; from the top of which, with a ſheathed Pedicle an inch long, ariſe green fat Leaves half an inch broad, an inch or more long, with a thick rib on the back-ſide, where are dark green Veins running from the bottom to the top. Near theſe ariſes a Stalk nine inches or a foot high, round, cloathed with ſharp-pointed Leaves, as it were with a ſheath. It has a Thyrſe of white, ſweet-ſmelling Flowers, which bend it down, ſo as to make it twird in a ſpiral form.

The Flowers are of a greeniſh yellow on the inſide, and at the ſide two white Leaves hang like Wings.

It flowers in Autumn, in dry, ſandy and chalky, and ſometimes in moiſt Paſtures.

34. Orchis bifolia, latiſſima, C. B. *Pin.* 82. *The broadeſt two-leaved Orchis.* Orchis ampliſſima, foliis binis, ſplendentibus, J. B. 2. 671. Orchis i, ampliſſimis foliis, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 267.

It has two Leaves, not yielding in bigneſs to thoſe of *White Hellebore*, marked in like manner with ſome Veins running from the Pedicle, to the very extremity of the Leaf, greeniſh above, paler underneath, and ſhining. It has a Stalk a cubit high, cloathed with a few Leaves, five-cornered. Its Flowers hang together on the top in ſpikes.

35. Orchis bifolia altera, C. B. *Pin.* 82. *The other two leav'd Orchis.* Orchis Hermaphroditica, bifolia, J. B. 2. 772. Teſticulus vulpinus, iv, Hermaphroditicus, *Tabern. Icon.* 669.

36. Orchis alba, bifolia, minor, calcari oblongo, C. B. *Pin.* 83. *Butterfly-Satyrion.* Orchis alba, calcari longo, J. B. 2, 771. Orchis Serapias, i, *Dod. Pempt.* 237.

It's Root conſiſts of two longiſh Bulbs, ſhap'd like a *Pear*, and with long Fibres. From this Root proceed two, broad, Liliaceous Leaves, leſs markt with Nerves on the upper part, ſmooth, pale green; the reſt are eight or ten times as ſmall and narrower, encompaſſing an angular, ſtriated Stalk, about a foot high, without any Order. On the top of which is plac'd a ſpike of Flowers, of a very ſweet ſmell, white, reſembling a *Butterfly*, with expanded Wings.

It flowers in *June*, in Buſhes and Paſtures.

Dodonæus took the Flower of this Plant to be tripetalous: *J. Bauhinus* has very well deſcrib'd the ſix Petals of which it is compos'd: It is not very eaſy to know whether *Anguillara* intended to ſpeak of this Species under the Name of *Satyrion vel teſticulus vulpis*; for that is all he ſays of it. This Plant has uſually but two Leaves, pretty large and placed at the bottom of the Stalk. Sometimes it has three, and then it is the *Orchis trifolia, major* of *C. Bauhinus*, who allows it to be the ſame Plant with that of which we are ſpeaking. There were four Figures of it in *Tabernæmontanus*; two of which have three Tubercles for the Root; but it ſeems they are but varieties. The Hiſtory of the Plants of *Lyons*, has three Figures of it. There are alſo two of it in the *Hortus Eyſtettenſis*. Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.

37. Orchis trifolia, major, C. B. *Pin.* 83. *The greater, three-leav'd Orchis.* Triorchis trifolia, *Tabern. Icon.* 678.

38. Orchis trifolia, minor, C. B. *Pin.* 83. *The leſſer, three-leav'd Orchis.* Orchides, culices, minores, tripyllæ, J. B. 2. 772. Culices minores, triphyllæ, *Lob. Icon.* 179.

39. Orchis Hermaphroditica, C. B. *Pin.* 83. *The Frog Orchis.* Orchis Catrachites, J. B. 2. 772. *Tabern. Icon.* 673.

This is called *Frog-Orchis* from the reſemblance it's Flower bears to that Animal.

40. Orchis Fucum referens major, foliolis, ſuperioribus candidis & purpuraſcentibus, C. B. *Pin.* 83. *The common Humble-Bee Satyrion.* Orchis Fuciflora, galea & alis purpuraſcentibus, J. B. 2. 766. Orchis Serapias, ſecundus, major, *Dod. Pempt.* 238.

Of the Leaves of this Plant, which reſemble thoſe of the narrow-leav'd *Plantain*, ſome are bent back, others are erect and embrace the Stalk. The Stalk is a ſpan or nine Inches high, ſet with few Flowers, without ſpurs, having a purpliſh Creſt and Wings, with a greeniſh line running from the top to the bottom: The Beard is a large, fat Leaf, beautifully repreſenting a Bee or Drone, of a ſooty colour, and, as you turn it to the light, variegated with a brighter or duller, elegant run of yellowiſh Lines, ſo that they deſcribe three Circles, with a ruſty ſpace in the middle. The Root is double, large, ſweet, and ſucculent.

It is frequent in dry Paſtures. It flowers in *June*.

41. Orchis Fucum referens, flore ſubviridente, C. B. *Pin.* 83. *Bee-Orchis, with a greeniſh Flower.* Orchis Melitias, J. B. 2. 767. Orchis Serapias, ſecundus, minor, *Dod. Pempt.* 238.

42. Orchis Fucum referens, colore rubiginoſo, *C. B. Pin.* 83. *Humble-Bee Satyrion with green Wings.* Orchis ſive Teſticulus ſpegodes, hirſuto flore, J. B. 2. 767. Teſticulus Vulpinus, ſecundus, ſpegodes, *Lob. Icon.* 179.

It has a green Creſt and Wings, and with its duſky colour reſembles rather a Drone than a Bee. It's Beard has none of thoſe lines which were deſcrib'd in the 40*th*, but only two of a livid colour are join'd with a tranſverſe one, ſo as to form a great H; but they join at the ends ſo as make an oval Figure.

It is ſeldom found in *England*. It has been obſerv'd in a Gravel-pit near *Shelford*; a Village not far from *Cambridge*. It flowers a full Month before the 40*th*.

43. Orchis Fucum referens, floribus cæruleis, C. B. *Pin.* 83. *The Bee-Orchis with blue Flowers.*

44. Orchis Fucum referens, floribus punctatis, C. B. *Pin.* 83. *Bee Orchis with ſpecked Flowers.*

45. Orchis Fucum referens, floribus albis, C. B. *Pin.* 83. *Bee Orchis with white Flowers.*

46. Orchis Fucum referens, floribus purpureis, C. B. *Pin.* 83. *Bee-Orchis with purple Flowers.*

47. Orchis Fucum referens, floribus variegatis, C. B. *Pin.* 83. *Bee-Orchis with variegated Flowers.*

48 Orchis Muſcam referens, major, C. B. *Pin.* 83. *The greater Fly-Orchis.* Orchis myodes, flore grandiuſculo, *Lob. Icon.* 183.

49. Orchis muſcæ corpus referens, minor, & galea, & alis herbidis, C. B. *Pin.* 83. *The common Fly-Orchis.* Orchis myodes, galea & alis herbidis, & Orchis Serapias tertia Dodonæi, & myodes 1 Lobelio, J. B. 2. 767. Orchis myodes, prima, floribus muſcam exprimens, *Lob. Icon.* 181.

It has three, four, or five Leaves, an Inch broad, ſometimes narrower, about a ſpan in length; the Stalk is ſlender, a ſpan or a ſpan and a half high, ſuſtaining Flowers on an upright bellied Pedicle, over againſt which is ſet a Leaf reaching to the top of the Flower. The Flowers are thin-ſet, without any ſpur, with a Creſt and Wings of an herbaceous colour, the reſt of it exactly reſembling the body of a *Fly*, white on the under part, with ruſt-colour'd edges, of a ſooty colour on the upper part, with a blueiſh Zone encompaſſing it. It is not common in *England*. Mr. *Ray*, ſays, he has found it in *Cambridgeſhire*, *Suffolk*, and *Eſſex*; particularly on the Bank of the *Devil's-ditch*; and in a Meadow joining to *Teverſham-Moor*. *J. Bauhinus*, ſays, it grows plentifully at *Montbelyard*, and flowers in *May*.

50. Orchis Muſcam referens, lutea, C. B. *Pin.* 83. Orchis myodes, lutea, J. B. 2. 768. Vulpinus Teſticulus, ſive Orchis myodes lutea, Narbonenſis, congener, cum minimo Teſticulo vulpino, floribus muſcam colore & effigie præ ſe ferentibus, *Lob. Icon.* 181.

51. Orchis anguſtifolia, C. B. *Pin.* 83. *Narrow leav'd Orchis.* Orchis minor, anguſtifolia, in ſuperna parte longis foliis, J. B. 2. 765. Teſticulus xvi, minor, *Tabern. Icon.* 667.

52. Orchis papilionem expanſum, herbacei coloris referens, C. B. *Pin.* 83. *Greeniſh Butterfly Orchis.* Orchis Ornithophora, vel Ornithos folio lævi, *Lob. Icon.* 182.

53. Orchis papilionem referens, foliis maculatis, C. B. *Pin.* 84. *Butterfly-Orchis with ſpotted Leaves.* Orchis ornithophora folio maculoſo, J. B. 2. 759. *Lob. Icon.* 183.

54. Orchis papilionem referens, anguſtifolia, alba, C. B. *Pin.* 84. *White, narrow-leav'd Butter-fly Orchis.* Orchis ornithophora, candida, J. B. 2. 761. *Lob. Icon.* 183.

55. Orchis Araneam referens, C. B. *Pin.* 84. *Spider-Orchis.* Orchis Andrachnitis, *Lob. Icon.* 185.

56. Orchis montana, Italica, flore ferrugineo, lingua oblonga, C. B. *Pin.* 84. *Mountain*, Italian *Orchis, with an Iron-coloured Flower, and a long Tongue.* Orchis, ſive Teſticulus maximo flore, J. B. 2. 766. Teſticulus xiii. *Tabern. Icon.* 665.

It has a ſmall, wrinkled Teſticle. The Stalk is hollow, ſometimes above a Foot high, adorn'd with a few, narrow Leaves, three or four Inches long, which encompaſs it with their broad Baſe. Each Flower has a ſhort, broad Leaf, ending in a point, put under it. The Flowers are five or ſix in number, diſpos'd alternately on the top of the Stalk, of an Iron-colour, of the ſhape of an oblique Tube, with a long Tube hanging down, tapering from a broad Baſe to a Point, with a Hood of a paler colour, like a Bladder.

It is found in Paſtures, in various parts of *Italy*.

57. Orchis montana, Italica, lingua oblonga, altera, C. B. *Pin.* 84. *Another*, Italian, *Mountain Orchis with a long Tongue.* Orchis macrophylla, *Col. part.* 1. 322.

Columna ſays, he took the Root of this Plant up with only one Bulb or Teſticle, and had no opportunity of determining whether it had more or no. It was of a reddiſh colour, hardly wrinkled, with Fibres of the ſame colour coming from it's upper part, and others along it's Neck, which is not obſerv'd in others of this kind.

It has two Leaves at the bottom, but not equal; more diſpos'd along the Stalk, of which ſome are near a foot and a half long; the others are about a foot long, gradually decreaſing, but broader. The Stalk is very long, three foot from the Root, on the top of which are Flowers like oblique Tubes, having a long and broad Beard, of a ſweet red colour; but rather purpliſh about the Hood; diſpos'd in a ſpike a Foot long.

58. Orchis palmata, pratenſis, latifolia, longis calcaribus, C. B. *Pin.* 85. *The male-handed Orchis, or male Satyrion Royal.* Palmata non maculata, J. B. 2. 774.

It's Root conſiſts of two Bulbs, divided commonly into four Fingers. The Stalk is nine Inches or a Foot high, cloth'd from the bottom almoſt to the Spike with oblong Leaves, an Inch and a half broad, ſharp-pointed, not ſpotted, pale-green. The Flowers are gather'd into Spikes, not very thick, nor very long, purpliſh, with purple Wings on each ſide. The upper Petal is erect, thoſe that are under it meet together and form a Creſt. The Beard is broad, divided into three parts, ſtrip'd or ſpeckled with deeper lines and ſpecks; a ſpur of half an Inch is extended backwards. At the origine of each Pedicle is plac'd, a broad, oblong, purpliſh Leaf. The Taſte of the Leaves is bitter.

It is found in moiſt Meadows and Marſhy Places. It Flowers in *May*.

59. Orchis palmata, pratenſis, latifolia, longis calcaribus, flore carneo, *H. R. Monſp. Male-handed Orchis with a fleſh colour'd Flower.*

60. Orchis palmata, pratenſis, latifolia, longis calcaribus, flore albo, *H. R. Monſp. Male-handed Orchis, with a white Flower.*

61. Orchis palmata, pratenſis, anguſtifolia, major, *C. B. Pin.* 85. *The greater, narrow leav'd, meadow, hemoted Orchis.* Palma Chriſti, 3 *Eyſt.*

It has ſmall Roots, like two Hands, divided into two Fingers, with a few Fibres. The Leaves are liliaceous, narrow, ſmooth, a ſpan long, thro' which as thro' a tube, a hollow Stalk paſſes, a Cubit high, ſuſtaining a ſpike, almoſt a ſpan long, narrow, compos'd of pale purple Flowers, with a ſhort ſpur, under each of which is put an oblong, ſharp-pointed Leaf, and an oblong head, containing Seeds like thoſe of the reſt.

62. Orchis palmata, pratenſis, maculata, *C. B. Pin.* 85. *The female handed Orchis, or female Satyrion Royal.* Palmata ſpecioſiore thyrſo, folio maculato, J. B. 2. 774. Satyrium baſilicum, fœmina, *Dod. Pempt.* 240.

It has a Stalk a Foot, and ſometimes a Cubit high, or higher; green or purpliſh; on the top of which are diſpos'd in a Spike reddiſh or pale purple Flowers, with a ſpur about a third part of an Inch long, two upright Petals, and a Creſt compos'd of two Petals on which has a third, the Beard being divided into three jaggs, and ſpeckled with lines and ſpurs of a deeper colour, with a purpliſh or green Pedicle, under which is always plac'd a green or purpliſh ſharp-pointed Leaf. It has many Leaves ariſing from the Root, and embracing the Stalk, and others on the Stalk it ſelf, markt with many black ſpots. The Roots is compos'd of two broad Bulbs, both of which are divided commonly into four Fingers.

It flowers for the moſt part in *June*.

63. Orchis palmata, pratenſis, maculata, flore albo, *C. B. Pin.* 85. *Female handed Orchis with a white Flower.* Palma Chriſti erecta, flore candido, *Eyſt.*

64. Orchis palmata, pratenſis, maculata, flore variegato, *C. B. Pin.* 85. *Female handed Orchis with a variegated Flower.* Palma Chriſti erecta, flore variegato, *Eyſt.*

65. Or-

65. Orchis palmata, pratenſis, maxima, *C. B. Pin.* 85. *The greateſt, meadow, handed Orchis.* Cynoſorchis macrocaulos ſive Conopſea, ſive galericulata C. Gemmæ, *Lob. Icon.* 192. Palmata ſive Cynoſorchis, macrocaulos, galericulata, C. Gemmæ, J. B. 2. 777.

It flowers from about the middle of *May* to about the middle of *June*.

Its Flowers are very ill engraved in *Matthiolus*'s figure; that of *Tabernæmontanus* has the ſame Fault. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

66. Orchis palmata, minor, calcaribus oblongis, C. B. *Pin.* 85. Orchis palmata, anguſtifolia, minor, *Ejuſd. Red handed Orchis, with long ſpurs.* Serapias minor, rubello nitente flore, anguſtifolia, nullis inſperſis punctulis, *Lob. Icon.* 189.

It has a double handed Root, one ſuſtaining and nouriſhing the Stalk, being flaccid and waſting; but that, which is to produce a new Stalk next Year, appearing full, ſucculent, and of a viſcid Taſte; the Fingers into which they are divided are ſometimes ſeveral Inches long. Above the Roots proceed ſeveral Fibres, of the thickneſs of thoſe of *Hellebore*. The Leaves are a ſpan long, embracing the Stalk, narrow, pale-green, not ſpotted. The Stalk is a Foot or a Cubit high, ſet with ſome ſmall and narrow Leaves; terminated at the top by a beautiful *Thyrſe*, a ſpan or half a foot long, conſiſting of red Flowers, not markt with any ſpots or lines, having long ſpurs, ſlender and reſembling a Bird's claws, crooked, ſucceeded by ſtriated Seed-veſſels, full of a duſty Seed. The Smell is neither ſtrong nor unpleaſant. The taſte of the Leaves is bitter; that of the Root viſcid, a little Rammiſh. This Species is eaſily diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt by the length of its Spike or *Thyrſe*, by the ſmallneſs of its red Flowers of one colour, by it Leaves not being ſpotted; by the long and ſlender ſpurs of the Flowers.

It flowers with us in *June*, in moiſt Meadows and Paſtures.

67. Orchis palmata, anguſtifolia, minor, odoratiſſima, C. B. *Pin.* 86. *Prodr.* 30. *A moſt ſweet-ſmelling, ſmall, narrow-leav'd handed Orchis.*

It has a double, oblong, narrow Root, ſhaped like a Hand, divided into three or four very thick Fibres, above which are expanded ſome Fibres, ariſing from the bottom of the Stalk. From the Root proceed five or ſix, oblong, graſſy Leaves; among which ariſes a ſingle Stalk, a ſpan high, ſet with a very few, ſmall Leaves, which end in a ſpike two Inches long, on which ſit pale-purple Flowers, of a very ſweet ſmell, which being cover'd with a Creſt, and having a Beard hanging down, are divided into four Segments, and adorn'd behind with a ſmall ſpur.

68. Orchis palmata caryophyllata, C. B. *Pin.* 86. *Clove-handed Orchis.* Palmata caryophyllata, J. B. 2. 777. Orchis Serapias caryophyllata, ſemine prægnans, *Lob. Icon.* 194.

69. Orchis palmata, Sambuci odore, floribus exalbidis, *C. B. Pin.* 86. *Handed Orchis, with an Elder-ſmell, and whitiſh Flowers.* Palmata, ſive Orchis Pannonica, floribus exalbidis, & alba Griesbachiana, J. B. 2. 775. Orchis Pannonica, viii *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 269.

The three or four firſt Leaves are like thoſe of a *Lily*, of a paliſh green, without any ſpot, of an unpleaſant Taſte. The Stalk is about a ſpan high, embrac'd by ſome Leaves, on the top of which the Flowers grow, diſpos'd in ſpikes, whitiſh and of a paliſh colour, not ſpeckled, gaping in the fore-part, ear'd on both ſides, having a broadiſh, pale lip, hanging down, and a horn on the back part, as in *Lark's-ſpur*, or *Toad's-flax*, but broader and blunt, of a ſtrong Smell, like that of *Elder-flowers*.

It is found in the Woods in the lower *Auſtria*, and Flowers in *April*, and ſometimes in *May*.

70. Orchis palmata, Sambuci odore, floribus purpureis, *C. B. Pin.* 86. *Handed Orchis with an Elder-ſmell, and purple Flowers.*

71. Orchis palmata, Batrachites, *C. B. Pin.* 86. *Handed Frog-Orchis.* Serapias Batrachites vel Myoides, *Lob. Icon.* 193.

72. Orchis caſtrata, *C. B. Pin.* 86. *Caſtrated Orchis.* Satyrium caſtratum vel eunuchum ex genere Cynoſorchios *C.* Gemmæ, *Lob. Icon.* 192.

It is a beautiful Plant, of a purpliſh colour, ſometimes Violet and ſpeckled. It appears in the Meadows in *June.* It has a Bulb divided into two, ſometimes into three parts.

73. Orchis palmata, paluſtris, latifolia, *C. B. Pin.* 86. *Broad-leav'd, marſh handed Orchis.* Palmata ſive Serapias paluſtris, latifolia, flore albo, ſubpurpurafcente, J. B. 2. 773. Satyrium Baſilicum, folioſum, *Dod. Pempt.* 241.

74. Orchis palmata, paluſtris, altera, *C. B. Pin.* 86. *Another Marſh-handed Orchis.* Palmata, Serapias, paluſtris, leptophylla, violacea, maculata & non maculata, J. B. 2. 776. Serapias paluſtris, altera, leptophylla, *Lob. Icon.* 190.

It Flowers late, has Violet-colour'd Flowers, Leaves ſometimes ſmooth, ſometimes ſpotted.

75. Orchis palmata, paluſtris, tertia, *C. B. Pin.* 86. *A third Marſh-handed Orchis.* Orchis anguſto folio, viliſſima, paluſtris, J. B. 2. 776. Cynoſorchis paluſtris, lævi folio & anguſto, ſeu leptophylla omnium viliſſima, C. Gemmæ, *Lob. Icon.* 193.

76. Orchis palmata, paluſtris, maculata, *C. B. Pin.* 86. *Spotted, Marſh-handed Orchis.* Palmata paluſtris, nephelodes, J. B. 2. 777. Cynoſorchis paluſtris, altera, lephodes, vel nephelodes, C. Gemmæ, *Lob. Icon.* 194.

77. Orchis palmata, paluſtris, tota rubra, *C. B. Pin.* 86. *Marſh handed Orchis, all red.* Palmata floribus impenſe rubris, J. B. 2. 777. Cynoſorchis Dracontias, foliis & floribus impenſe rubris, *Lob. Icon* 191.

78. Orchis palmata, flore viridi, *C. B. Pin.* 86. *Prodr.* 30. *Handed Orchis with a green Flower.*

79. Orchis palmata, maxima, flore ſuaverubente, odoratiſſimo, *H. R. Par.* *The greateſt, handed Orchis, with a fine red Flower, of a very ſweet Smell.*

80. Orchis palmata, montana, maxima, *C. B. Pin.* 86. *Prod.* 31. *The greateſt, mountain, handed Orchis.*

The Stalk is two Cubits high, ſtriated, empty, embrac'd by Leaves, at firſt a Foot, afterwards a ſpan long, an Inch and a half broad, diſtinguiſh'd with Nerves; on the top of the Stalk the Flowers are diſpos'd on a ſpike a ſpan long, of a pale, purple colour, ſmall, cover'd with a little Creſt, with a ſmall lip hanging down, divided into very narrow little Beards, and having a capillaceous ſpur. At the origine of the Flowers are little Leaves ending as it were in a Thred. They are ſucceeded by an oblong ſtriated Head, which contains a ſmall duſty Seed.

It is found in great plenty on the Mountains near *Baſil*, and flowers in *May.*

81. Orchis palmata, montana, altera, *C. B. Pin.* 86. *Another Mountain handed Orchis.* Palmata Serapias, montana, folio lævi, J. B. 2. 776. Serapias montana, lævi folio, *Lob. Icon.* 191.

82. Orchis palmata, montana, maculata, *C. B. Pin.* 86. *Spotted, Mountain handed Orchis.* Palmata alba, J. B. 2. 775. Serapias candido flore montana, maculatis foliis, *Lob. Icon.* 189.

83. Orchis palmata, anguſti folia, Alpina, nigro flore, *C. B. Pin.* *Narrow-leav'd, Mountain, handed Orchis, with a dark Flower.* Palmata minor, odoratiſſima, purpurea ſive nigra, J. B. 2. 778. Palma Chriſti minor, fœmina, *Tabern. Icon.* 631.

Its Leaves are like thoſe of *Saffron*; its Stalk is nine Inches high, ruſhy and ſmooth; on the top of which is a purple Flower, like an *Amaranth*, affording a very ſweet ſmell when ripe.

It

It grows in the hilly Paſtures of *Jura* and *Saleva* near *Geneva* plentifully.

84. Orchis palmata, anguſtifolia, Alpina, roſeo flore. *Narrow-leav'd Mountain, handed Orchis with a roſy Flower.*

85. Orchis palmata, anguſtifolia, Alpina, flore albo. *Narrow-leav'd, Mountain, handed Orchis, with a white Flower.*

86. Orchis Orientalis, flore maximo, ferrugineo. *Oriental Orchis, with a very large ruſty Flower.*

87. Orchis Orientalis & Luſitanica, flore maximo, Papilionem referente. *Oriental and* Portugueze *Orchis, with a very large Flower, reſembling a Butterfly.*

Its Root conſiſts of two Tubercles, fleſhy, roundiſh, dingy white, full of a clammy, inſipid Humour; the biggeſt is an Inch diameter, the other is at it were wither'd, both are nothing but hairy Threds. Its Stalk riſes to about half a Foot, two or three Inches thick, wrapt in a few Leaves alternately, the ſheaths whereof lie on one another, and afterwards dilate themſelves into Leaves like thoſe of the *Flower-de-lys*, ſhining, ſleek, vein'd, pointed, two or three Inches long to one broad; the neareſt the Flowers are not by a great deal ſo big, but much more picked. Theſe Flowers form a Bunch at the extremity of the Stalk; each Flower has ſix Petals, five whereof, which are upright, make a kind of purple Hood, ſtreaked; the three outward ones are near half an Inch long, the two inward are narrower and ſhorter, but very ſharp-pointed; the under Petal is biggeſt of all, and is the ornament of the Flower; for it gives it in a manner the figure of a *Butterfly* that's upon the Wing. This Petal terminates above in a ſmall neck ſurmounted by a deep purple Head, behind it ends in a Tail or Spur, whitiſh, four lines long; the reſt is like a Ruff about an Inch broad, curl'd on the edges, above half an Inch high, white, very prettily ſtreaked with purple Veins. The Pedicle of the Flower is four lines long, to one and half thick; it twiſts ſpirally, is pale green, and at laſt comes to be a *Capſula* like a ſmall Lanthern, half a Foot long to three lines broad, conſiſting of ſtiff Stalks, which admit as many membranous reddiſh Pannels, whoſe lower ſurface is charg'd with a Velvet band, which is nothing but a Down of very ſmall Seeds, like the ſawing of Wood. The Flower is without Smell, and appears towards the end of *April*; the whole Plant has a flat clammy Taſte. *Tournefort's Voyage.*

88. Orchis lingua oblonga, candicante flore minore. *Orchis with an oblong whitiſh Tongue, and a ſmaller Flower.*

89. Orchis Orientalis, Morio fœmina, flore candidiſſimo. *Female, Oriental Orchis, with a very white Flower.*

90. Orchis Cretica, maxima, flore pallii Epiſcopalis forma. *The greateſt Orchis of* Crete, *with a Flower reſembling a Biſhop's Cope.*

The Root conſiſts of two Knobs, white, fleſhy, almoſt oval, about fifteen lines long, full of Juice, more hairy than are the knobs of thoſe of this kind, whoſe Fibres only iſſue from the lower parts of the Trunk. The Trunk or Stalk we are ſpeaking of is about a Foot high, four Lines thick, adorned from the beginning like the ſheath of a Knife, with two or three Leaves of about three Inches long, and near an Inch and a half broad, veined, light green, much ſmaller along the Stalk, eſpecially in thoſe places where they are ſucceeded by Flowers. The Hood or upper part of theſe Flowers, conſiſts of five Petals, three great and two ſmall; the great are ſix or ſeven lines in length, three or four in breadth, warping, ſharp-pointed, roſe-colour'd, ſtreak'd with green on the back; two ſmall Petals are placed alternately among the great; they are hardly three lines long, and a line in breadth. The under Petal of this Flower, which is larger and fairer than any of the reſt, is about fifteen lines long, and begins in form of a Pidgeon's breaſt, yellowiſh green, the head inclining to green; the reſt of the leaf is a ſort of *Biſhop's-Cope*, cut into three parts, of which the middlemoſt is the leaſt, moderately indented, and ſomewhat ſloping; the other two parts more pickled. The Cope is of a dun-

colour,

colour, ſhagg'd like Velvet, embelliſhed with a ſort of purple and briliant, like the back of a *Bee*; two ſharp eminences, greeniſh-yellow and nappy, riſing a little beneath, and on one ſide of the Pidgeon's breaſt, which makes part of an oblong *Cartouche*, the lower part whereof is a tawny yellow, ſet off with yellow *Fleurons*, terminating like an Anchor. The tail of this Flower is about an Inch long, two lines thick, and ſomewhat crooked; this in time becomes Fruit; we ſaw it not in its maturity. *Tournefort's Voyage.*

91. Orchis Orientalis, fucum referens, flore maximo, ſcuto azureo. *Oriental Orchis, reſembling a Bee, with a very large Flower, and a blue Shield.*

92. Orchis Orientalis, fucum referens, flore parvo, villoſiſſimo, ſcuto azureo. *Oriental Orchis, reſembling a Bee, with a very hairy ſmall Flower, and a blue Shield.*

93. Orchis Orientalis, fucum referens flore mammoſo. *Oriental Orchis, reſembling a Bee, with a ſwelling Flower.*

94. Orchis Orientalis, fucum referens, flore parvo, umbilicato. *Oriental Orchis, reſembling a Bee, with a ſmall, umbilicated Flower.*

95. Orchis Orientalis, calyptra purpurea, petalo inferiori atropurpuraſcente, ſcuto ferri equini forma. *Oriental Orchis, with a purple hood, the under Petal of a dark purple, and the Shield of the ſhape of an Horſe-ſhoe.*

96. Orchis Orientalis, flore ſpadiceo, ſcuto variegato, calyptra lutea. *Oriental Orchis, with a Cheſtnut colour'd Flower, a variegated Shield and a yellow Hood.*

97. Orchis Orientalis magno flore vireſcente, ſcuto ſpadiceo calyptra roſea. *Oriental Orchis, with a large greeniſh Flower, a Cheſtnut-colour'd Shield, and a roſey Hood.*

98. Orchis Orientalis, Anthropophora, flore minimo, albo, umbilico ſuaverubente. *Oriental Man-Orchis, with a very ſmall, white Flower, with a ſweet-red Navel.*

99. Orchis Orientalis, fucum referens, flore maximo. *Oriental Orchis, reſembling a Bee, with a very large Flower.*

100. Orchis palmata, elegans, lutea cum longis calcaribus luteis Baniſteri, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* *A beautiful, yellow handed Orchis, with long yellow Spurs.*

101. Orchis palmata, lutea, minor, nullis calcaribus floribus appenſis Baniſteri, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* *A ſmaller, yellow handed Orchis, with no ſpurs to the Flowers.*

102. Orchis Hermaphroditica, Virginiana, flore minore, calcari longiore Baniſteri, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* *Hermaphrodite Orchis of* Virginia, *with a ſmaller Flower and a longer Spur.*

103. Orchis Africana, nudi hominis effigiem referens, Coriandri odore, D. Oldenland, *Muſ. Pet.* 281. African *Man Orchis, with a ſmell of Coriander.*

The Leaves at the Root are broad in proportion to the Plant. The Stalk is ſcarce half a Foot high, firm, having one half of it compos'd of Flowers thin-ſet. Mr. *Petiver* received it from Dr. *Oldenland*, from the *Cape of good Hope*, together with the following.

104. Orchis Africana, flore ſingulari, herbaceo, D. Oldenland, *Muſ. Pet.* 280. African *Orchis, with a ſingle herbaceous Flower.*

The Hood of the Flower riſes up into a Peak, after the manner of the *late-flowering, great, yellow Pontick Monk's-hood*; and what is ſingular in this kind, it has a broadiſh leaf on the Stalk not far from the Flower.

105. Orchis bifolia foliis ſubrotundis, ſpica brevi lata, in caule circiter ſemipedali, *Raii Supp.* 586. *Two-leav'd Orchis, with roundiſh Leaves, a broad, ſhort Spike, on a Stalk about half a Foot long.*

Mr. *Petiver* received it from the *Eaſt-Indies* and communicated it to Mr. *Ray*. The Stalk is cloathed with ſmall, narrow, ſharp-pointed little Leaves.

106. Orchis minima bulboſa, D. Preſton, *Raii Supp.* 587. *The ſmalleſt bulbous Orchis.*

It is a Plant with difform, mossy, whitish Flowers, dispos'd on the top of the Stalk. The Stalk arises from the middle of the Bulb, as in true bulbous Plants, and is cloath'd with two or three auriculated Leaves, the edges being cut with reddish Notches.

107. Orchis Africana, testiculata, floribus parvis, spicatis, foliis caulem amplexantibus, D. Sherard, *Raii Supp.* 587. African, *testiculated Orchis, with small spiked Flowers, and Leaves embracing the Stalk.*

The spike is long and narrow, compos'd of Flowers not very thick set.

108. Orchis Africana, maxima, foliis latis, caulem amplexantibus, D. Sherard, *Raii Supp.* 587. *A very large* African *Orchis, with broad Leaves embracing the Stalk.*

The Leaves are very broad and short, enclosing the Stalk like so many Sheaths. The Flowers are thin set and come out of the bosoms of the Leaves, embracing the Stalk.

109. Orchis Africana, foliis angustissimis, cauli undique adnatis, D. Sherard, *Raii Supp.* 587. African *Orchis, with very narrow Leaves, growing to the Stalk on all sides.*

This Species is easily distinguished from all the rest, by its very frequent Leaves growing on all sides from the bottom of the Stalk to the Spike.

110. Orchis elatior latifolia, Asphodeli radice, spica strigosa, *Sloan. Cat. Jamaic. Broad-leav'd, taller Orchis with an Asphodel Root and a slender Spike.*

The Root of this Plant consists of two Bulbs, fungous, two or three Inches long, both of them arising from the same part, resembling the knobs of the *Asphodel* or *Oenanthe*, less round than in the other *Orchides*. The Stalk is a Foot and a half high, slender, jointed, cloth'd with alternate Leaves, on Pedicles almost an Inch long, embracing the Stalk at its bottom like a Sheath, three Inches long, an Inch and a half broad in the middle, whence they decrease sensibly to each Extremity, till they end in a point, nervous, and something like those of *Sope-wort*. The top of the Stalk is terminated in a spike of Flowers about two Inches long. Under each Flower is placed a small, membranaceous Leaf, as in the rest of this kind. The Spur of the Flower is blunt, the Crest large, and divided after the manner of the other *Orchides*. It has a small under lip.

111. Orchis Marilandica, spica brevi conferta, floribus parvis, calcaribus longissimis, *Raii Supp.* 588. Maryland *Orchis, with a short, thick set Spike, small Flowers, and very long Spurs.*

The Stalk is nine Inches high, encompassed at the bottom with large, long, sharp-pointed Leaves. It is clothed towards the top with frequent little Leaves to the very Spike. The Flowers are small, gather'd into a sort of Spike, with very long Spurs, and Wings very narrow and long.

Mr. *Vernon* found it in *Maryland* and communicated it to Mr. *Ray*.

112. Orchis Marilandica, grandis & procera, floribus luteis, calcari longissimo, labello fimbriato, *Raii Supp.* 588. *Large, tall* Maryland *Orchis, with yellow Flowers, and a very long Spur.* Orchis palmata elegans lutea Virginiana cum longis calcaribus luteis, *D. Banist. Mscrif. Hist.* p. 3.

It has a tall, firm Stalk, cloath'd at the lower part with two or three oblong, broad, liliaceous Leaves, in some measure involving it; on the upper part it has small Leaves. The Spike of Flowers is not very long, compos'd of thick-set Flowers of a singular Structure; for the Crest is small and sharp-pointed, not to be discerned in a dry Specimen, unless those Leaves which hang down happen to be broad. The Beard hangs forward, and is long, narrow, cut on both sides into very narrow jaggs, and as it were fringed; The Spur stretched backwards is very long; the colour of the Flower, as far as could be seen in the dry Specimen, is yellow.

It was communicated to Mr. *Ray* by Mr. *Petiver.*

113. Orchis palmata perampena, Caryophylli montani floribus, margine fimbriatis, ex *Virginia*, *Pluk. Mantiſ.* *A beautiful, handed Orchis, from* Virginia, *with Thrift flowers, fringed about the edges.*

Mr. *Ray* makes a doubt whether this be ſpecifically different from the precedent.

114. Orchis Virginiana, ſpecioſa, piſtillo florum in plurimas ramificationes radiato, calcaribus corniculatis, *Pluk. Mantiſ.* *A beautiful Orchis of* Virginia, *with the Pointal radiated into ſeveral Ramifications, and horned Spurs.*

115. Orchis ſpiralis elatior ex Terra Mariana, *Pluk. Mantiſ.* *A larger, ſpiral Orchis from* Maryland.

116. Orchis hermaphroditica, Prom. Bonæ Spei Aniſum redolens, *Pluk. Mantiſ.* *Hermaphrodite Orchis of the* Cape of Good Hope, *ſmelling like Aniſe.*

117. Orchis Virginianus elegans, flore albo, calcaribus rectis prælongis, *Pluk. Mantiſ.* *A beautiful Orchis of* Virginia, *with a white Flower, and very long, ſtreight Spurs.*

118. Orchis bifoliata humilis, ex Terra Mariana, majori folio & floribus magnis, *Pluk. Mantiſ.* *Dwarf, two leav'd Orchis, from* Maryland, *with a larger Leaf, and large purple Flowers.*

119. Orchis Amboynenſis, floribus albis, fimbriatis, Suſannæ Rumphii, P. B. P. *Herman. Parad.* *Orchis of* Amboyna, *with white, fringed Flowers.*

This is a moſt beautiful Species of teſticulated *Orchis*. Its under Leaves are ſhort, and end in a point, and embrace the Stalk after the manner of the *Orchis rotunda Dalechampii*. The upper Leaves are longer, green, round and ſmooth. The Stalk is nine Inches or a Foot high, ſlender, towards the top divided into Branches or Pedicles, coming forth out of the boſoms of the Leaves. Each Branch or Pedicle is crowned with a white Flower, conſiſting of an entire Creſt, broad and roundiſh, with two, expanded, fringed Wings, and a long, narrow Beard. In the middle appears a large chap, circumſcrib'd with another Creſt. On the back part of the Flower ſtands forth a very long, ſlender Spur.

Orchis is ſo called from the *Greek* Word ὄρχις, *Teſticulus*, becauſe of the ſhape of the Root.

Orchis is hot and moiſt, and of a ſweet Taſte. Its uſe (which is taken from the laſcivious ſignature) is chiefly to ſtrengthen Virility. Thus it is alſo thought to comfort the Womb, and diſpoſe to Conception. *Schrod.*

Hartman made uſe of the following preſcription to help Conception.

R. *Sal. Satyrion*, half a Scruple, *cum vino Malvatico aut Aq. vitæ Mulieri ſæpius poſt Menſtruorum fluxum.*

The Drug which is known in Medicine under the Name of *Salep*, is the Root of a Species of *Orchis* growing in *Turkey*, not unlike our *Orchis Morio fœmina*, but a great deal bigger.

It is an oblong, ſomewhat clear and pellucid Root, of a yellowiſh white colour, very hard, and almoſt Horny, ſomewhat flat and wrinkled, of a very little Smell, having a mucilaginous Taſte. It is brought over from *Turkey*, and ſeems to be the dried Root of ſome Species of *Orchis*. Of theſe a Decoction is made, and drunk hot like Tea, being accounted Analeptic and Strengthning, good to prevent miſcarriage, and like *Satyrion*-Root, is ſuppoſed to be a provocative to Venery. *Miller.*

TABLE CCLV. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS II.

Helleborine, Bastard Hellebore.

Baſtard Hellebore is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A, conſiſting of ſix diſſimilar Petals, five of which B C D E F, are placed orbicularly; but the lower one G, is hollow'd like a Gutter. The Empalement H, afterwards becomes a Fruit I, perforated with three Windows K, to which adhere Valves L, pregnant with Seeds M, very ſmall like Duſt N. To theſe Notes muſt be added fibrous Roots.

The Species of *Baſtard Hellebore* are,

1. Helleborine latifolia, montana, C. B. *Pin.* 186. *The moſt common Baſtard Hellebore.* Elleborine Dodonæi, J. B. 3. 516. Helleborine, *Dod. Pempt.* 384.

Its Root conſiſts of numerous, white Fibres, thicker than thoſe of *Hellebore*, and approaching to thoſe of *Butcher's Broom*, of a bitteriſh Taſte: It has ſometimes one Stalk, ſometimes more, a Foot or a Cubit high, without Branches, round, and ſprinkled with a kind of Meal, cloathed with Leaves without any Pedicles, nervous like thoſe of *white Hellebore*, but much leſs, ſcarce attaining the ſize of *Solomon's Seal*, of a bitter Taſte. The Stalk, from the middle to the very top is adorned alternately with Flowers, like thoſe of *Orchis*, compoſed of two whitiſh Leaves, three herbaceous ones, all expanded, in the middle of which appears as it were the disbowel'd body of a Fly, of a purpliſh white colour. Under the Flower is placed a channel'd head, ſitting on a ſhort Pedicle, which being encreaſed becomes the Fruit, and encloſes a very ſmall Seed, like Duſt.

2. Helleborine flore albo, vel Damaſonium montanum, latifolium, *C. B. Pin.* 187. *White-flower'd Baſtard Hellebore.* Damaſonium Alpinum five Elleborine floribus albis, J. B. 3. 516. Helleborine albo flore, *Tabern. Icon.* 724.

It has thin, fibrous Roots; a Stalk ſometimes nine Inches high, ſometimes higher, and ſometimes not ſo high, cloathed alternately with Leaves, narrow like thoſe of *narrow-leav'd Plantain*, ſometimes above an Inch broad, but ſtriated after the manner of the *white Hellebore*, and ſhining. The Flowers are diſpos'd along the upper part of the Stalk, in ſpikes and like thoſe of *Orchis*, coming out of the boſom of very ſmall Leaves; they are ſingle, large, milk-white, long, placed on a little Head, having three outer Petals, within which are two others, leſs, to which is oppoſed a third, gaping, and defended, as it were, with ſome Wings; out of the gaping of this a white, ſhining, ſhort Pointal ſuſtains a moſt ſhining, tender, oblong Head, markt with a depreſſion at the top.

J. Bauhinus ſays, he found it near the top of Mount *Salevæ*. It was found in *England* in *Stoken-Church* Woods near the *Oxford* Road.

3. Helleborine, montana, anguſtifolia, purpuraſcens, *C. B. Pin.* 187. *Narrow-leav'd, Mountain, purple Baſtard Hellebore.* Damaſonium purpureum dilutum, five Elleborine iv. Cluſii, J. B. 3. 536. Helleborine recentiorum, vi. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 273.

Its Stalk is a Cubit high, ſlender, round, jointed, encompaſſed at each joint with narrow Leaves, like thoſe of the firſt Species. The top of the Stalk ends in a Spike, of ſix, eight, or more Flowers conſiſting of five Petals, of a beautiful pale purple colour; among which lies hid a little Creſt, like the Proboſcis of a Fly, having a lip faſtned to its lower part, almoſt of the ſame length with the Petals, whitiſh, ſtriated within. The Flowers are ſuſtained by a twiſted, and ſomething hairy little Head. The Root is fibrous, ſpars'd, of a reddiſh colour.

Tab. 255. Fig. 1. Helleborine. *Bastard Hellebore.* Pag. 548.

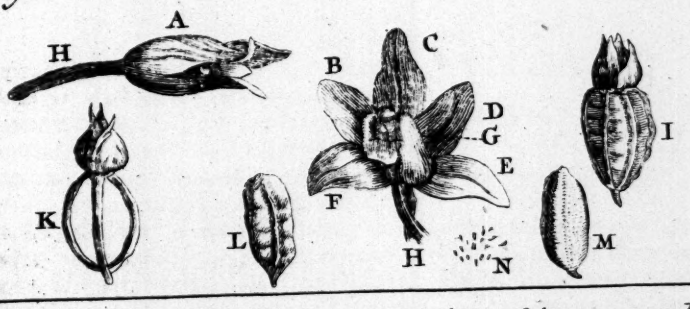
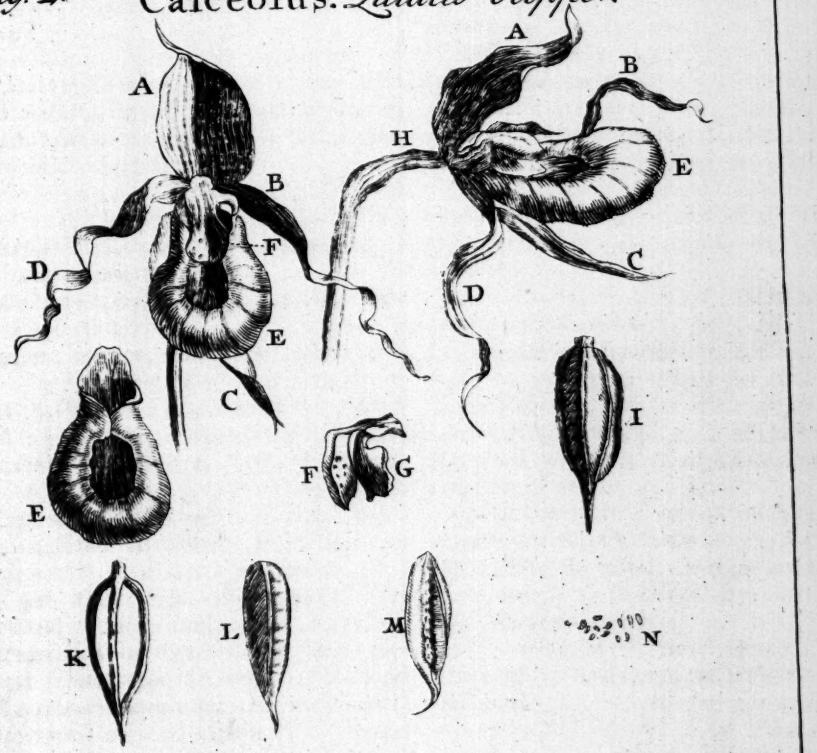


Fig. 2. Calceolus. *Ladies Slipper.* Pag. 550.




BRITISH MUSEUM
15
OCT
55

It grows plentifully at the Roots of Mount *Saleva* towards *Geneva*. It flowers in *June*, ſometimes alſo in *July*. *Cluſius* found it in *Hungary*, in the Woods of *Zollonock*.

4. Helleborine anguſtiſolia, paluſtris ſive pratenſis, C. B. *Pin.* 187. *Narrow-leav'd, Marſh or Meadow Baſtard Hellebore.* Damaſonium flore herbaceo, intus nonnihil candicante, J. B. 3. 517. Elleborine recentiorum, iii *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 273.

This is equal in bigneſs to the firſt Species, the Leaves are a little broader, and the Flowers a little leſs; they conſiſt of five Petals and embrace a little Creſt with a hanging-down Lip; they are of an herbaceous colour, ſomething whitiſh within, of no Smell.

It is found in ſome dry Meadows of *Auſtria* and *Pannonia*. Mr. *Ray* wonders that *C. Bauhinus* ſhould call it *narrow-leav'd*, when *Cluſius* aſcribes to it broader Leaves than thoſe of the firſt Species.

5. Helleborine pratenſis, anguſtifolia, flore herbaceo Lutetianorum, *H. R. Par. Narrow-leav'd Pariſian, Meadow Baſtard Hellebore, with an herbaceous Flower.*

6. Helleborine paluſtris, noſtras, *Raii Hiſt.* 1231. *Marſh Hellebore.*

The Root creeps obliquely under the Ground, ſending forth now and then ſome thick, white Fibres. The Stalks are nine Inches or a Foot high, round, not branched, purpliſh at the upper part. It has ſix or ſeven Leaves on the Stalk, one at each joint, embracing the Stalk with their Baſe, ſmooth, nervous, narrower and ſharper-pointed than thoſe of the *1ſt* Species. The Flowers are diſpos'd on the tops of the Stalks, in looſe ſpikes, hanging on weak Pedicles, compos'd of five Petals, which encompaſs as it were the disbowel'd Body of a Fly. The three outer ones are ting'd with an obſolete purple mixt with a little green and white, the inner ones are white on both ſides, and markt with purple lines or ſtripes. The Style, which we have compared to the Body of a Fly, has a yellow Head, a white Breaſt, furrow'd within with purple ſtripes, and a white Belly looſely joined to the Breaſt. The Lip which hangs down is large, white and as it were fringed about the edge. To each Pedicle grows a ſmall, ſharp-pointed Leaf, and on the top of the Stalk three or four ſmaller, compoſing a kind of *Apex*. The upper part of the Stalk, where the Flowers are joined to it, as alſo the Empalements or three outer Petals are beſprinkled with a kind of whitiſh Meal.

It grows in marſhy places in *England*, and flowers in *July*.

7. Helleborine Virginiana, Ophioglоſſi folio, D. Baniſter, *Pluk. Phytog.* T. 23. Fig. 7. *Baſtard Hellebore of* Virginia, *with an Adder's-tongue Leaf.* Helleborine Marilandica monanthes, ſeu flore in uno caule unico, *Raii Supp.* 592.

The Learned Diſcoverer of this Plant ſent over a Specimen finely dried, and a figure accurately drawn with his own Hand to his Friends in *England*. There is one three-ribb'd Leaf only on each Stalk, the reſt of the Stalk being naked.

8. Helleborine Mariana, Bupleuri anguſtiſſimo folio, purpuraſcente flore, caule aphyllo, *Pluk.* *Baſtard Hellebore of* Maryland, *with a very narrow Leaf, like that of* Bupleurum, *a purpliſh Flower, and a Stalk without a Leaf.*

9. Helleborine Mariana, flore pallide purpureo, trianthophoros, *Pluk. Mantiſ.* *Baſtard Hellebore of* Maryland, *with pale purple Flowers, growing three together on a Stalk.*

10. Helleborine Mariana, monanthes, flore longo, purpuraſcente, liliaceo, *Pluk. Mantiſ.* *Baſtard Hellebore of* Maryland, *with one long, purpliſh Flower.*

11. Helleborine Virginiana, flore rotundo, magno, ex purpureo albicante, *Baniſter, Cat. Mſs. Pluk. Mantiſs.* *Baſtard Hellebore of* Virginia, *with a round large Flower, of a purpliſh, white colour.*

Helleborine is ſo called becauſe of the ſimilitude of its Leaves to thoſe of the *white Hellebore.*

TABLE CCLV. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS III.

Calceolus, LADIES SLIPPER.

Ladies Slipper is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower, conſiſting of ſix diſſimilar Petals, of which four A, B, C, D, are placed in form of a Croſs, the other two E F, poſſeſs the middle; the Petal F, which is bifid F G, lies on the Petal E, which is ſwelling, hollow, and like a wooden Shoe. The Empalement H, becomes a Fruit I, open with three Windows K, to which adhere the Valves L, preghant with Seeds M, very ſmall like Duſt N.

The Species of *Ladies Slipper* are,

1. Calceolus Marianus, *Dod. Pempt.* 180. *Our Ladies Slipper.* Helleborine flore rotundo ſive Calceolus, *C. B. Pin.* 187. Damaſonii ſpecies quibuſdam ſive Calceolus D. Mariæ, *J. B.* 3. 518.

The Leaves of this are veined, ſomething hairy, like thoſe of *white Hellebore*, diſpos'd alternately along a Stalk, a Foot high, ſtrong, a little woolly, four or five in number, of a bitteriſh Taſte. Out of the boſom of that Leaf, which ſits on the extremity of the Stalk, and ſometimes out of the boſom of that next to it grows one Flower, on a long Pedicle, conſiſting of four dark purple Petals, in form of a Croſs, oblong, ſharp-pointed, both the upper and under one being large, the ſide ones being narrow, and woolly on their inner part. Out of the Belly of theſe ariſes a membranaceous, ſwelling and hollow kind of a Body, almoſt of the bigneſs of a Pidgeon's Egg, imitating the wooden Shoes of the *Franciſcans*, of a yellow or pale colour, ſomething hairy within, but diſtinguiſh'd underneath with ſome purple veins lengthwiſe; the opening is cover'd with two Ears, of which the upper one is white, more tender, beſprinkled with purple ſpots, but the lower one thick, of a graſſy colour, and having ſomething like Crab's eyes in its ſides. The Flower it ſelf is not altogether without Smell. It is ſucceeded by an oblong Head, of the bigneſs of one's little Finger, triangular, containing a ſmall, and in a manner duſty Seed. The Root is black, not very thick, ſpreading it ſelf obliquely in length and breadth, on the ſurface of the Ground, ſet with many Fibres, retaining the marks of the Stalks of former Years, the extremities always bulging out into a new Bulb, of a bitteriſh Taſte.

It is found in *England*, but ſeldom; as in a Wood near *Ingleborough*-Hill, called *Helkſwood*. It is pretty common on the Mountains of *Switzerland*.

2. Calceolus flore majore. *Ladies Slipper with a larger Flower.* Helleborine flore rotundo ſive Calceolus flore duplo majore, *C. B. Pin.* 187.

3. Calceolus Marianus Canadenſis, *Corn.* 204. *Ladies Slipper of* Canada.

4. Calceolus Mariæ luteus, *Mor. H. R. Bleſ. Yellow Ladies Slipper.*

It has its name from the ſhape of its Flower.

TABLE


BRITISH MUSEUM
15
65
OCT

Tab. 256. Fig. 1.

Pag. 551.

Limodorum.

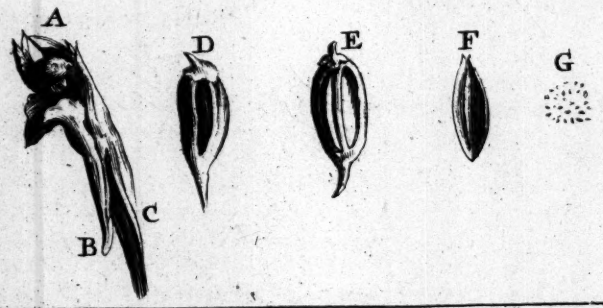


Fig. 2.

Ophris. *Tway blade.*



Fig. 3.

Nidus Avis. *Birds Nest.*

Pag. 552.

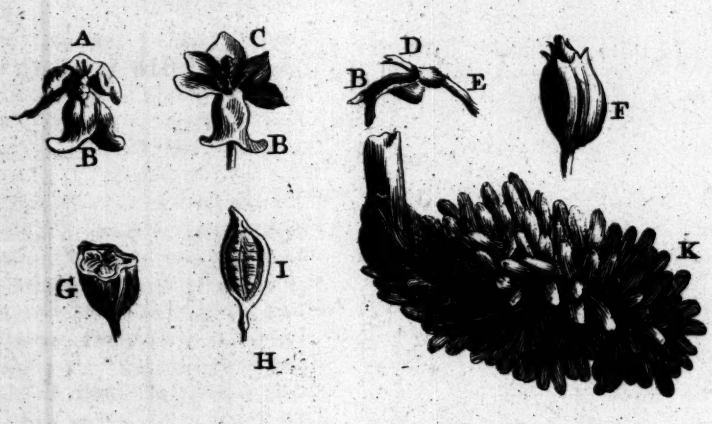


TABLE CCLVI. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS IV.

LIMODORUM.

Limodorum is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A B, like that of an *Orchis*, whoſe Empalement C, afterwards becomes a Fruit D, open with three Windows E, to which adhere the Valves F, pregnant with very ſmall Seeds like Duſt.

1. Limodorum Auſtriacum, *Cluſ. Pan.* 241. *Purple Birds-neſt.* Orchis abortiva violacea, *C. B. Pin.* 86. Orobanche, & Nido avis affine Pſeudo-λειμοδώρου Auſtriacum, violaceum, J. B. 2. 782.

It ariſes with a Stalk a Foot high, wrapped round with many Leaves, like ſo many Sheaths, bearing a ſpike of tetrapetalous Flowers, the upper Petal ending in a Horn, and a Proboſcis appearing in the middle of the Petals, to which grow two ſlender Beards. There are ſtriated and long Heads under the Flowers, full of a ſmall Seed like that of the *Orchides*. It has not a round Root, but thick, long, oblique Fibres, like *Helleborine*. The whole Plant is of a deep purple or *Violet*-colour.

Mr. *Goodyer* found it near *Alton* in *Hampſhire*.

2. Limodorum Creticum, flore magno, lineis purpureis ſtriato. *Limodorum of Candy, with a large Flower, ſtrip'd with purple Lines.*

It differs from *Orchis* in having fibrous Roots; from *Helleborine*, in having a ſpur to the Flower; and from *Ophris*, in having the Leaves grow alternately.

TABLE CCLVI. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS V.

Ophris, TWAY-BLADE.

OPHRIS is a Plant, with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A, conſiſting of ſix diſſimilar Petals, of which the five upper ones are ſo diſpos'd, as to repreſent in ſome meaſure an Helmet, the under one B, being headed and ſhaped like a Man. The Empalement C, becomes a Fruit E, perforated with three Windows D, to which adhere Valves F, pregnant with very ſmall Seeds G, like Duſt.

The Species of *Tway Blade* are,

1. Ophris bifolia, *C. B. Pin.* 87. *Common Tway blade.* Bifolium majus ſive Ophris major quibuſdam, J. B. 3. 533. Pſeudo-orchis, Bifolium, *Dod. Pempt.* 242.

One would readily pronounce this Plant a Species of *Orchis*, if it were not for its fibrous Roots. The Flowers are diſpos'd in a beautiful *Thyrſe*, of an herbaceous colour, ſomething reſembling *Gnats*, compoſed of ſix Petals, with a long bifid Beard, and a Creſt oppoſite to it, two Wings, and two Ears, on which the Helmet reſts. They have no Spur. They ſit on ſix-corner'd Veſſels, ſhorter and more ſwelling than in moſt Species of *Orchis*, gaping when ripe, into ſix parts, like the duſty Seed of the *Orchides*. At the Origine of the Pedicles of the Flowers are ſmall Tongues, and not ſuch as are in the *Orchides*. The Stalk is ſingle, round, ſometimes ſcarce half a Foot, ſometimes a Foot or a Cubit high, hairy; it has only two Leaves, nervous, like thoſe of *Plantain*, about the middle of the Stalk, one coming out of the boſom of the other. The Taſte of the Root is bitteriſh, with ſome acrimony, not without viſcidity. The Taſte of the Stalk and Leaves is viſcid.

It

It is common in Woody and Bushy Places, and is not seldom found in Pastures. It flowers in *June*.

2. Ophris bifolia, bulbosa, C. B. *Pin.* 87. *Bulbous Tway-blade.* Bifolium bulbosum, *Dod. Pempt.* 242.

3. Ophris trifolia, C. B. *Pin.* 87. *Tabern. Icon.* 726. *Three-leav'd Tway-blade.*

4. Ophris palustris, radice repente. *Marsh Tway-blade.* Bifolium palustre, *Park. Theat.* 505.

It differs from the *common Tway-blade* in its smallness, and in that it is sometimes three-leav'd also in the greenness and smoothness of its Leaves; its spike is much less, and its Roots creep under the Ground.

It grows in marshy places. Mr. *Dent* found it in the Boggs near *Gamlingay* in *Cambridgeshire*. *Parkinson* says, it was found plentifully in *Romney*-marshes in *Kent*.

5. Ophris minima, C. B. *Pin.* 87. *Prod.* 31. *The least Tway-blade.* Bifolium minimum, J. B. 3. 354.

From a yellowish Root, fibrous and smelling like those of *Orchis*, arises a simple Stalk, three or four Inches high under the Leaves, to which grow two Leaves like those of the first Species; they are small, smooth, shining, roundish, a little inclining to the shape of an Heart. The part of the Stalk above the Leaves is also three or four Inches; on the top of which sit small, herbaceous Flowers different from those of the first Species only in smallness.

It is found on moist heathy Grounds in *England*, but seldom, and only in the Northern parts; as near *Almondbury* in *Yorkshire*, and *Pendle-hill* in *Lancashire*.

TABLE CCLVI. *Fig.* 3.

GENUS VI.

Nidus Avis, BIRD'S NEST.

Bird's Nest is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A C, consisting of six dissimilar Petals, of which the five upper ones are so disposed, as in some measure to represent a Helmet, the under one B, being headed and bifid D. The Empalement E, becomes a Fruit, or Vessel F, pregnant G I, with very small Seeds like Dust. To these Notes must be added, fibrous Roots K, resembling a *Bird's Nest*.

We know but one Species of *Bird's Nest*.

Nidus Avis, *Ludg.* 1073. *Mishapen Orchis, or Bird's Nest.* Orchis abortiva, fusca, C. B. *Pin.* 86. Orobanche affinis, Nidus Avis, J. B. 2. 782.

It has sometimes a single Stalk, sometimes two or three, a Foot or a Cubit high, whitish; cloathed with hollow, transparent, striated, blunt-pointed Leaves, at the upper part something resembling the shape of a Heart. The top is possess'd by a *Thyrse* of Flowers like those of an *Orchis*, of a pale colour, like decay'd Leaves. The Crest or Helmet is small, under which appears a short Pointal with whitish Chives, encompassed with two Leaves at the Base. The Beard is large, possessing the bottom of the Flower, hollow within; it has no remarkable Smell. The Root is compos'd of thick, succulent, brittle Fibres, imitating the form of a *Bird's Nest*. The Taste of the whole Plant is abominably bitter.

It is found in Woods in *Kent* near *Maidstone*, and in *Suffolk* not far from *Aldborough*.



Tab. 257.
Fig. 1.

Chamæbuxus.

Pag. 553.

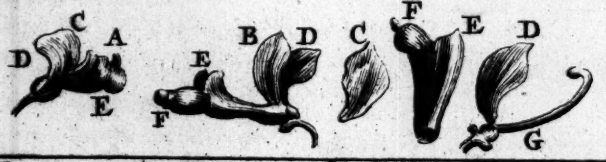


Fig. 2.

Stellaria. *Water Star-wort.*

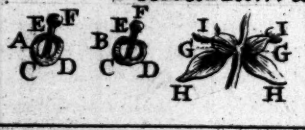


Fig. 3.

Tapia.

Pag. 554.

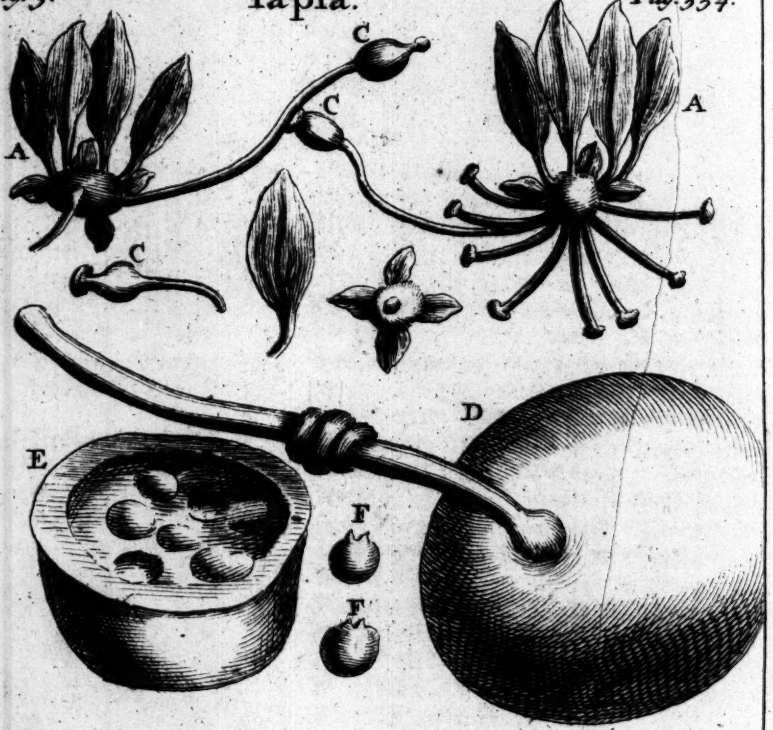


TABLE CCLVII. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS VII.

CHAMÆBUXUS.

Chamæbuxus is a Plant with an irregular Flower A B, reſembling the papilionaceous one, from which it differs, in that it conſiſts only of three Petals, of which the two upper ones C D are erect, repreſenting the Standard, and the lower one E E, is hollow like a Gutter at the extremity like a Spoon F F, where the Pointal G is contained, which becomes a plain and roundiſh Fruit H, like that of *Polygala*; for it is divided in like manner into two Cells, and when ripe gapes into two parts, and pours out oblong Seeds L,

We know but one Species of *Chamæbuxus*.

Chamæbuxus flore Coluteæ flaveſcente, C. B. *Pin.* 471. Chamæbuxus ſive Chamæpyxus quibuſdam, J. B. 1. 24. Anonymos flore Coluteæ, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* cv.

It has many ſlender, tough Twigs, about a ſpan long, which ſtrike Roots, as ſoon as they touch the Ground. It has a Root beſides not much ſhorter than theſe Twiggs and Wooddy; out of the Heads of which they ariſe. The Leaves grow without order along the Branches, ſomething like thoſe of Box, ſharper-pointed, fleſhy, growing on very ſhort Pedicles, bitteriſh, out of whoſe boſoms, on the extremities of the Branches, appear Flowers like thoſe of the *Colutea Scorpioides*, many joined together, in ſome places without Smell, but in others of a very ſweet one, like *Daffodils*. They conſiſt of three Petals, of which two are white, and expanded upwards like Wings, a white Creſt covering them at their Orifine, the third Petal is, as it were rolled into an oblong Tube, yellow and ſometimes purpliſh or reddiſh, when it is old. The Flowers are ſucceeded by broad, flat Pods, like thoſe of the *broad-leav'd Treacle-Muſtard*, green, containing for the moſt part two, ſometimes only one Seed, of an Aſh-colour, hairy, and reſembling in ſome degree, a little Animal, not unlike the Seed of the *Polygala vulgaris, major, rubra*, but leſs.

It is found in *Germany*.

TABLE CLVII. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS VIII.

Stellaria, WATER-STARWORT.

Water-Starwort is a Plant with an anomalous, polypetalous Flower A B, for it conſiſts of two Petals C D, between which ariſes only one Chive E, ſuſtaining a Summit F, the Ovary G G, which ſuſtained the Petals, is placed in the boſoms of the Leaves H H, and is ſurmounted with a bifid Style I I, and becomes a Fruit K, divided into four Cells L, in each of which is contained a Seed M.

The Species of *Water-Starwort* are,

1, Stellaria aquatica, C. B. *Pin.* 141. *Park.* 1228. *Water-Starwort, or Starbeaded Water-Chickweed.* Alſine aquis innatans, foliis longiuſculis, J. B. 3. 786. Alſine paluſtris ſerpillifollia, *Ger. em.* 714.

It grows in the very Water, and has long, ſlender, round, weak Stalks, a Foot or a Cubit high or longer, divided frequently into Branches, out of the joints of which not only very ſlender, and white Fibres, which become Roots, are let down, but alſo two Leaves ariſe at the joints, like thoſe of *Chickweed*, almoſt half an Inch long, by little and little widen'd from a narrow beginning; the extremities of the Branches, which appear above Water, are crowned with many Leaves, lying one o-

ver another, broader, radiated, and the inner ones being the ſmalleſt.

2. Stellaria minor & repens, *C. Giß.* 120. *The ſmaller, creeping Water-Starwort.* Lenticula paluſtris bifolia, fructu tetragono, *C. B. Pin.* 362. Lenticula aquatica bifolia Neapolitana, *Park.* 1263. Callitriche Plinii, *Col. Ec.* 1. 315.

This has been found in *Wimbleton* Common by Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bar. It grows alſo on *Putney*-Heath, and ſeveral other places, where the Water ſtands in the Winter.

3. Stellaria aquatica foliis longis tenuiſſimis, *Raii Synopſ.* 280. *Water-Starwort with long and very ſlender Leaves.* Stellaria aquatica longifolia, *Pet. H.B.* 6. 4. Lenticula paluſtris anguſtifolia, folio in apice diſſecto, *Fl. Pr.* p. 140. *ic.* 38.

Mr. *Petiver* ſhewed this to Mr. *Ray*; Mr. *Newton* had a dried Specimen of it in his Collection.

TABLE CCLVII. *Fig.* 3.

GENUS IX.

TAPIA.

TAPIA is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A, conſiſting of four Petals ſtanding upright. The Pointal C, ariſes out of the middle of the Empalement, being faſtned to a long Pedicle, and becomes a globoſe, fleſhy Fruit D, in which are contained very many Seeds E, ſhaped almoſt like a Kidney F.

We know but one Species of *Tapia.*

Tapia arborea, triphylla, *Plum. Nov. Gen.* 22. *Three-leav'd Tree Tapia.*

Tapia is an *American* Name mention'd in *Piſo*, Lib. 4. cap. 17.

TABLE CCLVIII. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS X.

BAUHINIA.

BAuhinia is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A, conſiſting for the moſt part of five Petals B, diſpos'd one way. Out of the Empalement C, ariſes a crooked Pointal D, encompaſſed with Chives of the ſame form, becoming afterwards a Pod E, pregnant F, with Kidney-ſhap'd Seeds G.

The Species of *Bauhinia* are,

1. Bauhinia aculeata, folio, rotundo, emarginato, *Plum. Nov. Gen.* 22. *Prickly Bauhinia with an Heart-faſhioned Leaf.*

2. Bauhinia non aculeata, folio ampliori & bicorni, *Plum. Nov. Gen.* 22. *Bauhinia without Prickles, with a larger Leaf, ending in two Horns.*

Father *Plumier* named this Genus in honour of the two famous Brothers, *John* and *Caſpar Bauhinus*; who have obtained ſuch reputation among the Botaniſts, that hardly any Plant is mentioned, without their being quoted. Their Phyſical, Anatomical and Botanical Works, are laſting Monuments of their Learning and Induſtry. *John* died at *Montbelyard*, Anno 1613. *Caſpar* died at *Baſil*, Anno 1624, in the 64*th* Year of his Age.


15
65
OCT

Tab. 258.
Fig. 1.

Bauhinia.

Pag. 554.



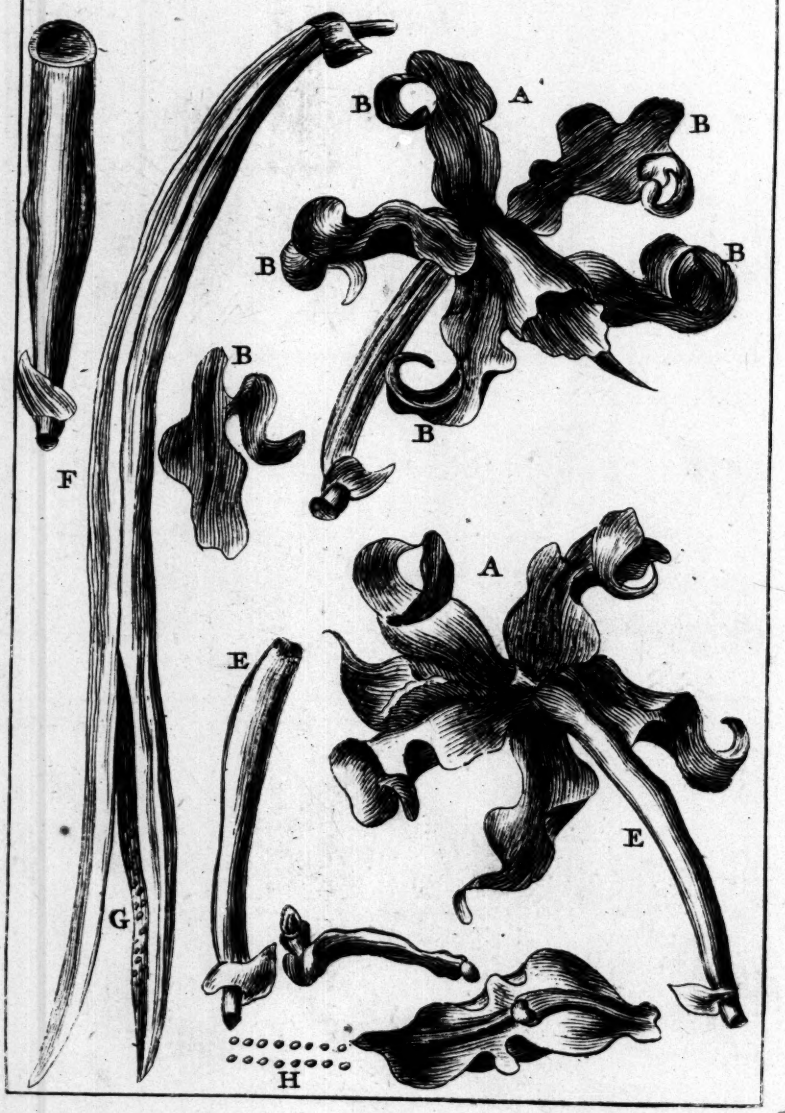
Fig. 2.

Parkinsonia

Pag. 555.



Tab. 259. Vanilla. Pag. 555.




BRITISH MUSEUM
15
65
OCT

Tab. 260.
Fig. 1.

Cortusa.

Pag. 555.

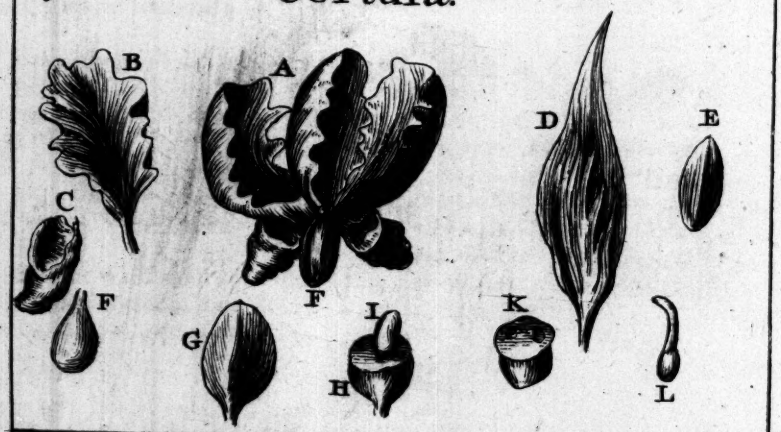


Fig. 2.

Hypericoides.

Pag. 556.

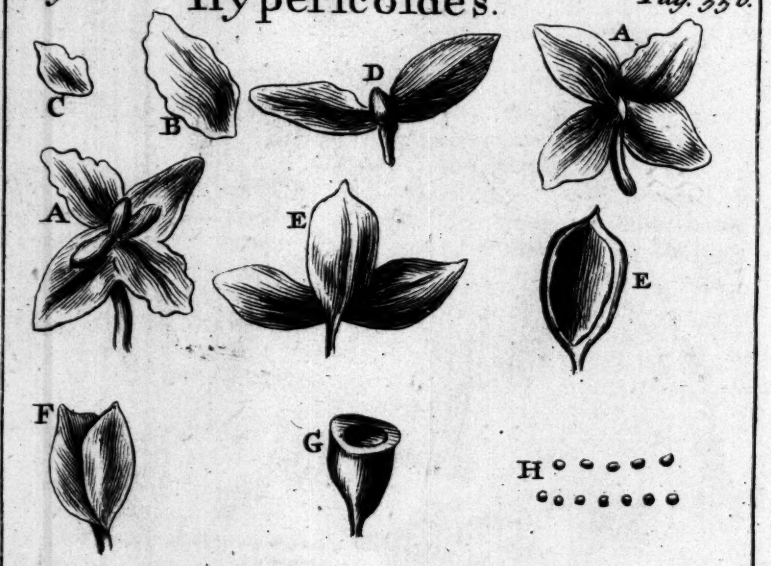


TABLE CCLVIII. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS X.

PARKINSONIA.

Parkinſonia is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A, conſiſting of five diſſimilar Petals B C. Out of the Empalement ariſes the Pointal D, which becomes a plump, knotty Pod E, pregnant F, at each knot with a roundiſh Seed G.

We know but one Species of *Parkinſonia.*

Parkinſonia aculeata, foliis minutis, uni coſtæ adnexis, *Plum. Nov. Gen.* 25. *Prickly Parkinſonia, with ſmall Leaves, faſtned to one Rib.*

This was named in honour of *John Parkinſon*, Apothecary of *London*; who wrote a Treatiſe of Flowers, intitled *Paradiſus terreſtris*; and *an univerſal Hiſtory of Plants*, under the Title of *Theatrum Botanicum*, in which were contained more Plants, than in any Herbal at that time extant.

TABLE CCLIX.

GENUS XI.

VANILLA.

Vanilla is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A, conſiſting of ſix Petals, of which five are alike B, and placed almoſt orbicularly, but the ſixth C, occupies the middle, and is roll'd up into a kind of Baſon. The Empalement E, becomes a Fruit, or ſoft, fleſhy Horn F, pregnant G, with very ſmall Seeds H.

The Species of *Vanilla* are,

1. Vanilla flore viridi & albo, fructu nigreſcente, *Plum. Nov. Gen.* 25. *Vanilla with a green and white Flower, and blackiſh Fruit.*

2. Vanilla flore violaceo, fructu breviore, rubro, *Plum. Nov. Gen.* 25. *Vanilla with a Violet-colour'd Flower, and a ſhorter, red Fruit.*

3. Vanilla flore albo, fructu breviori, corallino, *Plum. Nov. Gen.* 25. *Vanilla with a white Flower, and a ſhorter, Coral-colour'd Fruit.*

Vanilla is a Name in uſe among the Spaniſh Inhabitants of *America.*

TABLE CCLX. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS XII.

CORTUSA.

Cortuſa is a Plant with a polypetalous, anomalous Flower A, conſiſting of five unequal diſſimilar Petals B C. Out of the Empalement D E, ariſes the Pointal F, which afterwards becomes an oval fleſhy Fruit G, pregnant with a Stone H I, divided into two Cells K, containing a ſlender, oblong Seed L.

We know but one Species of *Cortuſa.*

Cortuſa arundinacea, amplis Cannacori foliis, *Plum. Nov. Gen.* 26. *Reed-like Cortuſa, with large Leaves like thoſe of* Indian-*Cane.*

This was named in honour of *Jacobus Antonius Cortuſus*, a Man no leſs illuſtrious on account of his Studies and Virtues, than of his Deſcent. He was exceeding ſtudious, and tho' never profeſſed Phyſick, yet he was ſo delighted with the knowledge

of ſimple Medicines, and obtained ſo exact a knowledge of the Virtues of all Herbs, Shrubs and Trees, that none of his Contemporaries exceeded him. He died, *Anno* 1593, without having publiſhed any other Work, than a Catalogue of the Plants of the *Padua* Garden, Printed in *Italian* at *Venice*.

TABLE CCLX. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS XIII.

HYPERICOIDES.

Hypericoides is a Plant with a tetrapetalous Flower A, conſiſting of four Petals placed orbicularly, but unequal, two larger B, and two ſmaller C, being ſet over againſt one another. From the two-leav'd Empalement H, ariſes the Pointal D, which afterwards becomes an oblong Fruit E, opening in two from the top to the bottom F, and pregnant G, with ſmall Seeds H.

The Species of *Hypericoides* are,

1. Hypericoides fruteſcens, erecta, flore luteo, *Plum. Nov. Gen.* 51. *Upright, ſhrubby Hypericoides, with a yellow Flower.*

2. Hypericoides fruteſcens, humi-fuſa, flore luteo, *Plum. Nov. Gen.* 52. *Procumbent, ſhrubby Hypericoides, with a yellow Flower.*

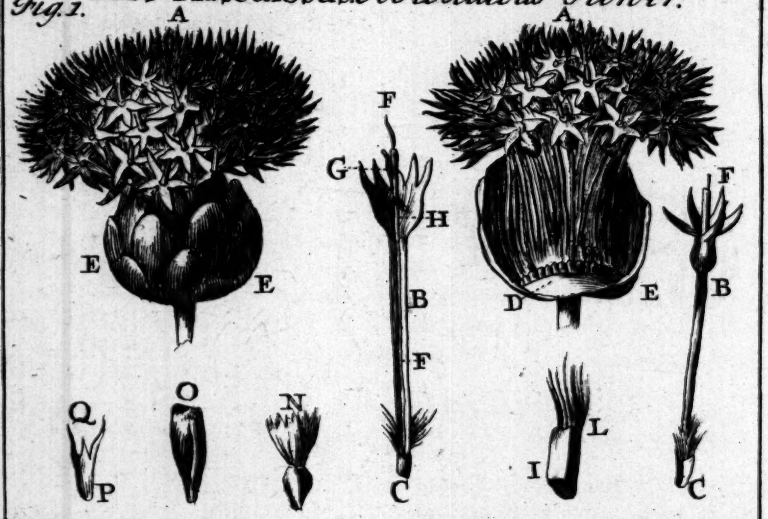
Hypericoides is ſo called as it were a Plant reſembling *Hypericum*; becauſe its Leaves are perforated, as in the *common Hypericum*.

The


15
65
OCT

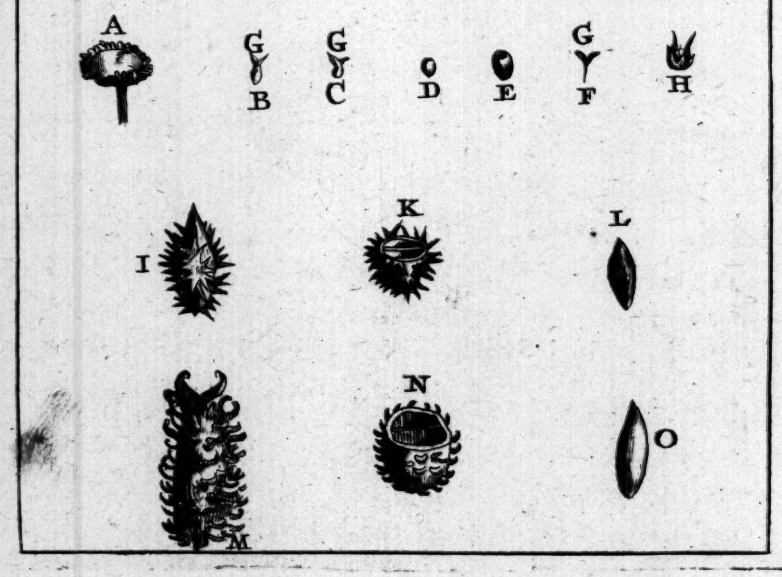
Tab. 261. Pag. 557.

Fig. 1. Flos Flosculosus. *A Flosculous Flower.*



Pag. 558.

Fig. 2. Xanthium. *Leſser Burdock.*



The COMPLEAT HERBAL.

The TWELFTH CLASS.

Of Herbs and Shrubs with a floſculous Flower.

TAB. CCLXI. *Fig.* I.

A floſculous Flower *A*, is compoſed of very many Florets *B*, thick ſet together, and contained within the ſame Empalement *E E*. Now theſe Florets are ſlender, fiſtulous Petals, of which the upper part is variouſly expanded, but generally after the manner of a *Star*; they ſit for the moſt part on the tender Fruit or *Embryo* C, out of which proceeds the Thrumb *F*, protended beyond the Sheath G, leaning on five Props *H*. The *Embryo's* occupy the bottom of the Empalement *D*, which is called the *Thalamus*, and become a Seed *I M*, either furniſhed with Down *L N*, or naked *O*, or Prickly *P Q*. Flowers of this kind are obſerved in *Santolina*, *Jacea*, *Carduus*, &c.

SECT.

SECT. I.

Of Herbs with a barren, floſculous Flower.

TABLE CCLXI. *Fig.* 2. GENUS I.

Xanthium, LESSER BURDOCK.

Leſſer Burdock is a Plant with a floſculous Flower A, conſiſting of very many barren Florets B C D E, out which ariſes the Chive F, endowed with a Summit, for the moſt part bifid G. The *Embryos* H, ariſe ſeparate from the Flowers, in the ſame Plant, and become an oblong Fruit I M, for the moſt part prickly, divided into two Cells K N, and pregnant with Seeds, which are alſo oblong L O.

The Species of *Leſſer Burdock* are,

1. Xanthium, *Dod. Pempt.* 39. *The leſſer Burdock.* Lappa minor, Xanthium Dioſcoridis, *C. B. Pin.* 198. Xanthium ſive Lappa minor, J. B. 3. 572.

It has a Stalk about a Cubit high, hairy, ſpeckled and red, branched. The Leaves grow alternately on Pedicles three Inches long, of the ſame colour with the Stalk, ſomething like thoſe of *Colt's-foot*, ſinuated, yellowiſh, hairy on both ſides, of a bitteriſh Taſte, and ſomething aromatick. At the boſoms of the Leaves are placed the Flowers, which are not ſucceeded by any Fruits; for they grow ſeparately without any Pedicles, on branches, proceeding out of the boſoms of the Leaves, being a kind of prickly Burrs, ſticking to the Cloaths, oblong, ending in two ſharp, ſtiff points, containing, in two diſtinct Cells, as many Seeds, like *Barley*-Corns. The Root is ſmall, and not lively, white, bringing forth many Fibres on all ſides, by which it firmly adheres to the Ground.

It delights in a good, fat Soil; it is rarely found wild in *England*, but in other Countries, it is common by the ſides of Brooks and Ditches, and in watry places.

2. Xanthium Canadenſe, majus, fructu aculeis aduncis munito. *A larger kind of leſſer Burdock, with a Fruit defended with hooked Prickles.* Lappa Canadenſis, minori congener, ſed procerior, *H. R. Par.*

This is a tall and beautiful Plant. It is not only taller than the *common Burdock*, but alſo more ſpreading and branched; the Branches being ſpread wide, and exceeding the Stalk it ſelf in length. The Leaves are larger, ſitting on longer Pedicles, deeper cut, and ſharper pointed, having red Nerves, and (what is very remarkable) theſe Nerves are elevated above the upper ſurface of the Leaf, more than in the common ſort. The Flowers and Seeds come cluſter'd together out of the boſoms of the Leaves, in the ſame manner as in the common. The Burrs are much larger, with fewer hooked Prickles, and thoſe longer and thicker.

3. Xanthium Luſitanicum, laciniatum, validiſſimis aculeis munitum. *Jagged, Portugueze Leſſer Burdock, with very ſtrong Prickles.* Xanthium Luſitanicum, ſpinoſum, *Pav. Bat.*

The


15
63
OCT

Tab. 262.

Fig. 1.

Pag. 559.

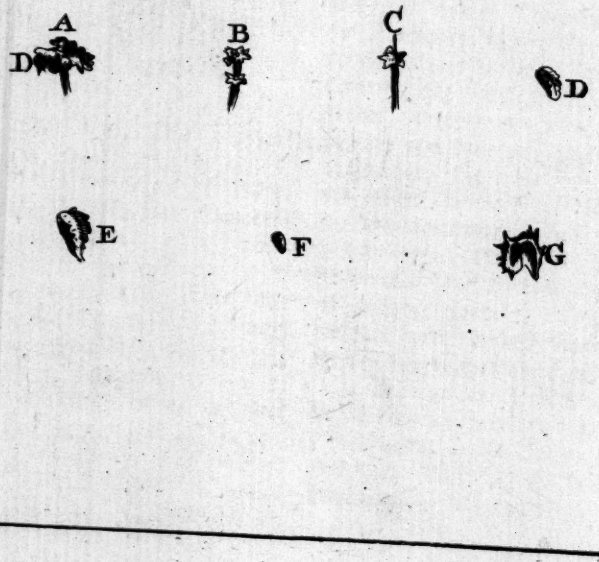
Ambrosia.



Fig. 2.

Pag. 560.

Gnaphalodes.



The Leaves are long, ſharp-pointed and jagged of a dark green above, hoary underneath. It has very long, ſlender, ſharp-Prickles, with two or three points coming out of the very Stalk. The Root has abundance of Fibres. The Stalk is two Cubits high, round, ſmooth, branched. The Fruit is oblong, very hard, armed with innumerable, bent and hooked Prickles.

The firſt Species (which is the only one uſed in Phyſick) is of a bitteriſh and acrid Taſte, whence it is judged to be hot and drying. Its chief uſe is in removing the beginning of a *Leproſy*, being given with *Rhubarb*. Externally it is uſed in diſcuſſing ſtrumous Swellings. The Antients made uſe of it to dye their Hair yellow, but as that is not eſteemed any ornament amongſt us, we need not trouble the Reader with any account of it; only add, that it was from this uſe that it obtained the Name of *Xanthium*, ξάνθιον ſignifying *Yellow* in *Greek*.

It is but very ſeldom that this Plant is uſed, tho' ſome commend it againſt ſcrophulous Tumours, the juice taken inwardly, and the Leaves applyed to the ſwellings. *Matthiolus* extols it much, as an Herb of great ſervice againſt the Leproſy. *Miller.*

It's not much in Modern uſe. It's recommended for ſcrophulous Tumours, Tetters, and purifying the Blood. The clarifyed Juice may either be given with a little White-Wine, or a Tea may be made of the dryed Leaves. An extract of it may be given to a Scruple. The Leaves may be applyed externally to the *Piles* and *Scrophulous Tumous*. Blair.

TABLE CCLXII. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS II.

AMBROSIA.

Ambroſia is a Plant with a floſculous Flower A, conſiſting of ſeveral barren Florets C, contained in the Empalement B. The *Embryo's* D E, ariſe in the ſame Plant ſeparate from the Flowers, and become a Fruit F G, pregnant H, with a Seed for the moſt part oblong I.

The Species of *Ambroſia* are,

1. Ambroſia maritima, C. B. *Pin.* 138. *Maritime Ambroſia.* Ambroſia quibuſdam, J. B. 3. 190. Ambroſia, *Dod. Pempt.* 35.

It grows ſhrubby immediately from the Root, with many, ſtriated, reddiſh, hairy twigs, divided into many Branches. The Leaves are ſweet-ſmelling, of the ſize of thoſe of the *common Wormwood*, and divided in the ſame manner; they are whiteriſh, woolly, of an aromatick, bitteriſh, but not unpleaſant Taſte. The Flowers grow alternately along the Branches, being yellowiſh, round, and not ſucceeded by any Fruit. The Fruits, which grow on different parts of the ſame Plant, are angular, prickly like thoſe of the *Tribulus terreſtris*, containing a black Seed, almoſt like a *Grape*-ſtone. The Root is Woody, ſimple, ſet with ſome Fibres. The whole Plant is whitiſh and yields a pleaſant Smell.

It grows on the ſandy ſhores of *Tuſcany*.

2. Ambroſia maritima, Artemiſiæ foliis, inodoris, elatior, *H. L. Bat. Large Maritime Ambroſia, with Mugwort Leaves, without Smell.*

This

This ariſes to the heighth of a Man, having broader Leaves, than the precedent, and not ſo hoary; it is alſo not of ſtrong a Smell. It is the *Ambroſia Virginiana elatior & viridior, hortenſis facie*, Moriſ. Hiſt. P. 3. p. 4.

3. Ambroſia Canadenſis, altiſſima, hirſuta, Platani folio. *The talleſt, hairy Ambroſia of* Canada, *with a Plane-tree Leaf.* Ambroſia Virginiana, maxima, Platani Orientalis folio, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part 3, 4. Sect. 6 Tab. 1. Fig. 6.

It has a firm Stalk, of the thickneſs of one's Thumb, pithy, ariſing to the heigth of ſix or ſeven Feet, ſet with Leaves plac'd at the joints by pairs, a Foot or more in breadth, divided variouſly into deep jaggs, after the manner of the *Oriental Plane-tree*, but ſharper pointed, on Pedicles two or three Inches long: Out of the joints proceed Branches alſo, ſuſtaining Leaves of the ſame ſhape, but ſharper pointed. On the tops grow round, moſſy Flowers, ſucceeded by no Seed. For the Seeds are placed below in another part of the ſame Stalk; and are three times as big as thoſe of the common ſort.

4. Ambroſia maxima, inodora, Marrubii aquatici foliis; tenuiter laciniatis, Virginiana, *Pluk. Phytog.* T. 10. F. 5. *The greateſt Ambroſia of* Virginia, *without ſmell, with Leaves like thoſe of the Water-Horehound, but finer cut.*

5. Ambroſia Malabarica Artemiſiæ folio, odoratiſſimo, floribus flavis Commelin. *Not. in Hort. Malab.* Karu-Tſierti-Pu, H.M. P. 10. T. 45. *Ambroſia of* Malabar, *with a very ſweet-ſmelling Leaf, and a yellow Flower.* Ambroſia elatior, foliis Artemiſiæ atro-virentibus, aſperis, odoratis, non lanuginoſis, *Sloan. Cat. Jamaic.*

It is a Plant of four or five Foot high, delighting in a ſandy Soil. The Branches are green, wooddy, and ſomething hairy. The Leaves are jagged, pretty thick, plain; hairy where the Ribs ſwell out, of a grateful, aromatick, and ſomething acrid Taſte.

TABLE CCLXII. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS III.

GNAPHALODES.

Gnaphalodes is a Plant with a floſculous Flower A, conſiſting of ſeveral barren Florrets B C. The *Embryo's* D, which conſtituted the Empalment of the Flower A, become a creſted Fruit E, pregnant with a Seed G, for the moſt part oblong F.

We know but one Species of *Gnaphalodes.*

Gnaphalodes Luſitanica. Portugueze *Gnaphalodes.* Gnaphalium ſupinum, echinato ſemine, *V. Luſit.*



Tab. 263.
Fig. 1.

Carduus *Thistle*

Pag. 561.

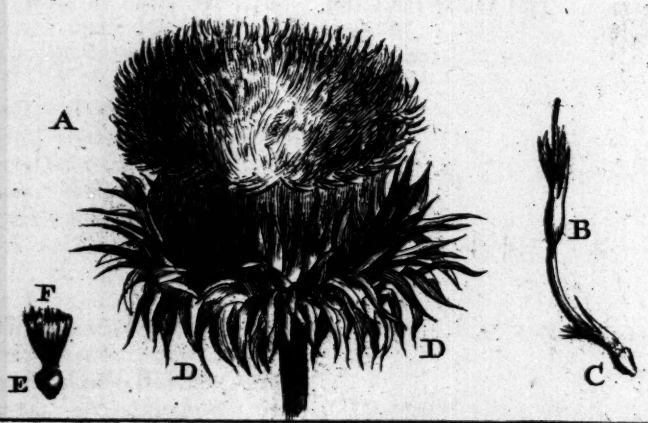
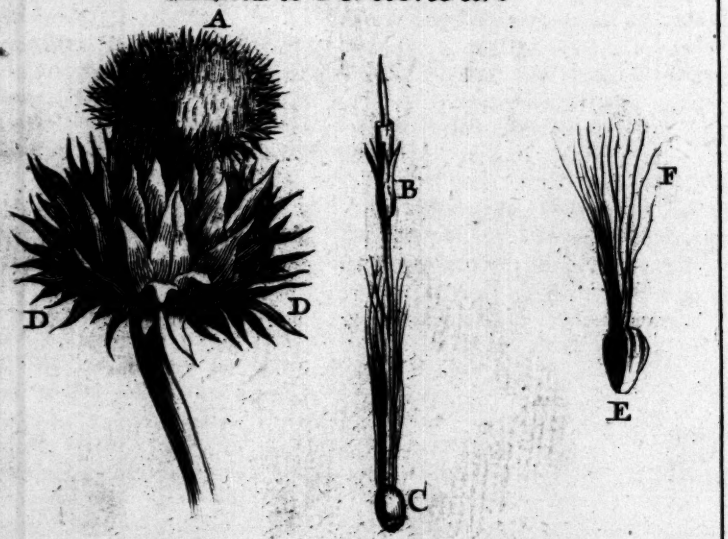


Fig. 2.

Cinara *Artichoak*

Pag. 570.



SECT. II.

Of Herbs with a floſculous Flower, and downy Seeds.

TABLE CCLXIII. GENUS I.

Carduus, THISTLE.

Thiſtle is a Plant with a floſculous Flower A, conſiſting of numerous Florets B, divided into many parts; ſitting on the *Embryo* C, contained in a ſcaly and prickly Empalement D D; the *Embryo* becomes a Seed E, furniſhed with Down F.

The Species of *Thiſtle* are,

1. Carduus Stellatus ſive Calcitrapa, J.B. 3. 89. *Common Star-Thiſtle.* Carduus ſtellatus, foliis Papaveris erratici, *C. B. Pin.* 387. Spinatella, *Tabern. Icon.* 701. Hippophæſtum, *Col. Phytob.* 107.

The Stalk is angular, hairy, very Branched, a Cubit or a Cubit and half high. The Leaves are pretty ſoft, ſometimes a Foot long, ſomething hoary, deeply divided into irregular Jaggs. On the extremities of the Branches ſit ſmooth Heads, like thoſe of *Blue bottle*, each ſcale ending in a ſtiff Spine, an Inch or an Inch and a half long, in ſuch a manner as to repreſent a radiant Star. The Florets are purple, ſeldom white. The Seed is ſmooth, ſmall, oblong. The Root is a Finger thick, or thicker, ſoft, juicy, whitiſh, a Foot long

It is very common in barren and uncultivated places.

2. Carduus ſtellatus, ſive Calcitrapa flore intenſe purpureo. *Star Thiſtle with a deep purple Flower.*

3. Carduus ſtellatus ſive Calcitrapa, flore ſuave-rubente. *Star-Thiſtle with a ſweet red Flower.*

4. Carduus ſtellatus ſive Calcitrapa, flore albo, *H. R. Par. Star-Thiſtle with a white Flower.* Spinatella alba, *Tabern. Icon.* 702.

5. Carduus ſtellatus latifolius, laciniatus, magno flore. *Broad leav'd, jagged, Star-Thiſtle with a large Flower.* Calcitrapa amplo Jaceæ capitulo ſtipatis ſpinis armato, *Bocc. Muſ.* part 2. 34. *Tab.* 28.

6. Carduus ſtellatus, foliis integris, ſerratis, *Bot. Monſp. App. Star-Thiſtle with entire, ſerrated Leaves*

7. Carduus ſtellatus, luteus, foliis Cyani, *C. B. Pin.* 387. *Yellow Star-Thiſtle with Blue-bottle Leaves.* Spina ſolſtitialis, *Dod. Pempt.* 734. J. B. 3. 90.

It is divided into many Branches, having a ſlender Stalk, two Cubits high, cloath'd on all ſides with a whitiſh Down, and winged with Membranes lengthwiſe. It has Leaves at the diviſions reſembling thoſe of *Blue-bottle*, two or three Inches long or longer; thoſe on the upper part of the Branches being ſcarce an Inch long, whitiſh, hairy, which commonly fall off, on the Stalk's going into Flower. The Heads are of the ſame ſize with thoſe of *Blue-bottle*, but ſet with long, ſtiff, yellow Prickles, like thoſe of *Blue-bottle*. The Flower is yellow, the Root is long and Woody.

It is very common about *Montpelier*, and in *Italy*, where it is very pernicious to the Corn, and wounds the Hands and Feet of the Reapers. It flowers in Autumn.

8. Carduus ſtellatus, luteus, capitulo minus ſpinoſo, *H. R. Par.* *Yellow Star-Thiſtle with a leſs prickly Head.* Spina ſolſtitialis, mitior, Apula, *Col.* part 1. 31.

From a ſmall, brown, ſweet Root, it ſends forth Leaves diſpos'd orbicularly, riſing but little from the Ground, half a Foot long or longer, with equal, rare, ſinuous Diviſions, like the *Hieracium Apulum magno capite*, divided into five round and almoſt equal Lobes, ſet with a white ſhort Down, whitiſh and ſoft. Out of their Center ariſes a round, angular Stalk, two Foot high and higher, cloathed with Leaves in ſuch a manner as to ſeem Booted, white, hairy, divided into many Branches, on which ſit many ſmall Heads, ſet with ſhorter Prickles, than thoſe of the preceding Species. The Flowers are yellow and appear in *June*.

9. Cardus ſtellatus, foliis integris, flore purpureo, *H. R. Par.* *Star-Thiſtle with entire Leaves and a purple Flower.* Carduus humilis, aculeatus, Ptarmicæ Auſtriacæ foliis, *Triumf.* 96. Carduus ſtellatus Leucoii lutei foliis, *H. R. Par.* 69. Carduus Leucoii foliis, *A. R. Par.* Carduus Leucoii foliis, *Mor. R. Bleſ.*

It ariſes to near a Foot high, with a ſtriated, ſlender, ſtiff Stalk, ſet with a ſhort, whitiſh Wooll, branched immediately from the bottom, with many Branches coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves, which are placed alternately, four or five Inches long, narrow, dark-green above, hoary underneath, even about the edges, like thoſe of the *Wall-flower*, or *long-leav'd Sallow*. At the origine of each appears here and there a long Thorn, which has another generally at the ſide. The tops of the Stalks and Branches are terminated by prickly Heads, arm'd with very long Spines, ſtanding out ſtreight. The Flower is purple.

10. Carduus Aſininus, capitulis parvis, *Joncq. Hort.* *Wild Thiſtle with ſmall Heads.* Carduus ſylveſtris, 1 *Dod. Pempt.* 739.

11. Carduus lanceatus, latifolius, *C. B. Pin.* 385. *Spear-Thiſtle.* Carduus lanceolatus ſive ſylveſtris Dodonæi, J. B. 3. 58. Carduus lanceolatus, *Tabern. Icon.* 699.

It ariſes with a Stalk two Cubits high or higher, round, as thick as one's Thumb, hollow within, hairy, winged with ſome prickly Veins running lengthwiſe; and cloathed with many Leaves placed alternately. Thoſe Leaves are large, divided into deep jaggs, ending in long Spines, like the point of a Spear, each jagg ending alſo in a Spine. Out of the boſoms of the Leaves proceed the Branches, on which, as alſo on the top of the Stalk are many large Heads, of the bigneſs almoſt of a *Walnut*, oblong, and tapering from a broad Baſe to a narrow top, having ſcales ſtanding out, and ſometimes bent back, ending in ſmall Prickles. The Flowers are large, purple, compos'd of abundance of Florets, having ſcarce any Smell. The Seed is oblong, ſhining and downy.

It is common in uncultivated places, and near Hedges every where.

Tabernæmontanus his figure of it is excellent, but that of *J. Bauhinus* is naught; he believes it to be the *Carduus ſylveſtris, Dod.* and the *Carduus vulgatiſſimus viarum, Onopyxus Guillandini*, of *Lobelius*, the figure of which is tranſpoſed. *C. Bauhinus* has ſeparated that of *Dodonæus* from that of *Tabernæmontanus*: I believe it however to be the ſame Plant; but *Dodonæus* is by no means excuſable, for having advanced that the Stalk of his is lower than that of the wild *Carline Thiſtle*, which he calls *Carduus ſylveſtris alter*, the figure of which alſo is tranſpoſed. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

12. Carduus lanceatus, latifolius, flore albo, *H. R. Par.* *Broad-leav'd Spear-Thiſtle with a white Flower.*

13. Carduus lanceatus, exoticus, altiſſimus. *The moſt Tall, exotick Thiſtle.*

14. Car-

14. Carduus caule criſpo, J. B. 3. 59. *Thiſtle upon Thiſtle.* Carduus ſpinoſiſſimus, anguſtifolius, vulgaris, *C. B. Pin.* 385.

It has a ſimple, white Root, ſet with many Fibres. It ariſes with a Stalk three Cubits high, hollow, ſtriated, having many membranaceous Wings placed lengthwiſe, cloath'd with abundance of Leaves, and divided into long Branches. On the tops of the Stalks and Branches are Flowers with very ſhort, if any Footſtalks, about the bigneſs of thoſe of the *common Knapweed.* The Empalements are ſcaly, each ſcale ending in a ſmall Prickle. The Flowers are of a purple colour. The Leaves are deeply jagged and prickly.

It is common on the Banks of Ditches, near Hedges and amongſt Buſhes.

15. Carduus nutans, J. B. 3. 56. *Thiſtle with a bending Head or Musk-Thiſtle.*

This has a white, ſimple, ligneous Root, of the thickneſs of ones finger, ſending forth many Fibres. The Stalk is a Cubit high, branched, the Branches frequently exceeding the Stalk in length, ſtriated, hairy, winged lengthwiſe with narrow, prickly, frizled Membranes. The Leaves are not very broad, but deeply cut; all the jaggs ending in ſharp, purpliſh Prickles. Theſe Leaves are of a dark-green colour, ſometimes woolly, eſpecially on the back part. On the tops of the Stalks and Branches, are large, broad, flattiſh, bending Heads. The Flowers are large and ſpreading, compoſed of a great number of purple Florets. The Empalements are ſcaly, each ſcale ending in a broad, long, purpliſh, ſtiff Prickle, ſometimes turning downwards. The Seed is ſmall, ſhining, yellow and downy. The Heads before the Flowers are blown ſmell of Musk.

It is often found in barren and uncultivated places.

We have no good figure of this Plant, which is nevertheleſs one of the moſt common about *Paris.* *Gerard*'s figure, who calls it *Carduus moſchatus,* is taken from *Dodonæus,* who made uſe of it to repreſent the *Acanthium alterum.* The figure of the *Drypis Loniceri Lugd.* in ſome meaſure repreſents this Plant, and is much better than that which is in the ſame Book, under the Name of *Drypis. C. Bauhinus* believed that it was the *Cirſium majus Lob. Cirſium majus ſingularibus capitulis ejuſdem Obſ.* but the figure does not at all reſemble it; and I rather believe that *Lobelius* has engraved the *Cirſium Anglicum* with many Heads, as one finds it ſometimes in marſhy places. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

16. Carduus nutans flore albo, J. B. 3. 56. *Musk-Thiſtle with a white Flower.*

17. Cardus Acantoides, J. B. 3. 56. *Welted Thiſtle with ſmall Flowers.*

This is pretty much like the 14*th.* The Stalks ariſe to the ſame height, but are ſlenderer, having fewer and ſtreighter Branches, winged commonly with four Membranes, broader than thoſe of the 14th, and armed with fewer and longer Spines. The Heads are much ſmaller, cluſter'd many together on the extremities of the Branches, and not diſtinguiſhed with Pedicles, ſcarce ever unfolding their Flowers, but ſhewing only their Summits, of a pale red colour. The Leaves next the Root are pretty broad, almoſt like thoſe of the *Milk Thiſtle,* but narrower, and more prickly about the edges. The colour of the whole Plant is grey or hoary.

It is common on the Banks of Ditches, and in waſte places.

18. Carduus albis maculis notatus, vulgaris, *C. B. Pin.* 381. *Common Milk-Thiſtle.* Carduus Marianus ſive lacteis maculis notatus, J. B. 3. 52. Carduus leucographus, *Dod. Pempt.* 722.

The Leaves are large, ſinuated, prickly, ſhining, ſmooth, varied with milk-white ſpots. The Stalk is of the thickneſs of ones finger, ſtriated, hoary, two or three Cubits high, divided into many Branches. The Root is long, thick and eſculent.

It is not uncommon about the edges of Fields, and banks of Ditches.

19. Carduus Mariæ non maculatus, *Mor. H. R. Bleſ.* *Milk Thiſtle without ſpots.*

This differs from the preceding only in having none of thoſe milky ſpots.

20. Carduus Eryngoides, capite ſpinoſo, *P. Alp. Exot.* 158. *Eryngo-Thiſtle with a prickly Head.*

21. Carduus lacteus, peregrinus, major, ſemine fuſco, *Raii Hiſt.* 312. *The greater Outlandiſh Milk-Thiſtle with brown Seeds.* Silybum majus, annuum, *Park. Theat.* 975.

This *Thiſtle*, (ſays *Parkinſon*,) riſeth up with one round Stalk almoſt a yard high with ſomewhat large green Leaves, not half ſo large as the former, nor half ſo much marked with white Lines, ſomewhat cut in alſo on the edges, and ſet with Prickles, but fewer; the Stalk hath few or no Branches, but beareth on the top and the upper joints two or three prickly Heads, out of which riſe reddiſh purple Threads or Thrummes, and ſomewhat great brown Seed afterwards lying in Down; the Root is long and periſheth as ſoon as it hath given Seed.

22. Carduus galactites, J. B. 3. 54. *C. Bauhinus his Milk Thiſtle.*

It has a ſlender, ſimple Root; a Stalk ſometimes ſimple, ſometimes branch'd, a cubit high, ſtriated, hoary, wing'd with prickly *Membranes*, branch'd towards the top, and ſuſtaining Heads about the bigneſs of a *Filberd*, each ſcale ending in a long, ſharp, weak Spine. The Flowers are purple and retain their beauty many Years. The Seed is downy, oblong, ſmooth, white and bitter. The Leaves are above a ſpan long, ſet with gentle prickles, divided into deep and frequent jaggs, being cloathed on the under part with a white Down, green above, ſprinkled here and there with milk-white ſpots.

It grows in *Sicily* and *Malta*, in *Italy* near *Geneva* and about *Montpelier* in waſte and uncultivated places.

23. Carduus galactites flore albo, *H. R. Par. Milk-Thiſtle with a white Flower.*

24. Carduus tomentoſus, Acanthi folio, vulgaris. *Common Cotton-Thiſtle.* Spina alba, tomentoſa, latifolia, vulgaris, *C. B. Pin.* 382. Spina alba ſylveſtris Fuchſio, J. B. 3. 54. Acanthium vulgare, flore purpureo, *Tabern Icon.* 686.

It has a Stalk three or four Cubits high, ſtriated, hollow, woolly, wing'd with membranes lengthwiſe, which are very prickly, ſinuated, cover'd with a whitiſh Down, ſtanding out a great way; the Leaves are of one piece with the Wings, eight or nine Inches long, broad, not very deeply cut, prickly about the edges, woolly and white on both ſides. One large, plain, ſquamous Head terminates each Branch, the ſcales being produc'd into long, ſharp, ſtiff Prickles, ſtanding out from the Head. The Prickles are of a reddiſh colour. The Flowers are purple. The Seed is downy, variegated, bitteriſh and hot. The Root is tender, white, ſweetiſh when young. It periſhes after it has ripen'd its Seed, which happens in the ſecond Year.

25. Carduus tomentoſus, Acanthi folio, vulgaris, flore albo. *Common Cotton Thiſtle with a white Flower.*

26. Carduus tomentoſus, Acanthi folio, anguſtiori. *The more prickly Cotton-Thiſtle.* Spina tomentoſa, altera, ſpinoſior, *C. B. Pin* 382. Carduus quibuſdam dictus Acanthium Illyricum, aliis vero Onipordon, J. B. 3. 55. Acanthium Illyricum, Onopordon alterum Herbariorum & Dodonæi, *Lob. Icon.* 1.

This very much reſembles the 24*th* Species. The Leaves are in like manner cloathed with a whitiſh Wooll, deeper cut, armed all over with Prickles. The Stalk is winged with prickly Membranes, five or ſix Cubits high, divided into many Branches, on the extremities of which are purpliſh Flowers like thoſe of the 24*th*.

I wonder (ſays Mr. *Ray*) that the Botaniſts go ſo far as *Illyria* for this Plant; ſeeing it is common not only in *Italy* and *Sicily*, but alſo in *Narbonne*. It grows particularly about *Orange* in great plenty.

27. Carduus tomentoſus, Acanthi folio anguſtiori, flore albo. *The more prickly Cotton-Thiſtle with a white Flower.*

28. Carduus tomentoſus, Acanthi folio, altiſſimus, Luſitanicus. *The talleſt Cotton-Thiſtle of* Portugal. Acanthium altiſſimum, Luſitanicum, *H. R. Par.* Acanthium Luſitanicum, *Mor. H. R. Bleſ.*

This is not very unlike the 26*th*, but much taller, ariſing ſometimes to the height of a Spear. Its Leaves are more hoary, whiter, and cover'd with a thicker Down. Its Heads are ſmaller, than one would expect from ſo tall a Plant.

29. Car-

29. Carduus tomentoſus, Acanthi folio, Pyrenaicus. *Cotton-Thiſtle of the* Pyrenees.

30 Carduus tomentoſus, Acanthi folio, Alepicus, magno flore. *Cotton-Thiſtle of* Aleppo, *with a large Flower.* Acanthium ex Aleppo, caule alato, flore magno, cæruleo, Cinaræ inſtar, *H. Edinb.*

31. Carduus capite rotundo, tomentoſo, *C. B. Pin.* 382. *Woolly-headed Thiſtle.* Carduus capite tomentoſo, J. B. 2. 57. Carduus eriocephalus, *Dod. Pempt.* 723.

It ariſes to the height of two or three Cubits, with a woolly, ſtriated Stalk, which, tho' 'tis not prickly it ſelf, yet can hardly be handled becauſe of the Prickles of its Leaves. The Leaves are a Cubit long, cloath'd with an hoary Wooll underneath, dark-green on the upper ſide and rough like *Echium*, conſiſting of ſeveral other ſmaller Leaves, uſually four on a ſide, two ſtanding forwards and two backwards alternately, ſet with long, ſtiff, ſharp Prickles. The Head is very large, broad, compos'd of ſmall ſcales, ſet with gentle Prickles, and interwoven with thick Wooll. The Flower breaks out at the top of the Head, variegated with Violet and blue. The Summits are cloathed with a white ſheath, which adds much to the beauty of the Flower. Round this white ſheath, is another purple one, divided into five Segments. Under the Flowers is a Fleſh of a grateful and aromatick Taſte. The Seed is ſmooth, Aſh-colour'd, ſtriated, oblong, ſometimes flat, ſweet, intermixt with a kind of Down. The Root is thick, of a not unpleaſant Taſte, but aromatick, as is that alſo of the Leaves and Stalk, except only the white pith, which is dry and inſipid. When the Heads are cut off, there appears a milky Juice.

It grows in hilly Countries, and ſometimes in ſuch as are Champaign; as, near *Madingley*, *Childerley* and *Kingſton* in *Cambridgeſhire*.

32. Carduus capite rotundo, tomentoſo, flore albo. *Woolly-headed Thiſtle with a white Flower.*

33. Carduus tomentoſus, Pyrenaicus, floribus purpureis, glomeratis. *Woolly Thiſtle of the* Pyrenees, *with glomerated purple Flowers.*

34. Carduus ſeu Polycantha vulgaris. *The ſuppoſed true Fiſh-Thiſtle of* Theophraſtus. Polyacanthus Caſabonæ Acarnæ ſimilis, J B. 3. 92.

This is a beautiful *Thiſtle*, about two Cubits high; along whoſe round, white, ſmooth Stalk and Branches, are placed Leaves near a Foot long, an Inch broad, ſharp-pointed, of a ſhining dark-green on the upper ſide, but cloath'd with a whitiſh Wooll on the under ſide, ſo thick and flat, that it does not appear, unleſs one ſcrapes the Leaves. They are even about the edges, except what is occaſion'd by the yellowiſh Thorns, which grow three or four together, ſeldom ſingle. The Seed is ſmall, oblong, ſhining blackiſh. The upper Leaves are ſometimes an Inch and a half broad, and the Heads abound with ſtiff Prickles. It cannot bear the cold.

Caſabona, Botaniſt to the Duke of *Florence* ſent the Seed to *J. Bauhinus*, with whom it grew.

35. Carduus polyacanthos, Hiſpanicus, breviore folio longiſſimis aculeis munito. Spaniſh *Thiſtle upon Thiſtle with a ſhorter Leaf armed with very long Prickles.*

36. Carduus luteus, Centauroides, ſegetum. *Yellow Corn-Thiſtle reſembling the greater Centaury.* Jacea lutea capite ſpinoſo, *C. B. Pin.* 272. Centaurium collinum, ſive Jacea ſpinoſa, flore luteo, J. B. 3. 34. Spina ſolſtitialis, altera, *Dod. Pempt.* 134.

It ariſes with a ſtiff, ſtreight Stalk, two or three Cubits high, divided into many Branches, ſtriated, angular, ſmooth. The Leaves plac'd at the origine of the Branches, and on other parts of the Stalk are two or three Inches long, about an Inch broad, divided into deep jaggs, to the very rib, being ſtiff, hard and rough to the Touch. The Heads hang on the extremities of the Branches, almoſt of the bigneſs of a *Walnut*, arm'd with ſcales of a yellowiſh green, blackiſh about the edges, ſometimes ſmooth and ſometimes indented, ſometimes ending in a long, ſharp, blackiſh Thorn, ſometimes unarm'd. The *Florets* yellow, the *Root* is about

the

the thickneſs of ones little Finger.

It is pretty common about *Montpelier.*

37. Carduus maritimus, caneſcens, alato caule. *Hoary, maritime Thiſtle, with a winged Stalk.* Jacea marina Bœtica, *Park. Theat.* 473. Jacea laciniato Sonchi folio, *C. Bauh. H. L. Bat. App.*

This *Spaniſh Knapweed,* (ſays *Parkinſon*) hath many long narrow Leaves, unevenly dented or waved on the edges, thick, fleſhy and brittle, with a little hairineſs, and of an overworn dark green colour, among which riſe low weak Stalks with ſuch like Leaves as grow below, but ſmaller, bearing at the top but very few Flowers, of a bright reddiſh purple colour, like in form unto the *Corn-flowers,* but much larger, with many Threds or Thrummes in the middle, of the ſame colour, ſtanding up higher than any of the former, which riſeth out of a ſcaly great Head ſet all over with ſmall ſharp (but harmleſs) white Prickles many growing together, the Seeds are blackiſh like the *Knapweeds* but larger; the Root is great and thick, growing down deep, fleſhy and full of a ſlimy juice, eaſie to be broken, blackiſh without, whitiſh within and enduring long.

38. Carduus incanus, Creticus, flore luteo-purpureo. *Hoary Thiſtle of* Candy, *with a yellow and purple Flower.* Jacea incana, Cretica, flore luteo, medio purpureo, ſquamis, in molliores ſpinas abeuntibus, *H. L. Bat.*

39. Carduus Luſitanicus, caneſcens, alato caule, capite lanuginoſo. *Hoary Thiſtle of* Portugal, *with a winged Stalk, and a woolly Head.*

40. Carduus ſphœrocephalus, Tingitanus. *Globe-headed Thiſtle of* Tangier. Jacea ſphœrocephala, ſpinoſa, Tingitana, *H. Edinb. & H L. Bat.*

41. Carduus Hiſpanicus, purpureus, foliis Cichorii. *Purple,* Spaniſh *Thiſtle with Succory Leaves.* Jacea foliis Seridis candicantibus, purpurea, *C. B. Pin.* 272. Jacea purpureo, Hiſpanica, muricata, *J. B.* 3. 33. Jacea latifolia, ſpinoſis capitulis pulchris, flore purpureo. *Ejuſd.*

It has many Branches, two Cubits long, ſtriated, angular, hairy, rough to the touch, ſometimes hollow. The lower Leaves are about a Foot long, and a ſpan broad, divided into deep, broad, ſinuated jaggs, like thoſe of *Succory,* hairy and rough; but the upper ones, which accompany the Branches, are much leſs, of the ſhape and ſize of *Blue bottle* or *Hawk-weed.* The turbinated heads grow on the tops of the Branches, equal in bigneſs to thoſe of *Blue-bottle* or *common Knapweed,* each ſcale being yellowiſh or reddiſh, otherwiſe ſmooth and of a poliſh'd ſurface; ending in five, ſix or ſeven radiated Spines, tending downwards. The Seeds are oblong and variegated.

42. Carduus hirſutus & laciniatus, flore candicante. *Hairy and jagged Thiſtle, with a whitiſh Flower.* Jacea capite longis aculeis ſpinoſo, *C. B. Pin.* 272. *Prodr.* 127.

The whole Plant is hoary and cover'd with ſhort, ſtiff hairs. It has a Root interwoven with pretty thick Fibres, brittle, white, but cover'd with a browniſh Membrane; a Stalk above a Cubit high, round, hoary, rough, divided into unequal Branches. The firſt, tender Leaves are ſet with thicker, whiter and ſofter Hairs: The reſt are oblong, two Inches broad, thick, ſtiff, deeply notcht about the edges, ſometimes jagg'd to the very Pedicle, with thicker, white Fibres running thro' them. On the top of the Stalk is a ſcaly Head, compos'd of ſeveral ſcales, thirty in number, ſhap'd like the Cone of a *Pine,* the tops of them end in oblong, ſtreight, yellowiſh, and ſtiff Spines, and the edges are encompaſſed with whitiſh Briſtles.

43. Carduus tomentoſus & quaſi farina aſperſus. *Woolly Thiſtle, and as it were beſprinkled with Meal.* Jacea tomentoſa, capitulo ſpinoſo, *C. B. Prod.* 129.

The whole Plant is white as if cover'd with Meal. The Stalk is ſcarce a Foot high, immediately from the Root divided into many Branches. It has ſhort, narrow Leaves, divided into three, five, or ſeven, roundiſh Segments. On the tops of the Branches ſit ſmall Heads, compos'd of many ſcales, ending in ſharp and reddiſh Prickles.

44. Car-

44. Carduus Jaceæ folio capitulis minoribus, cum ſquamis tricuſpidibus. *Thiſtle with a Knapweed Leaf, with ſmaller Heads, and three-pointed Scales.* Jacea cum ſpinoſis capitulis, purpurea tenuifolia, J. B. 3. 33. Stœbe ſquamis aſperis, *C. B. Pin.* 273.

The Stalks of this are a Cubit high, ſtriated, rough. The Leaves are rough, narrow, two Inches long, ſome cut into few jaggs. The Heads are ſmall, conſiſting of yellowiſh ſcales, and ſmooth, only that they end in three (ſometimes four) Prickles. The Florets are purple.

It grows about *Montpelier* and in *Tuſcany*.

45. Carduus Melitenſis, Erucæ folio, flore luteo. *Thiſtle of* Malta, *with a Rocket Leaf and a yellow Flower.* Jacea Cichorii folio, flore luteo, capite ſpinoſo, *Bocc. Rarior. Plant.* 25. Jacea ſicula, Erucæ folio, echinata, *A. R. Par.* 87.

The Stalk of this is angular, and a Cubit high, ſometimes bent down to the Ground, divided into many Branches. The Leaves are long, rough, two or three Inches broad, deeply divided on each ſide, whitiſh, broader than the Leaf of the *Jacea Sonchi folio.* The Flowers are yellow. The Heads are armed with long Prickles. The Root is white and fibrous.

46. Carduus Melitenſis, capitulis conglobatis. *Thiſtle of* Maltha, *with conglobated Heads.* Jacea Melitenſis, capitulis conglobatis, *Bocc. Rarior. Plant.* 65.

47. Carduus Luſitanicus, foliis Coronopi amplioribus, lanuginoſis, flore luteo. Portugueze *Thiſtle, with Bucks-horn Leaves, but larger and woolly, and a yellow Flower.*

48. Carduus Luſitanicus, foliis Coronopi villoſis & rigidis, flore croceo. Portugueze *Thiſtle with Buckshorn Leaves, hairy and ſtiff, and a Saffron-colour'd Flower.*

49. Carduus Luſitanicus, luteus, foliis Coronopi glabris & rigidis. *Yellow,* Portugueze *Thiſtle, with Buckshorn-Leaves, ſmooth and ſtiff.*

50. Carduus Creticus, Rapi folio. Candy *Thiſtle with a Rape-Leaf.* Cyanus Creticus, ſpinoſus, Rapi folio, *H. R. Par.* Jacea ſpinoſa, Cretica an Hyoſiridis ſpecies, *Plinii Zan.* 104.

It has a long Root, as thick as a Man's Arm, round, knotty, divided from the middle downwards into many Branches, and thoſe again into leſs, having a thick, juicy, viſcid Bark, of an Umbre-colour, with a white, tender Pith.

51. Carduus lanceatus, exoticus, altiſſimus, flore albo. *The talleſt, exotick Spear-Thiſtle, with a white Flower.*

52. Carduus Creticus, foliis lanceolatis, ſplendentibus, ſubtus, incanis, flore purpuraſcente. *Thiſtle of* Candy, *with Spear-faſhioned ſhining Leaves, hoary underneath and a purpliſh Flower.*

53. Carduus Orientalis, lanceolatus, flore parvo, purpureo. *Oriental Star-Thiſtle, with a ſmall, purple Flower.*

54. Carduus Centaurii majoris facie, flore luteo, capitulo longis aculeis munito. *Thiſtle with the appearance of greater Centaury, with a yellow Flower, and an Head armed with long Prickles.* Jacea lævis maxima, Centauroides, lutea, Apula, *Col.* part 1. 35.

55. Carduus Centaurii majoris facie, flore luteo, capitulo brevibus aculeis munito. *Thiſtle with the appearance of Centaury, with a yellow Flower, with an head arm'd with ſhort Prickles.*

56. Carduus Creticus, Erucæ foliis, minoribus, capitulorum ſquamis & aculeis nigricantibus. *Thiſtle of* Candy, *with Rocket Leaves, but ſmaller, and blackiſh ſcales and prickles to the Heads.*

57. Carduus Orientalis, Erucæ folio, glauco, flore purpuraſcente. *Oriental Thiſtle with a glaucous Rocket-Leaf, and a purpliſh Flower.*

58. Carduus Creticus, non maculatus, caule alato. *Thiſtle of* Candy, *not ſpotted, with a winged Stalk.*

59. Carduus Creticus, tomentoſus, Acanthi folio, flore magno, purpuraſcente. *Woolly Thiſtle of* Candy, *with an Acanthus-Leaf, and a large, purpliſh Flower.*

60. Carduus Creticus, tomentoſus, Acanthi folio, flore magno, dilutiore. *Woolly Thiſtle of* Candy, *with an Acanthus-Leaf, and a large, paler Flower.*

61. Carduus Creticus, Acanthi folio, viridi & glutinoſo, flore purpuraſcente. *Thiſtle of* Candy, *with an Acanthus Leaf, green and glutinous, and a purpliſh Flower.*

62. Carduus Creticus, Acanthi folio, viridi & glutinoſo, flore albo. *Thiſtle of* Candy, *with an Acanthus Leaf, green and glutinous, and a white Flower.*

63. Carduus Græcus parvus, Acanthi folio tomentoſo, flore minori. *Small* Greek *Thiſtle, with a woolly, Acanthus Leaf, and a ſmaller Flower.*

64. Carduus Orientalis, Acanthi folio candidiſſimo, flore parvo, ſuaverubente. *Oriental Thiſtle, with a moſt white Acanthus Leaf, and a ſmall, ſweet red Flower.*

65. Carduus Orientalis, acaulos, incanus & tomentoſus, Dentis Leonis folio. *Oriental Thiſtle, without a Stalk, hoary and woolly, with a Dandelion Leaf.*

66. Carduus Orientalis, Calcitrapæ folio, flore maximo. *Oriental Thiſtle, with a Star-Thiſtle Leaf, and a very large Flower.*

67. Carduus Orientalis, Calcitrapæ folio, flore minimo. *Oriental Thiſtle, with a Star-Thiſtle Leaf, and a very ſmall Flower.*

68. Carduus Orientalis, Calcitrapæ folio, flore flaveſcente, odoratiſſimo. *Oriental Thiſtle with Star-Thiſtle Leaves, and a yelloviſh Flower of a very ſweet Smell.*

69. Carduus Orientalis, Coſti hortenſis folio. *Oriental Thiſtle with a Coſtmary Leaf.*

The Root of this Plant is about one Foot long, hard, woody, white, at the upper end about the thickneſs of the little Finger, furniſhed with many Fibres, and covered with a reddiſh Skin; it ſends out a Stalk of two or three Feet long, branched from the beginning, hard, firm, whitiſh, two Inches thick, with Leaves about three Inches long, and one and a half broad, a little jagged about the edges, like the Leaves of that ſort of *Tanſy* which the *French* call *Le Coq*, which Word to me ſeems to be a corruption of *Coſtus hortenſis*. The Leaves of this *Thiſtle* are leſs and leſs as they grow nearer the top of the Plant, and loſe their indentings or jaggs, but end in a ſmall ſoft Point or Prickle. From their Knots ſhoot out Branches all along the Stalk, each of which ends in a yellow Flower. The Leaves which grow along the Branches are ſlender, and ſometimes as ſmall as Threds. The Empalement of the Flower is eight or nine Lines high, and almoſt as thick. 'Tis like a *Pear*, conſiſting of ſeveral Scales which are whitiſh, pointed, firm, prickly, and ſometimes inclining to a purple-colour at the extremities. The Prickles about the edges are ſofter, and grow out like the Hair on the Eye-lid. Each Flower conſiſts of yellow Florets, which run out beyond the Empalement about five or ſix Lines, divided into as many ſmall Points, out of the middle of which grows a ſheath with a very fine Thred at the top. The Florets in little Bags, or *Embryo*'s, bear the Seeds of about two Lines long, and one broad, with a white Tuft on it. They which are not untimely, become Seeds of three Lines in length. The Flowers have no Smell that we could perceive, but the Leaves are very bitter. *Tournefort's Voyage.*

70. Carduus Orientalis, Cyani folio. *Oriental Thiſtle, with a Blue-bottle Leaf.*

71. Carduus Acanthoides, ſeu incanus minor elegans ex inſula Maderenſi, *Pluk. Almag. Bot. Leſſer, beautiful, hoary Thiſtle from the* Maderas.

72. Carduus Tingitanus, flore magno cæruleo, folio Atractylidis diviſura, ſubtus incano, ſpinis durioribus horrido, *Pluk. Phyt.* T. 81. F. 2. *Thiſtle of* Tangier, *with a large, blue Flower and a Leaf divided like Atractylis, hoary underneath, with harder Prickles.*

73. Carduus Æthiopicus, perpuſillus, hirſutus, Piloſellæ foliis incanis, hiſpidis, Perſonatæ capitulis parvis, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* T. 273. Fig. 6. *Small, hairy,* Æthiopian *Thiſtle, with hoary and rough Leaves, like thoſe of Mouſe-ear, and ſmall Heads.*

74. Carduus ſtellatus, Leucoii lutei folio, totus viridis, capitulo purpureo, ſummo cauli inſidente, *Pluk. Almag. Bot. Star-Thiſtle with Wall-flower Leaves, all over green, with a purple Head, ſitting on the top of the Stalk.*

75. Car-

75. Carduus ſtellatus luteus, capitulis minimis, procumbens, foliis indiviſis, *Pluk. Almag. Bot. Yellow, procumbent Star-Thiſtle, with undivided Leaves.*

The Leaves of the firſt Species are very bitter, and give a faint Tincture of red to the blue Paper, the Root gives it a deeper, and has the Taſte of an *Artichoak*. The *Star-Thiſtle* contains a Stalk very like that which is natural in the Earth, for its Solution is very bitter, and loaded with *Sal Armoniac*, and *Nitre*, as we have ſhewn elſewhere: It is likely that the *Sal Armoniac* predominates in this Plant; for the *Nitre* makes no impreſſion upon the blue Paper; whereas the *Sal Armoniac* reddens it conſiderably; that which is found in this Plant is joined with a conſiderable quantity of Sulphur and Earth; thus the *Star-Thiſtle* is Febrifugous, Vulnerary and Aperitive. For an intermitting Fever, they give to drink at the beginning of the Fit, four or ſix Ounces of its Juice. It removes the Webs of the Eyes, and cures Wounds. *Monſieur de Lamoignon*, Intendant of *Languedoc*, has been willing the Publick ſhould enjoy the benefit of a Remedy, by which he was cured of a troubleſome Nephritick Colick, with which he was often afflicted. The Remedy, as it was Printed at *Montpelier* by his order, is as follows:

The 28*th* Day of the Moon every Month, drink early in the Morning a Glaſs of good White Wine, in which has been infuſed a Dram of the firſt Bark of the Root of *Star-Thiſtle*, gathered about the end of *September*. This Bark is a ſmall Skin, very fine, brown without, and white within. It is dried in the Shade, and reduced to a very fine Powder. The Evening before you take this Medicine, put in Gallon of Water, a handful of *Pelitory*, a Dram of *Saſſafras-Wood*, as much of *Anis*, and a penny-worth of fine *Cinnamon*; ſeeth it before a clear Fire for half a quarter of an Hour; then remove it from the Fire, cover it well with its lid and Paper, and ſet it upon hot Aſhes. The next Day ſet the Pot again before a clear Fire, and make it ſeeth again for half a quarter of an Hour; after which put two Ounces of powdered Sugar-Candy in a ſilver Porringer, and pour upon it the Infuſion ſtrain'd through a linen Cloth with the Expreſſion of the *Feces*: When the Sugar is diſſolv'd, let the Patient drink it as hot as he can, and take nothing elſe for three Hours, which muſt be obſerved alſo after taking the firſt Medicine. The uſe of this Medicine requires no particular Regimen.

Camerarius affirms, that at *Franckfort* they make uſe of the Root of *Star-Thiſtle*, inſtead of that of *Eryngo*; it is employed in aperitive Ptiſans and Broths; one Dram of the Seed of *Star-Thiſtle* infuſed in a Glaſs of White Wine, takes away the viſcid Matter that obſtructs the Urinary Paſſages. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

The Root is commended by ſome as a ſingular Remedy againſt the Stone, Gravel, or Cholick, by giving it either by Decoctions with Wine or Water, or in Powder given in a convenient Vehicle. *Miller.*

The 18*th* or *Milk-Thiſtle* is thought to have the ſame Virtues with the *Carduus Benedictus* (which, according to our Author, is a Species of *Cnicus.*) It ſeems to me to be fitter for the Kitchin than the Shops. The Decoction of it is given ſucceſsfully in Obſtructions of the Bowels and ſuppreſſion of Urine; whence it is uſeful in the Dropſy, Jaundice and Nephritick Diſorders. *Matth.*

When the Leaves of this *Thiſtle*, come firſt out of the Ground, and are young and render, they are boiled with ſalt Meat, like *Coleworts*, the Prickles being firſt cut off, and are eſteemed by many as a Dainty. It is ſuppoſed to partake of the Virtues of the *Carduus Benedictus*, but in a lower degree. It is commended by ſome as a Specific for the Pleuriſy, eſpecially an Emulſion of the Seeds. It is helpful alſo for the Jaundice, the Stone, and ſtoppage of Urine. It is but ſeldom uſed in the Shops. *Miller.*

Ladies-Thiſtle is not much uſed: Its tender Leaves are uſed by ſome as a delicious Green for boil'd *Sallad* in the Spring. The Seeds are eſteemed aperient and ſudorifick; they are uſed in Emulſions for the *Dropſy*, *Rheumatiſm* and *Pleuriſy*. Four Ounces of the juice is recommended for a good Febrifuge, drank up at the beginning of the Fit. *Blair.*

The Heads of the *woolly-headed Thiſtle*, before the Flowers burſt out, are boiled by ſome, and eat after the manner of *Artichoaks*.

TABLE CCLXIII. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS II.

Cinara, ARTICHOAK.

Artichoak is a Plant with a floſculous Flower A, conſiſting of ſeveral Florets B, divided into many parts, ſitting on the *Embryo* C, and contained in an Empalement D, which is ſcaly and for the moſt part prickly. The *Embryo* afterwards becomes a Seed E, crown'd with Down F. To theſe Notes muſt be added the face of the whole Plant, by which *Artichoak* uſes to be diſtinguiſhed from *Thiſtle*.

The Species of *Artichoak* are,

1. Cinara hortenſis, foliis non aculeatis, *C. B. Pin.* 383. *Garden-Artichoak, with Leaves not prickly.* Carduus ſive ſcolymus ſativus, non ſpinoſus, J. B. 3. 48. Cinara, *Dod. Pempt.* 724.

This Plant is cultivated in the Gardens for the uſe of the Kitchin. It ſends forth Leaves from the Root, a Foot and a Foot and a half long, almoſt half a Foot broad, divided into broad and deep Segments, cover'd with an hoary Down, eſpecially on the under part, not prickly. The Stalk is a Foot or two Foot high, ſtriated, woolly, divided into many Branches, on the top of which it bears a turbinated Head, compoſed of large, glaucous, fleſhy ſcales, blunt-pointed. The Flowers are beautifully purple.

2. Cinara hortenſis, non aculeata, capite ſubrubente, *H. R. Par.* *Garden-Artichoak, not prickly, with a reddiſh Head.*

3. Cinara hortenſis aculeata, *C. B. Pin.* 383. *Prickly Garden-Artichoak.* Carduus ſive ſcolymus ſativus, 1. ſpinoſus, J. B. 3. 48.

This is only an accidental variety of the firſt Species in the Opinion of moſt Authors.

4. Cinara maxima, ex Anglia delata, *Lob. Icon.* 3. *The greateſt Artichoak without Prickles.* Carduus ſive ſcolymus maximus, non ſpinoſus, J. B. 3. 51.

5. Cinara ſpinoſa, cujus Pediculi eſitantur, *C. B. Pin.* 383. *Prickly Artichoak with eſculent Pedicles, or Cardon.* Scolymus aculeatus, *Tabern. Icon.* 696.

6. Cinara ſylveſtris latifolia, *C. B. Pin.* 384. *Broad-leav'd wild Artichoak.* Carduus ſcolymos, ſylveſtris, J. B. 3. 51. Scolymos ſylveſtris, Chamæleonta Monſpelienſium, *Lob. Icon.* 6.

It is very like the Garden ſort, having a Stalk as tall as a Man. The Leaves very large, more woolly and very Prickly. The Heads are leſs.

It grows wild in *Sicily*, *Italy* and *Narbonne*.

7. Cinaria ſylveſtris, Bœtica, *Cluſ. Cur. poſt in fol.* 5. *Wild Artichoak of* Bœtica. Carduus Tingitanus, flore magno, cæruleo, folio Atractylidis diviſura, ſubtus incano, ſpinis durioribus horrido, *Pluk. Phytog. Tab.* 81. *Fig.* 2.

8. Cinara ſylveſtris Cretica, *C. B. Pin.* 384. *Wild Artichoak of* Candy. Agriocinara di Candia, *Pon. Bald. Ital.* 108.

The Root of this Plant is a Cubit long, and as thick as a Man's Leg, black both within and without, turbinated like a *Pear*, and ſold by the Druggiſts inſtead of *Coſtus Indicus*. The Heads are like thoſe of *Artichoaks*, and are eat by the Country-People raw. The Flower is generally white, but ſometimes purple.

9. Cinara minima, Luſitanica, magno flore azureo, Carlinæ facie. *The ſmalleſt*, Portugueze *Artichoak*, *with a large, blue Flower, and the appearance of Carline Thiſtle.*

10. Cinara

10. Cinara Cretica, acaulos, flore magno, flavescente, foliis Acanthi aculeati. *Artichoak of* Crete, *without a Stalk, with a large yellow Flower, and Leaves like those of the prickly Acanthus.*

11. Cinara Græca, foliis Acanthi vulgaris, caule brevi, perennis, radice crassissima. *Perennial,* Greek *Artichoak, with Leaves of the common Acanthus, and a very thick Root.*

12. Cinara Orientalis, moschata, acaulos, foliis Jacobææ, squamis calycis deorsum inflexis. *Oriental, Musk-Artichoak without a Stalk, with Rag-wort Leaves, and the scales of the Empalement bent downwards.*

13. Cinara Orientalis, moschata, acaulos, foliis Jacobææ, tenuius incisis, squamis calycis sursum spectantibus. *Oriental Musk-Artichoak, without a Stalk, with Rag-wort-Leaves, deeper cut, and the scales of the Empalement tending upwards.*

The *Artichoak* is well known at the Table. What we call the bottom is the *Thalamus* on which the *Embryo's* of the Seeds are plac'd. The Leaves are the scales of the Empalement. The Choak is the Flores, with a chaffy substance intermixt. The *French* and *Germans* boil the Heads as we do; but the *Italians* generally eat them raw, with Salt, Oil and Pepper.

They are thought to provoke greatly to Venery in both Sexes. The Leaves boil'd in White-Wine Posset are commended as an extrordinary Medicine for the Jaundice.

Artichoaks are accounted a pleasant, wholsome, and very nourishing Food. The Roots are reckoned to be aperitive, cleansing, and diuretic; good for the Jaundice, and to provoke Urine. *Miller.*

Whether by Art or Culture, or whether they have been imported, I'm not certain, but these *Artichoaks* have encreas'd very much in their bigness of late Years; for whereas formerly themselves did not much exceed half a pound, and their Bottom not above one or two Inches Diameter; Now they may be had of four or five Pound, and their Bottom five or six Inches Diameter. They are daily propagated by the Root, and with due care may be preserved for several Ages in a Garden. The nutritive Virtue of the *Bottoms,* together with the softer part of the *Squamæ,* is well known. The Root is said to be Aperient, but not much used in Physick. *Blair.*

There are three sorts of *Artichoaks*; the White, the Violet and the Red; The White are the earliest, the Violet ones have their Fruit almost in form of a Pyramid, and are the hardiest sort; the Red are round and flat like the White ones, and the two last are accounted the best. *Artichoaks* may be propagated either from Seed or Suckers; but the latter way is most commonly practised. But which way soever they are raised, you must not fail to allow them a strong rich Ground, with Dung mellow'd in it, exposed to the Sun; the Ground being well prepar'd and mix'd several times with good Dung very deep. The Seeds, that they are multiply'd by, grow in the bottom of the *Artichoak,* when they are suffered to grow old to Flower, and to grow dry, which is about Midsummer. You may sow the Seeds in the beginning of *March* to be planted out in *April.* If you multiply them by Suckers, you are to do it as follows: These Suckers are slips that grow by the sides of the old Stumps which are to be taken from them at the time of their Dressing in the Spring. The middle of *March* is the most proper Season to slip the Roots, either for new Plantations, or to make good the deficiencies of the old ones. If these Slips or Offsets be good, they are white about the Heel, and have some little Roots to them. As for making good deficiencies of old Plantations, you may take notice, that notwithstanding the greatest care that can be taken to preserve them, they seldom pass a Winter without some loss. *March, April* and *May,* according as the Spring is, or the Husbandry of them requires, is the time to Plant them, and if they be strong, they will bear Heads the *September* following. When you take off the Slips, you must leave three Heads growing upon every old Root, (if it be strong) which will give you so many good Blossoms, about the middle of *June.* In planting them, it is usual to make little Pits or Trenches

half a Foot deep about, becauſe they Root very deep; which Pits muſt be filled with Mould, and the Roots are to be planted in form of a Checqer, two Foot apart, in lines four Foot diſtant from one another; becauſe if they were planted nearer, they would not thrive ſo well. When they are planted, if a little Litter be laid thinly about them, to keep the heat of the Sun from them, it would improve them very much. When you have thus planted them, all the Culture they require is watering and weeding, and eſpecially if the Spring be dry; and if Sheep's Dung or Aſhes be mixt with the Water, or ſome Aſhes be laid to the Roots, it will help them mightily. Perhaps about *September* they may afford you ſome good Flowers; tho' for the ſake of the Plants it would be better if they did not; for when they bloſſom the firſt Year, the Roots are endangered: Therefore to prevent it, ſome Gardners do, aſſoon as they begin to appear, and about the middle of *July*, break off the Stems of the old Roots that have done blowing, that they may furniſh themſelves with freſh Roots to ſtand the Winter. When Winter approaches, in order to ſecure them againſt the Froſts, take care to cut the Leaf within a Foot of the Ground, and raiſe the Earth about them in the form of a Mole-hill, to within two or three Inches of the top, and then cover them with long Dung to ſecure them againſt Rain. Some Gardiners put long Dung about the Plant, and leave a little hole in the middle, and this alſo does very well; ſome make uſe of an Earthen-pot with a Hole at the top; but a Bee-hive does better. The moſt common Method with Gardners is about *November*, to cut their Leaves thin to cover them all over with Earth, and to let them lie ſo till the Spring. But then care is to be taken not to do this too ſoon, becauſe when they come to be uncovered, it may rot them; therefore you muſt do it regularly at three ſeveral times, at four Days ſpace between, leſt the cold Air ſpoil them, while they are tender. Or you may order them thus; dig your *Artichoak*-plot all over, and having cut off the ſtraggling Leaves both from the top and ſides, lay a Coat of Dung all over them, eſpecially about each Stock, and let them lie ſo till the Spring; and then dig you Plot well over again in *March* or *April*, keeping open a good Trench before you, and when you come to a Stock, open the Ground pretty deep about it, low enough to force the Slips from the Stock with your Thumb, leaving only two or three of the ſtrongeſt, unleſs you find them forward for Fruit; and if you find any of your Stocks dead or not thriving, take them up and Plant young ones in their places. But if the Winter has been ſharp, and you find your *Artichoaks* weak that you cannot ſlip them, let them alone till they begin to thrive, and then without digging you may with a ſlice force off all the under Slips, leaving on only two or three of the ſtrongeſt for Fruit. When your Fruit begins to Knit, look to ſee if any Buds for Fruit appear; if they do, force all off, but the principal Head, except ſuch as you ſpare for latter Fruit. The whole Plantation of *Artichoaks* would be removed once in five Years; altho', if they ſtand in a good rich deep Mould, they will laſt much longer. Aſſoon as your *Artichoaks* are to come to perfection, when you cut them, cut them cloſe to the Ground, Leaves and all; all this will make your Stocks gather ſtrength before Winter; and in the Spring you will find your Plants forwarder and ſtronger. If you would have your *Artichoaks* ripe in Autumn, you muſt cut off the ſtem of ſuch as have born Fruit in the Spring, to prevent a ſecond ſhoot, and then the ſtrong Stocks will not fail to bear very fair Heads, if they be well water'd and dreſs'd, by taking away all the ſlips that grow on the ſides of the Plants; or elſe they will drain away all their ſubſtance. *Chards* of *Artichoaks*, otherwiſe called *Cuſtons*, are the Leaves of *fair Artichoaks*, ty'd and wrapp'd up all over but the top, in Straw in Autumn and Winter. This makes them loſe ſome of their bitterneſs and grow white; ſo that when they are boil'd, they are ſerved up like *Spaniſh Cardons*. Beſides the hard Weather and exceſs of Wet, *Artichoaks* have another Enemy, and that is the *Field-Mouſe*, which gnaws the Roots, and ſpoils them. *Miller's Dictionary*.

Spaniſh


BRITISH MUSEUM
15
67
OCT

Tab. 264. Fig. 1.

Pag. 573.

Iacea. *Knapweed.*

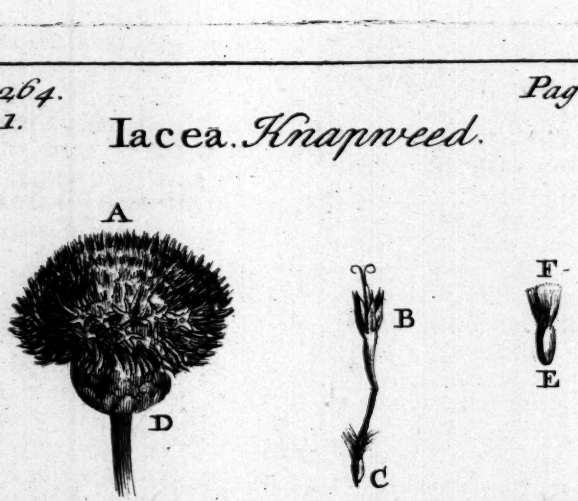
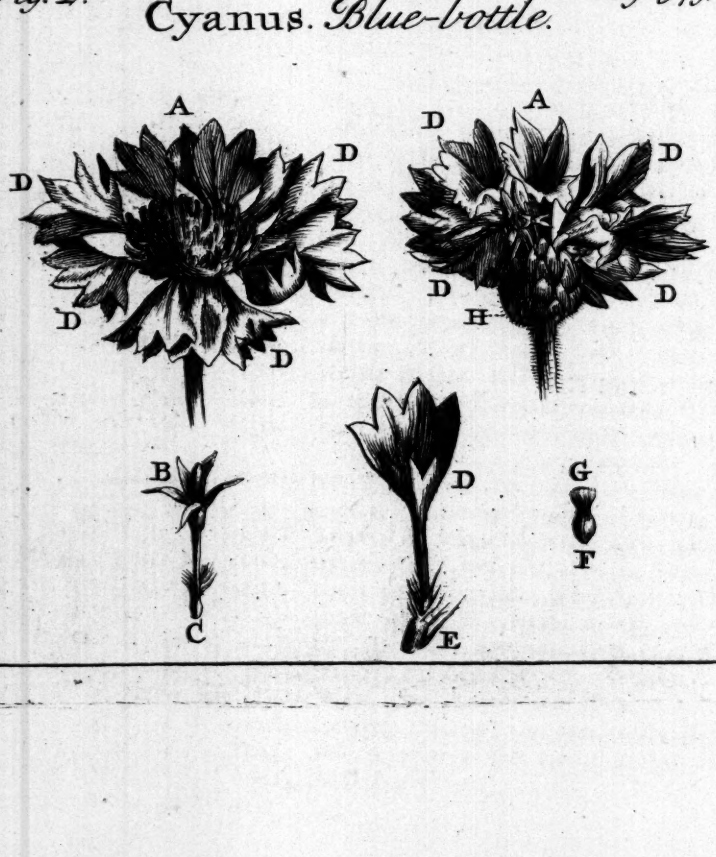


Fig. 2.

Pag. 579.

Cyanus. *Blue-bottle.*



Spaniſh Cardoons are propagated only by Seed, which is of an oval form, and about the bigneſs of *Wheat-Corn*, of a greeniſh or blue colour, mark'd with black ſtreaks from one end to the other. It is ſown commonly at two ſeveral times: The firſt, either about the middle or latter end of *April*; and the ſecond, about the latter end of *May*. They delight in a good well fatned Ground, and muſt be ſown in little Trenches, or pits Chequer-wiſe; five or ſix Seeds are to be put in every Hole, tho' you expect but two or three of them to grow, and if any more comes up, take them up to Stock thoſe places, where perhaps none are come up, or elſe to throw them away, or where perhaps you may have ſown ſome few upon a hot Bed for that intention. If you do not ſee the Seed come up in fifteen or twenty Days, you ſhould uncover them, to ſee if they be not rotten or begin to ſprout, that you may ſupply their places with others, if there be need. The Seeds of the firſt ſowing are generally three Weeks a coming up, and thoſe of the ſecond fifteen Days. If *Cardoons* are ſown before the beginning of *April*, they will very probably grow too big, and run to Seed in *Auguſt* and *September*, and then they are not good. You muſt Water them well; and when you have a mind to whiten them, about the latter end of *October*, in a dry Day, tie up all their Leaves with two or three Bands, and ſome Days after cover them quite over with Straw or dry Litter, well twiſted about them ſo that the Air cannot penetrate to come at them except at the very top, which is to be left open. Theſe *Cardoon*-Plants, thus wrapt up, will in about fifteen or twenty one Days, whiten and be fit to eat. When you perceive the Winter approach, make an end of tying, wrapping up, and covering all you have in the Garden, and take them up with the Earth about them, and tranſplant them into the *Green-houſe* or *Conſervatory*; ſome of theſe Plants will be fit to tranſplant into the naked Earth in the following Spring, to run to Seed in *June* or *July*, or elſe ſome Plants of them ty'd up in their firſt places will ſerve for that three or four times together. *Ibid.*

TABLE CCLXIV. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS III.

Jacea, KNAPWEED.

Knapweed is a Plant with a floſculous Flower A, conſiſting of ſeveral Florets divided into many parts, ſitting on the *Embryo* C, and contained in a ſcaly Empalement D, not prickly. The *Embryo* C, afterwards becomes a Seed E, crowned with Down F.

The Species of *Knapweed* are,

1. Jacea nigra, pratenſis, latifolia, *C. B. Pin.* 271. *Knapweed or Matfellon.* Jacea nigra, vulgaris, capitata & ſquamata, J. B. 3. 27. Jacea nigra, *Tabern. Icon.* 152.

It has a pretty thick, ligneous, lively Root, ſending forth many Fibres, of an Aſtringent and ſomething nauſeous Taſte. The firſt Leaves, which come from the Root, have ſome reſemblance to thoſe of *Succory*, for they are long, jagged, dark-green, cover'd with a ſhort Wooll. The Stalk ariſes ſometimes ſingle, ſometimes many from the ſame Root, a Cubit or a Cubit and a half high, hairy, round, ſtriated, firm and ſtiff, hard to break, full of Pith, cloath'd with frequent Leaves, plac'd without and order, like thoſe at the Root, but narrower, lightly indented. Out of the boſoms of which, from the middle of the Stalk upwards, proceed Branches, ſet with like Leaves but leſs, ſuſtaining at the top, one, two or three Flowers, pretty large, cover'd with blackiſh Scales, hairy about the edges. The Seeds grow on the *Thalamus*, intermixt with a thick, ſhort Down. They are ſmall, and of a dark grey colour, when ripe. The Branches of this Plant ſometimes ſtand at right Angles with the Stalk.

It

It flowers with us after Midſummer, and is too common in Paſtures.

Tabernæmontanus his figure of it is good enough; we muſt refer to this Species the *Jacea nigra, Dod.* and the *Jacea nigra vulgaris, Lob.* tho' theſe two Authors have made uſe of the figure of the *Jacea Auſtriaca*, vi *Cluſ.* which ought to be different from ours, ſince *Cluſius* ſeparates them. Perhaps *C. Bauhinus* was not aware that *Dodonæus* and *Lobelius* ſpake of the common one; thus we muſt refer to the Species of which we are ſpeaking. All the Synonimies given by *C. Bauhinus* to his *Jacea nigra laciniata*, except thoſe of *Cluſius* and *Camerarius*: For the *Hyoſiris Plinii* of *Anguillara* is not different from the common, as one may ſee in this Author's Book, where he relates that it is excellent to take away the Inflammations of the Mouth, for Wounds, and that they call it at *Padua Herba dalle ferite*. *Tabernæmontanus* recommends the Decoction of it for Ruptures; there are ſome that give it in Powder in Pottage. By the *Chymical Analyſis* it yields nothing but a ſubſtance loaded with acrid Salt. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

2. Jacea nigra, pratenſis, latifolia, flore albo. *Knapweed with a white Flower.* Jacea nigra flore albo, *Fyſt.*

3. Jacea nigra, laciniata, *C. B. Pin.* 271. *Jagged Knapweed.* Jacea Auſtriaca, vi, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* vii.

4. Jacea nigra, anguſtifolia, vel Lithoſpermi arvenſis foliis, caule aſpero, *C. B. Pin.* 271. *Prodr.* 127. *Narrow-leav'd Knapweed with a rough Stalk.*

It has a blackiſh Root, divided into ſome Fibres; a Stalk a Foot high, round, rough, divided into unequal Branches; encompaſſed with hoary, narrow, ſhort, ſtiff, rough Leaves like thoſe of *Field-Gromwell.* On the tops of the Stalks is a ſquamous Head, ſomething rough, ſhap'd like thoſe of the other *Knapweeds*, but leſs.

It is common about *Montpelier* and *Padua.*

5. Jacea nigra, anguſtifolia vel Lithoſpermi arvenſis foliis, caule lævi, *C. B. Pin.* 271. *Prodr.* 127. *Narrow-leav'd Knapweed with a ſmooth Stalk.*

6. Jacea integrifolia, humilis, *C. B. Pin.* 271. *Prodr.* 127. *Dwarf, narrow-leav'd Knapweed.*

The Stalk of this is a Foot high, cloathed with a white Wooll, and bent towards the Ground. The Leaves are one Inch broad, two long, neither jagged nor notcht, but entire, woolly and rough, embracing the Stalk with their Baſe. On the top is an Head, conſiſting of many Scales, out of which comes a purpliſh Flower, like that of the *common Knapweed.*

7. Jacea cum ſquamis cilii inſtar piloſis, J. B. 3. 28. *Knapweed with hairy Scales.*

8. Jacea cum ſquamis pennatis ſive capite villoſo, J. B. 3. 29. *Knapweed with an hairy Head.* Jacea latifolia, capite hirſuto, *C. B. Pin.* 271. Jacea iiij, Auſtriaca, villoſo capite, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* vii.

The Stalks of this are a Cubit high, angular and ſtriated. The Heads grow three or more together, almoſt contiguous, conſiſting of many Scales, the extremities of which are bent outwards, and divided into many, fine, blackiſh Threds, like a Beard, ſo that the Head ſeems to be incloſed in a delicate Net-work. The purple Flower breaks out of the middle, reſembling the *common Knapweed.* The Seed when ripe, is of an Aſh-colour, almoſt anſwering that of *Blue-Bottle.*

It grows in the Mountains of *Pannonia* and *Auſtria*, and flowers in *July* and *Auguſt.*

9. Jacea nigra, ſquamoſo capite, major, *C. B. Pin.* 271. *Greater black Knapweed with a ſcaly Head.* Jacea montana, ſquamoſa, major, ſemine nigro, J. B. 3. 29. Jacea ſquamato capite 1, montana, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* vi.

It ſends forth from the ſame Root, numerous, oblong Leaves, not unlike thoſe of the *common Knapweed*, and no leſs rough to the Touch, of a warm Taſte with a little Aſtringency. The Stalks are for the moſt part a Cubit high, ſtriated, branched, cloathed with narrower Leaves, and ſometimes a little jagged towards the Pedicle. The Heads grow on the extremities of the Branches, not hairy, but having many thin Scales which crackle on the

the ſlighteſt touch, whitiſh at the lower part; but at the upper, where the Flower unfolds it ſelf, brown. The Flower conſiſts of many, little, pale-purple Forets. The Seed is ſmall, black, a little bigger than that of the common one, and of a ſubaſtringent Taſte.

10. Jacea nigra, ſquamoſo capite, minor, *C. B. Pin.* 271. *Smaller, black Knapweed with a ſcaly Head.* Jacea montana, ſquamoſa, minor, ſemine albicante, J. B. 3. 29. Jacea ſquamato capite ii, montana, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* vi.

This is like the preceding, but ſomething lower, ſeldom exceeding a Foot in height. The Leaves are not ſo rough and ſomething hoary. The Flower is a little paler; the Seed leſs, and whitiſh, and warmer upon the Tongue. It flowers alſo later.

Both of them grow in the hilly Meadows of *Pannonia* and *Auſtria.*

11. Jacea anguſtifolia, capite hirſuto, *C. B. Pin.* 271. *Narrow-leav'd Knapweed with an hairy Head.* Jacea montana, villoſo capite, humilior, ſive, v *Cluſ. Hiſt.* vi.

12. Jacea alba, capite hirſuto, *C. B. Pin.* 271. *White Knapweed with an hairy Head.*

13. Jacea vulgaris, laciniata, flore purpureo. *Great Knapweed or Matfellon.* Scabioſa major, ſquamatis capitulis, *C. B. Pin.* 269. Centaurium collinum Geſneri, flore albo, J. B. 3. 32.

The Leaves, at its firſt coming out of the Ground, are long, not at all jagged about the edges; but thoſe which ſucceed them, are divided. The Stalks are a Cubit and a half high, round, ſtriated and hoary, ſending forth Branches towards the upper part, on the top of which ariſe the Heads, ending in a ſharp point, cover'd with ſcales like *Blue-bottle*, out of which proceed like Flowers, but leſs. The Seed is ſmall, oblong, red, and hairy on the upper part. The Root is of the thickneſs of ones Thumb, and of a ſweet taſte like *Parſneps.*

It is frequenter amongſt Corn, than in Meadows.

Tragus's Deſcription of his fifth Species of *Scabious*, does not at all agree with this Plant by comparing its Leaves to thoſe of *Coriander*: We have more reaſon to believe, with *J. Bauhinus*, that *Tragus* has deſcribed it by his third Species of *Scabious*, the Heads of which he juſtly compares to thoſe of the *Cyanus*, which he calls in this place *Lychnis coronaria*; it is perhaps this compariſon that gave room to *Matthiolus* to ſay that our *Knapweed*, (which he has called *Scabioſa major*) has Seeds like thoſe of the *Lychnis coronaria. Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

14. Jacea vulgaris, laciniata, flore albo. *Great Knapweed, with a white Flower.* Centaurium collinum Geſneri, flore albo, J. B. 3. 32.

15. Jacea laciniata, ſquamata, *C. B. Pin.* 271. *Jagged, ſquamous Knapweed.* Jacea ſquamata, Cretica, quibuſdam Scabioſa Cretica dicta, J. B. 3. 31. Jacea ſquamato capite iii, Cretica, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* vi.

It has many long Leaves, ſpread forth upon the Earth, like *the great Scabious*, not only jagged, but even thoſe jaggs being ſubdivided. The Stalk is a Cubit high, ſtriated, hard, having ſmaller Leaves, and leſs jagged. It is afterwards divided into various Branches, ſet with Leaves ſtill ſmaller and leſs jagged. The extremities of the Branches ſuſtain ſquamous Heads, which afterwards produce a Flower, conſiſting of many, long, purpliſh or white Florets; ſucceeded by ſmall Aſh-colour'd Seeds, wrapped up in a great deal of Down.

The Seed of this was brought from *Candy*, and rais'd by *Cluſius.*

16. Jacea latiſſimo, laciniato folio, *C. B. Pin.* 272. *Knapweed, with a very broad, jagged Leaf.* Jacea Babylonica, *Prod.* 129.

17. Jacea montana, incana, mollis, capitulis hiſpidis, *C. B. Pin.* 272. *Soft, hoary, Mountain-Knapweed, with rough Heads.* Jacea montana, incana, laciniata, capitulo hiſpido, *C. B. Prodr.* 128. Jacea montana, incana, aſpera, capitulis hiſpidis, *C. B. Pin.* 272. *Prodr.* 128.

18. Jacea montana, candidiſſima. Stœbes foliis, *C. B. Pin.* 272. *The whiteſt, Mountain Knapweed, with Stœbe-Leaves.* Jacea montana, candidiſſima, *Prodr.* 128.

From a thick, ligneous Root it ſends forth a Stalk a Span, ſometimes a Cubit long, angular, ſtriated, cloath'd with a ſoft and hoary Down. It has many Leaves at the Root, ſpread on the Ground, a Span long, broad, jagged like thoſe of *Stœbe*, hoary with a ſoft Down, the upper ones being ſoft and cover'd with a white Wooll, as it were with Meal. On the tops of the Stalks ſit ſingle Flowers like thoſe of *common Knapweed*, coming out of ſquamous Heads.

It grows on the Mountains near *Capua*; and on the Rocks of *Calabria*.

19. Jacea cinerea, laciniata, flore purpureo, *Triumf.* 72. *Jagged, Aſh-colour'd Knapweed, with a purple Flower.*

20. Jacea foliis Cichoraceis, villoſis, altiſſima, flore purpureo. *The talleſt Knapweed, with hairy Succory Leaves, and a purple Flower.* Stœbe major, foliis Cichoraceis, mollibus, lanuginoſis, *C. B. Pin.* 273. Stœbe Salmanticenſis, prior Cluſii ſive Jacea Intybacea, J. B. 3. 36. Stœbe Salmantica, 1 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* ix.

It has Leaves like thoſe of *Knapweed*, ſpread on the Ground, broader than thoſe of *Scabious* or *Knapweed*, approaching to thoſe of *Succory*, ſoft, woolly, and ſometimes whitiſh. From the ſame Root ariſe Stalks a Cubit high or higher, ſtriated, ſomething hairy, full of a fungous Pith, divided into many Branches; on which grow Leaves, which are ſmaller and leſs cut, and ending in a prickly point. The Flowers grow on the tops of the Branches, of a purple colour, contained in Heads equal to thoſe of *Blue bottle*, more turbinated, ſmooth and ſhining, conſiſting of reddiſh Scales, whitiſh at the extremity.

It grows plentifully about *Montpelier*; and is no leſs frequent in *Italy* and *Sicily*.

21. Jacea foliis Cichoraceis, villoſis, altiſſima, flore albo. *The talleſt Knapweed with hairy, Succory-Leaves, and a white Flower.* Stœbe major, foliis Cichoraceis, mollibus, lanuginoſis, flore albo, *H. R. Par.*

22. Jacea foliis Erucæ, lanuginoſis. *Knapweed with woolly Ragwort-Leaves.* Stœbe major, foliis Erucæ, mollibus, lanuginoſis, *C. B. Pin.* 273. Stœbe Salmantica, 2 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* ix. Jaceæ genus, Stœbe Salmantica, foliis mollibus, lanuginoſis, caule infimo, J. B. 3. 30.

All the Leaves are ſoft and downy, jagged like thoſe of *Rocket*; it has a weak, branched Stalk, lying on the Ground, whoſe Flowers growing on the tops of the Branches, are larger than thoſe of the 21ſt.

It flowers in *June*, *July* and *Auguſt*.

23. Jacea foliis candicantibus, laciniatis, calyculis non ſplendentibus. *Knapweed with whitiſh jagged Leaves, and Empalements not ſhining.* Stœbe major, calyculis non ſplendentibus, *C. B. Pin.* 273. Centaurii majores ſpecies tenuifolia, J. B. 3. 31. Stœbe Gallica & Auſtriaca, elatior, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* x.

It has a Root of the thickneſs of ones little Finger, nine Inches long, of a nauſeous Taſte; the Leaves are finely cut, whitiſh, of a bitter Taſte. The Stalks are one, two or three Cubits high, according to the place where it grows, divided into many Branches, cloathed with fine Leaves, almoſt like thoſe of *Roman Wormwood*. The Scales of the Head are rough, hairy and not ſhining. The Seeds are ſmall, oblong, reddiſh, ſtriated with four little Ribs, to which ſome hairs adhere.

It is very common in *Germany*, *Italy* and *Narbonne*.

24. Jacea foliis laciniatis, viridibus, calyculis argenteis. *Knapweed with green jagged Leaves, and ſilver Empalements.* Stœbe viridis, calyculis argenteis, *C. B. Pin.* 273.

25. Jacea calyculis argenteis, major. *Greater Knapweed, with ſilver Empalements.* Stœbe calyculis argenteis, *C. B. Pin.* 273. Stœbe ſquamata, argentea, J. B. 3. 30. Stœbe Salmantica, iii *Cluſ. Hiſt.* x.

This

This differs from the 23*d.* only in the ſhining of the Scales of the Empalement.

26. Jacea caliculis, argenteis, minor. *Leſſer Knapweed with Silver Empalements.* Scœbe calyculis argenteis minor, *C. B. Pin.* 273. Jacea alba, *Tabern. Icon.* 153.

27 Jacea annua, foliis laciniatis, ſerratis, purpuraſcente flore. *The bearded Creeper.* Chondrilla foliis laciniatis, ſerratis, purpuraſcente flore, C. B. *Piu.* 130. Cyanus pulchro ſemine, Centaurii majoris, J. B. 3. 24. Senecio-Carduus Apulus, *Col.* part 1. 34.

The Stalk of this Plant, when wild, is ſcarce a ſpan high, and often ſimple; in the Gardens it ariſes to two Cubits, is very much Branched, firm, ſtriated and fill'd with a white Pith. The firſt two Leaves are round, thoſe which follow are two or three Inches long, jagged, as it were curl'd and ſomething hairy; ſerrated about the edges, and the upper ones divided into very fine Segments. On the extremities of the Branches ſits a ſmall, oblong Head, compos'd of a few, long, purpliſh, ſmooth Scales. The Flower is purpliſh. The Seeds are like thoſe of the *greater Centaury*, but leſs, ſmooth, ſhining and blackiſh, encompaſſed with a white Zone about the upper part, with a beautiful bruſh of reddiſh hairs on the top.

It grows in *Tuſcany* about *Montpelier*, and in ſeveral other places.

The *Dutch* call it *Crupina* from *Cruypen*, which in their Language ſignifies to *creep*; becauſe the Seeds, when one feels them, are apt to creep out of the Hand.

28. Jacea nemorenſis, quæ Serratula vulgo. *Saw-wort.* Serratula, J. B. 3. 23. *Dod. Pempt.* 42.

It ariſes with a ſtreight, ſtiff, ſtriated, ſmooth, reddiſh Stalk, to the heighth of two Cubits, divided towards the top in many Branches. The Leaves are ſometimes entire like thoſe of *Betony*; ſometimes jagged, like thoſe of *Scabious*, dark-green, ſmooth, neatly ſerrated about the edges. On the extremities of the Branches, ſit many, oblong, ſquamous, dark-red Heads, out of which appear Flowers like thoſe of *Knapweed*, of a purple or fleſh-colour.

It flowers in *July*, and is common in the Woods and Marſhes.

29. Jacea nemorenſis, quæ Serratula vulgo, flore albo. *Saw wort with a white Flower.*

30. Jacea nemorenſis, altiſſima Perſicæ folio. *The talleſt Saw-wort with Peach-Leaves.* Serratula prælta, altera, anguſto Plantaginis folio, *Bocc. Muſ.* Part 2. 45 Serratula prælta anguſto Plantaginis aut Perſici folio, *Ejuſd.* Tab. 37.

31. Jacea nemorenſis, altiſſima, Centauroides. *The talleſt Saw wort, reſembling greater Centaury.* Serratula prælta, Centauroides, montana, Italica, *Bocc. Muſ.* Part 2. 45. Tab. 37.

32. Jacea Virginiana, nemorenſis, foliis rigidis. *Saw-wort of* Virginia, *with ſtiff Leaves.* Serratula Virginiana, foliis rigidis, *Par. Bat.*

53. Jacea Alpina, Calcitrapæ folio, flore cæruleo. *Gentle Thiſtle with jagged Leaves.* Carduus mollis, laciniato folio, *C. B. Pin.* 377. Carduus mollior, 1 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* cl.

It has many Leaves at the Root, ſome lying on the Ground, others ſtanding up; ſet with an hoary and ſoft Down underneath, greeniſh above, very jagged, divided to the middle Rib, bearing ſome reſemblance to the ſofter and tenderer Leaves of *Star-Thiſtle*; but having no Prickles, of a bitteriſh Taſte. Out of the middle of theſe Leaves ariſe one or two Stalks, a Cubit high or higher, round, ſtriated, purpliſh, and ſet with a ſoft Down. The under Leaves which are ſpread at the bottom of the Stalk, are alſo jagged, but leſs; thoſe which encompaſs the upper part of the Stalk, are oblong, narrow, not jagged, having for the moſt part a purpliſh point. The Stalks are generally ſimple, and ſuſtain but one Head; ſometimes they are divided into many Branches, having an Head at the extremity of Each. Theſe Heads are compos'd of Scales ending in a ſoft Prickle, and diſcloſe a beautiful purple Flower. The Seeds are angular.

It is found all along that Chain of Mountains, which is extended from *Calenberg* and the *Danube* to the *Alps*, and then by *Leystenberg*, and ſo by *Prullenberg* and *Hamburgerberg* to the *Danube* again. It flowers in *May*, and ripens its Seeds in *June* and *July*.

34. Jacea Alpina, Calcitrapæ folio, flore albo. *Gentle Thiſtle with jagged Leaves and a white Flower.* Carduus mollis, laciniato folio, flore albo, *C. B. Pin.* 377.

35. Jacea Luſitanica, ſemper virens, *H. R. Par.* *Ever-green* Portugueze *Knapweed.* Jacea Luſitanica, maxima, ſemper virens, *A. R. Par.* 85. Jacea maxima Luſitana, *V. Luſit.*

The Leaves of this Plant are Spear-faſhioned, longer and broader than thoſe of *the common Knapweed*, jagged about the edges, rough and pale-green. It has many Stalks a Cubit long and longer, encompaſſed with many Leaves, divided at the top into many Branches, hard, rough, terminated by Heads, containing reddiſh purple Flowers.

36. Jacea Helenitis, paluſtris Luſitanica, *V. Luſit.* *Marſh*, Portugueze *Knapweed.*

37. Jacea Luſitanica, pumila, Serratulæ folio, magno flore. *Dwarf* Portugueze *Knapweed, with a Saw-wort Leaf, and a large Flower.*

38. Jacea Alpina, Succiſæ folio. *Mountain Knapweed, with a Devil's-bit Leaf.*

39. Jacea folio Cerinthes è rupe Victoriæ. *Knapweed with an Honey-wort Leaf.* Jacea folio Cerinthes, *Par. Bat.*

40. Jacea Hiſpanica, latifolia, nervis foliorum lanuginoſis, *Bocc. Muſ.* Part 2. 64. Tab. 54. *Broad-leav'd* Spaniſh *Knapweed, with the Nerves of the Leaves woolly.*

41. Jacea Epidaurica, candidiſſima & tomentoſa. *The moſt white and woolly Knapweed of* Raguſa. Jacea arborea, argentea di Raguſa, parimente ſpezie di Hiofiride, *Zan.* 107.

42. Jacea arboreſcens, Styracis folio. *Tree-Knapweed with a Styrax Leaf.* Cyanus arboreſcens, altera, Styracis folio, *P. Alp. Exot.* 32.

43. Jacea Cretica, aculeata, incana. *Hoary prickly Knapweed of* Candy. Cyanus ſpinoſus, *P. Alp. Exot.* 162.

44. Jacea tomentoſa, foliis undulatis. *Woolly Knapweed with undulated Leaves.* Cyanus tomentoſus, *P. Alp Exot.* 160.

45. Jacea Hiſpanica, pumila, Linariæ folio. *Dwarf*, Spaniſh *Knapweed with a Toad-flax Leaf.*

46. Jacea capitata, Roriſmarini folio, *H. R. Monſp.* *Headed Knapweed with a Roſemary-Leaf.* Helychryſum ſylveſtre, flore oblongo, *C. B. Pin.* 265. Stœchadi citrinæ affinis, capitulis longioribus, J. B. 2. 156. Stœchas citrina, altera, inodora, *Lob. Icon.* 486.

47. Jacea ſaxatilis, longo, incano, anguſto Heliochryſi Cretici folio, *Bocc. Muſ.* Part 2. Tab. 17. *Rock Knapweed, with a long, hoary, narrow Leaf.* Jacea ſaxatilis longo, incano, anguſto Helyochryſi Cretici folio, montana, erecta, flore purpureo, *Ejuſd.* pag. 31.

48. Jacea Cretica, ſaxatilis Glaſti folio, flore purpuraſcente. *Rock-Knapweed of* Candy, *with a Woad Leaf, and a purpliſh Flower.*

49. Jacea Cretica, fruteſcens, Elichryſi folio, flore magno, purpuraſcente. *Shrubby Knapweed of* Candy, *with an Elichryſum Leaf, and a large, purpliſh Flower.* Chamæpeuce, *P. Alp. Exot.* 76. Stœbe capirata, overo Chamæpino fruticoſa di Candia, *Pon. Bald. Ital.* 75.

50. Jacea Cretica, laciniata, argentea, flore parvo, flaveſcente. *Silver, jagged*, Candy *Knapweed, with a ſmall, yellowiſh Flower.* Argentea, *P. Alp. Exot.* 117.

51. Jacea Cretica, acaulos, Cichorii folio. Candy *Knapweed, without a Stalk, with a Succory-Leaf.*

52. Jacea Orientalis, acaulos, Cichorii folio, flore Citrino. *Oriental Knapweed, without a Stalk, with a Succory-Leaf, and a yellow Flower.*

53. Jacea Orientalis, incana, acaulos & multiflora, foliis laciniatis. *Hoary, Oriental Knapweed, without a Stalk, with many Flowers, and jagged Leaves.*

54. Jacea Orientalis, patula, Carthami facie, flore luteo, magno. *Spreading, Oriental Knapweed, with the appearance of Baſtard-Saffron, and a large yellow Flower.*

55. Jacea Orientalis, conyzæ folio, flore magno. *Oriental Knapweed, with a Fleabane Leaf and a large Flower.*

56. Jacea Orientalis, Serratulæ folio, flore magno, purpureo. *Oriental Knapweed, with a Sow-wort Leaf, and a large, purple Flower.*

57. Jacea Orientalis, Cyani folio, flore parvo, calyce argenteo. *Oriental Knapweed, with a Blue-bottle Leaf, a ſmall Flower, and a ſilver Empalement.*

58. Jacea Orientalis, folio ſinuato, ſubtus tomentoſo, flore purpureo. *Oriental Knapweed, with a ſinuated Leaf, woolly underneath and a purple Flower.*

59. Jacea Orientalis, maritima, incana, Coronopi folio. *Hoary, maritime Knapweed, with a Bucks-horn Leaf.*

60. Jacea Orientalis, annua, Coronopi folio, flore luteo. *Annual, Oriental Knapweed, with a Bucks-horn Leaf, and a yellow Flower.*

61. Jacea Orientalis, perennis, lato Coronopi folio, flore purpuraſcente. *Perennial, Oriental Knapweed, with a broad Bucks-horn Leaf, and a purpliſh Flower.*

62. Jacea Orientalis, perennis, anguſtiſſimo & incano, Coronopi folio, flore purpuraſcente. *Perennial, Oriental Knapweed, with a very narrow, hoary Bucks-horn Leaf, and a purpliſh Flower.*

63. Jacea Orientalis, laciniata, incana, & moſchata. *Hoary, musk, jagged, Oriental Knapweed.*

64. Jacea Orientalis, tenuiſſime laciniata, capite magno argenteo. *The moſt finely jagged, Oriental Knapweed, with a large, ſilver Head.*

65. Jacea fruteſcens, Plantaginis folio, flore albo. *Shrubby Knapweed, with a Plantain-Leaf, and a white Flower.* Cyanus arboreſcens, longifolia, *P. Alp. Exot.* 30.

Jacea (they ſay) is ſo called a *Jacendo*, becauſe many Species of it lie on the Ground.

It differs from *Thiſtle* in the Empalements not being prickly; from *Cirſium* in the Leaves not being prickly.

TABLE CCLXIV. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS IV.

Cyanus, BLUE-BOTTLE.

Blue-bottle is a Plant with a floſculous Flower A, conſiſting of many diſſimilar Florets. For ſome B, occupy the mid of the Flower, being leſs than the reſt, and divided into equal jaggs. The reſt D, which are plac'd at the Circumference, are much larger, more conſpicuous, and as it were two-lip'd. Both of them ſit on the *Embryo* C E, and are contained in an Empalement, with is not ſcaly. The *Embryo* afterwards becomes a Seed F, crowned with Down G.

The Species of *Blue bottle* are,

1. Cyanus montanus, latifolius vel Verbaſculum Cyanoides, *C. B. Pin.* 273. *Broad-leav'd Blue-bottle.* Cyanus Alpinus, radice perpetua, J. B. 3. 23. Cyanus major, *Dod. Pemps.* 251.

The Root conſiſts of a great number of Fibres, meeting together, of a grateful Taſte; the Stalks are a Cubit high or higher, woolly, angular, cloath'd with Leaves like thoſe of the *Lychnis coronaria*, but longer, broader, woolly, ſoft, continued along the Stalk by broad Wings. The ſquamous Heads contain Flowers of a blueiſh-purple colour.

2. Cyanus montanus, latifolius, vel Verbaſculum Cyanoides, flore albo, C. B. *Pin.* 273. *Broad leav'd Blue-bottle, with a white Flower.*

3. Cyanus anguſtiore folio & longiore, Belgicus, *H. R. Par.* Dutch *Blue-bottle, with a narrower and longer Leaf.*

4. Cyanus Alpinus, capite pennato. *Mountain Blue bottle with a feathered Head.* Cyanus Alpinus, capitulo reticulato, *Bocc. Muſ.* Part 2. Tab. 2. Cyanus Alpinus, Lychnidis candidiſſimo folio, capitulo reticulato, *Ejuſd.* pag. 20.

5. Cyanus montanus, caule folioſo, capitulo oblongo, *Bocc. Muſ.* Part 2. 20. *Mountain Blue-bottle, with a leafy Stalk, and an oblong Head.* Cyanus montanus, caule folioſo, *Ejuſd.* Tab. 2.

6. Cyanus floridus, odoratus, Turcicus, ſive Orientalis, major. *Park. Theat.* 481. *The greater* Sultan *Flower.*

This ſtranger (ſays *Parkinſon*) lately obtained from *Conſtantinople*, where the *Grand Signior* or *Great Turk* as we call him, eſpying it growing abroad, liked it and wore it himſelf, whereby all his Vaſſals held it in great eſteem; the Leaves hereof are not much greener, but larger, and more gaſhed in on the edges; the Stalks are a yard high at the leaſt in the greateſt, and lower in the other, beſet with the like Leaves but ſmaller, and branching into ſundry parts, bearing each of them a larger ſcaly Head than the former, and bigger in the one than in the other, with ſuch like Flowers but larger, conſiſting of eight or nine hollow Leaves, with wider open Brims, and ſmall Threads in the middle; the circling Leaves are of a fine delayed purple or bluſh-colour, very beautiful, and the thick Thrumes paler or almoſt white, of ſo exceeding a ſweet Scent, that it ſurpaſſeth the fineſt *Civet* that is; the Seed is blackiſh and encloſed in the like downy ſubſtance; the Root periſheth every Year, the greater of theſe two ſorts ſmelling much better than the other.

7. Cyanus floridus, odoratus, Turcicus, ſive Orientalis, major, flore albo, *H. R. Par. The greater, white* Sultan *Flower.*

8. Cyanus floridus, odoratus, Turcicus, ſive Orientalis major, flore incarnato, *H. L. Bat.*

9. Cyanus floridus, odoratus, Turcicus, ſive Orientalis major, flore luteo, *H. L. Bat.*

10. Cyanus peregrinus, Amberboi ſive Emberboi dictus, *Ambroſ.* 187. *Exotick Blue bottle called* Amberboi.

11. Cyanus Orientalis, alter ſeu Conſtantinopolitanus, fiſtuloſo purpureo flore, *H. R. Par. The other purple, fiſtulous,* Sultan *Flower.*

12. Cyanus Orientalis, flore luteo, fiſtuloſo. *Oriental Blue bottle, with a yellow, fiſtulous Flower.*

13. Cyanus humilis, albus, Hieracii folio. *Dwarf, white Blue bottle, with an Hawkweed Leaf.* Jacea humilis, alba, Hieracii folio, *C. B. Pin.* 271. Jacea Monſpeſſuiana, cui in ſquamis fibræ nigræ interdum acaulis, J. B. 3. 29. Jacea pumila, ſerpens, acaulis ferme, flore albo, *Lob. Icon.* 542.

14. Cyanus humilis, Hieracii folio, flore purpureo. *Dwarf Blue bottle, with an Hawkweed Leaf, and a purple Flower.* Jacea humilis, Hieracii folio, flore purpureo *H. R. Par.*

15. Cyanus humilis, Hieracii folio, flore è cæruleo obſolete purpuraſcente. *Dwarf Blue bottle with an Hawkweed Leaf, and a Flower between a blue and a dark-purple.*

16. Cyanus Hiſpanicus, flore dilute cæruleo. Spaniſh *Blue-bottle with a pale blue Flower.* Jacea Hiſpanica, *P. Alp. Exot.* 312.

This is entirely like the *common Knapweed*, in Leaves and Stalks; but the Flowers are like thoſe of *Blue bottle*, both in ſize, ſhape and colour. It is an annual Plant, and has a bitteriſh Taſte.

P. Alpinus ſays, that Dr. *John Moore* ſent him the Seeds of this Plant from *England.*

17. Cyanus arboreſens, longifolia, *P. Alp. Exot.* 30. *Long-leav'd, arboreſcent Blue bottle.*

18. Cyanus ſegetum, flore cæruleo, *C. B. Pin.* 273. *Blue-bottles.* Cyamis hortenſis, flore ſimplicii, *Ejuſ.* Cyamis flos, *Dod. Pempt.* 251. Cyanus, J. B. 3. 21.

It has a ligneous Root, set with many Fibres, from whence arise many Stalks, a Cubit, or a Cubit and a half high, angular, hollow, hoary and branched. The under Leaves are jagged, but the upper ones are long and narrow; having a Nerve running lengthwise, of a blueish-green or whitish. The Taste of the whole Plant is nauseous, and it has no excellent Smell.

It is common amongst the Corn.

Camerarius speaks of this Plant under the name of *Cyanus minor*, and not of *Cyanus major*, as *C. Bauhinus* believed. *Camerarius* affirms, that in *Saxony* they give a Glass of Beer, in which a handful of it has been boiled, to those that have the *Jaundice* or *Retention of Urine*: The same Author bathed the Gums of young Children with the distilled Water of the *Cyanus*, mixed with the Juice of *Crayfish*, to make them cut their Teeth easy. The Powder of the Flowers of this Plant, according to the same Author, resolves the St. *Anthony*'s-Fire in the Face. *Tragus* says, that half a Dram of the Powder of *Blue-bottle*, is a pretty good purge; and that the distill'd Water of its Flowers is excellent for the Redness and Inflammation of the Eyes; some *Saffron* and *Camphire* may be added to this Water to render it more Active: In fine, the Decoction of *Cyanus* is diuretick and emmenagogick. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

19. Cyanus segetum, flore albo, *C. B. Pin.* 273. *Corn-Blue-bottle with a white Flower.* Cyanus albus, *Tabern. Icon.* 147.

20. Cyanus flore incarnato, *Eyst.* *Corn-Blue-bottle with a flesh-colour'd Flower.*

21. Cyanus flore purpureo, *Eyst.* *Corn-Blue-bottle with a purple Flower.* Cyanus purpureus, *Tabern. Icon.* 147.

22. Cyanus flore rubro, *Eyst.* *Corn-Blue-bottle with a red Flower.*

23. Cyanus segetum, disco cæruleo, cum corona candida. *Corn-Blue-bottle, with a blue Disk, and a white Crown.* Cyanus albo flore, umbilico cæruleo, *H. R. Par.*

24. Cyanus segetum, disco carneo, cum corona candida. *Corn-Blue-bottle with a flesh-colour'd Disk, and a white Crown.* Cyanus flore albo, fundo carneo, *H. R. Par.*

25. Cyanus segetum, disco violaceo, cum corona candida *Corn-Blue-bottle with a Violet-colour'd Disk, and a white Crown.* Cyanus albus, floris umbilico violaceo, *Eyst.*

26. Cyanus segetum, disco purpureo, cum corona candida. *Corn-Blue-bottle, with a purple Disk, and a white Crown.* Cyanus albo flore, umbilico purpureo.

27. Cyanus segetum, disco immaculari candoris, cum corona carnea. *Corn-Blue-bottle, with an unspotted, white Disk, and a flesh-colour d Crown.*

28. Cyanus segetum, disco purpurascente, cum corona cærulea. *Corn-Blue-bottle, with a purplish Disk, and a blue Crown.*

29. Cyanus segetum, flore dilute ianthino. *Corn-Blue-bottle with a pale violet-colour'd Flower.*

30. Cyanus ex albo violaceus, *Tabern. Icon.* 148. *Blue-bottle between Violet and purple.*

31. Cyanus hortensis, atropurpurascente flore. *H. R. Par.* *Garden Blue bottle with a dark-purple Flower.*

32. Cyanus hortensis, flore pleno, cæruleo, C. B. *Pin.* 274. *Garden Blue bottle with a double, blue Flower.* Cyanus pleno flore, J. B. 3. 22. Cyanus cæruleus, multiflorus, *Tabern. Icon.* 148.

33. Cyanus hortensis, flore pleno, purpureo, C. B. *Pin.* 274. *Garden-Blue-bottle, with a double purple Flower.* Cyanus purpureus, multiflorus, *Tabern. Icon* 149.

34. Cyanus hortensis, flore pleno, mediopurpureo, *C. B. Pin.* 274. *Garden-Blue-bottle, with a double Flower, purple in the middle.*

35. Cyanus Orientalis, arvensis, latifolius. *Broad-leav'd, Field, oriental Blue-bottle.*

36. Cyanus Orientalis, folio virescente, dentato, flore magno. *Oriental Blue-bottle, with a greenish, indented Leaf, and a large Flower.*

37. Cyanus Orientalis, angustifolius, incanus, flore magno, citrino. *Hoary, narrow-leav'd, Oriental Blue-bottle, with a large, yellow Flower.*

38. Cya-

38. Cyanus Orientalis, latifolius, leviter lanuginosis, flore maximo, citrino. *Broad-leav'd, Oriental Blue-bottle, a little woolly, with a very large yellow Flower.*

39. Cyanus Orientalis, anguſtifolius, glaber & lucidus. *Smooth, ſhining, narrow-leav'd, oriental Blue-bottle.*

40. Cyanus Orientalis, Artemiſiæ foliis. *Oriental Blue-bottle with Mugwort Leaves.*

41. Cyanus Orientalis, Artemiſiæ foliis profunde laciniatis. *Oriental Blue-bottle with deeply jagged Mugwort-Leaves.*

42. Cyanus Orientalis, foliis Leucoii, ſubtus incanis. *Oriental Blue-bottle, with Stock-Gilly-flower Leaves, hoary underneath.*

43. Cyanus fruteſcens, Hiſpanicus, *Boer. Ind.* 146. *Shrubby*, Spaniſh *Blue-bottle.*

The 18*th* Species is chiefly in uſe among Phyſicians. The Flower and alſo the diſtilled Water of it is ſaid to be good in Inflammations of the Eyes. The Juice dropped into foul Ulcers is good to cleanſe them. The Flowers ſteep'd either in Water, or Spirit of Wine, yield a beautiful blue Tincture.

The *great Blue-bottle* is reckoned among the vulnerary Plants; the juice being commended againſt Bruiſes and Contuſions which come of Falls, tho' a Vein be broken, and the party ſpit Blood; as alſo to heal any Cut, or green Wound. *Miller.*

The Leaves and Flowers of the ſmall *Blue-bottle* are uſed, being accounted of the ſame nature with the greater kind, and uſeful in Wounds and Ulcers. Some mightily commend the diſtill'd Water of the Flowers for ſore, inflam'd and blood-ſhot Eyes. The Infuſion of the Flowers, as alſo the Powder of the ſame, are given by ſome as a remedy againſt the Jaundice. *Ibid.*

Neither of theſe are of modern uſe in Phyſick, tho' the *Cyanus minor* be recommended in *Saxony*, according to *Camerarius*, for the *Jaundice* and *Retention of Urine*, by drinking a Glaſs of the Decoction of the Flowers with Beer, and that the diſtill'd Water mix'd with the juice of *Crabs*, is good for the bringing forth the Teeth of Infants, by waſhing their Gums with it; he likewiſe recommended it for an *Eriſipelas* in the Face. *Tragus* alſo recommends the Powder or diſtilled Water for Inflammations in the Eyes, by which it ſeems to conſiſt of tenuious Particles, and to reſerate Obſtructions. The Painters uſe it for making a blue colour, thus, they bruiſe the Flowers very well in a wooden Mortar, adding a little Allom, they ſtrain the juice through a linen Cloth, until no more of the blue colour paſs. They dry this tinctured Cloth, afterwards they moiſten the Cloth with a Solution of *Gum Arabick* in Water, and this Liquor becomes a fine blue Tincture fit for uſe. The ſame method may be alſo taken with the tincture of *Violets*, which alſo yield a delicate colour, which they ſoon conciliate, to Water, Wine or Brandy; both the *Cyani* enter *Aq. Cord. frig. Saxon. Blair.*

TABLE CCLXV.

GENUS V.

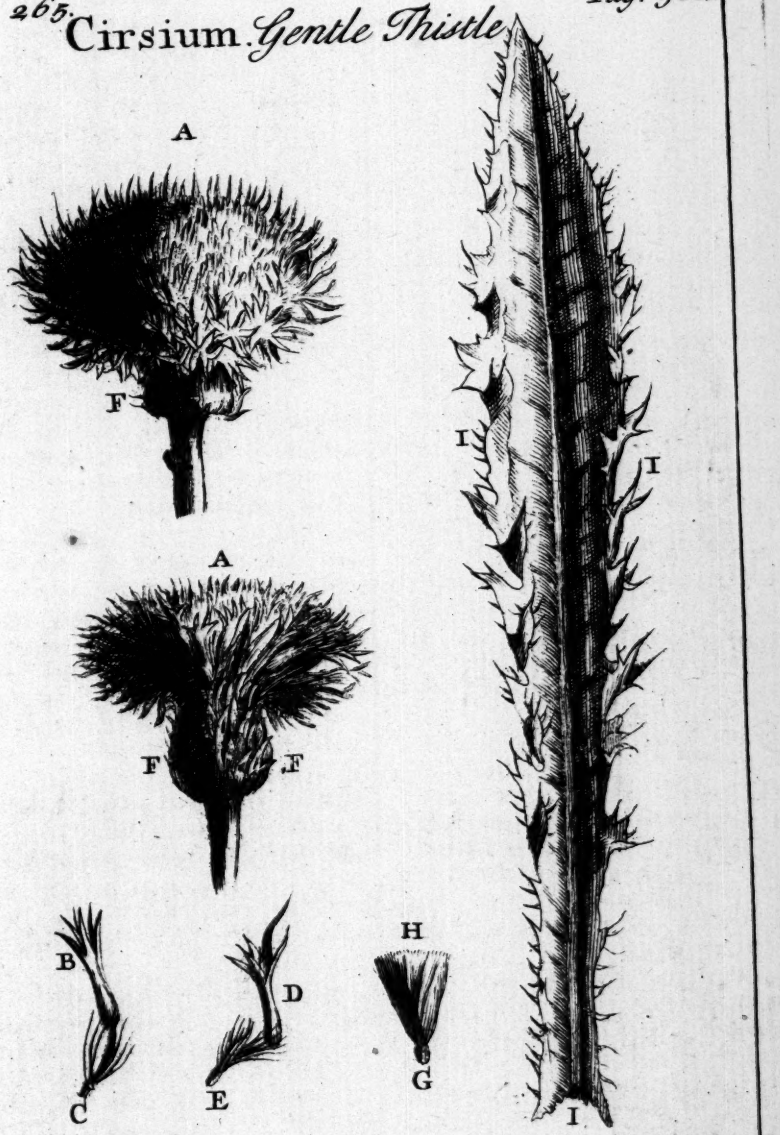
Cirſium, GENTLE-THISTE.

Gentle-Thiſtle is a Plant with a floſculous Flower A, conſiſting of ſeveral Florets B D, divided into many parts, ſitting on the *Embryo* C E, and contained in a ſquamous Empalement F, not prickly. The *Embryo* afterwards becomes a Seed G, furniſhed with Down H. To theſe Notes muſt be added Leaves I, defended with ſoft Prickles. It is peculiar therefore to *Gentle-Thiſtle* to have Prickles on the Leaves, not on the Empalement; to *Knapweed* to have no Prickles at all; and to *Thiſtle* to have a prickly Empalement.

The Species of *Gentle-Thiſtle* are,

1. Cirſium maximum, Aſphodeli radice, C. B. *Pin.* 377. *The greateſt Gentle-Thiſtle, with an Aſphodel-Root.* Cirſium maximum, foliis carnoſis, bulboſa radice, forte Luteianum,

Tab. 265. Cirsium. *Gentle Thistle.* Pag. 582.




15
15
OCT

num, J. B. 3. 44. Cirſium maximum, montanum, incano folio, bulboſa radice, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 249.

It ariſes to the height of two Cubits or more, with a Stalk of the thickneſs of ones Thumb, ſtriated, ſet with an hoary and woolly Down. The Leaves are large, fleſhy and full of Juice, green, indented about the edges, and ſet with ſoft Prickles. The Heads grow on the top of the Stalk and Branches, containing purple Flowers. The Root conſiſts of many thick, oblong Fibres, pretty much reſembling the Bulbs of an *Aſphodel.*

2. Cirſium majus, ſingulari capitulo, magno, florum ſtaminibus purpureis, C. B. *Pin.* 377. *Greater Gentle Thiſtle, with a great ſingle Head, and purple Flowers.* Cirſium majus, *Lob. Icon.* 582.

3. Cirſium majus, ſingulari capitulo, magno, florum ſtaminibus niveis, C. B. *Pin.* 377. *Greater Gentle Thiſtle, with a great, ſingle Head, and ſnow-white Flowers.*

4. Cirſium majus, ſingulari capitulo, magno, vel incanum, varie diſſectum, C. B. *Pin.* 377. *The* Engliſh *ſoft or gentle Thiſtle.* Cirſium Anglicum, radice Hellebori, nigri modo fibroſa, folio longo, J. B. 3. 45. Cirſium Anglicum, *Lob. Icon.* 583.

The Root conſiſts of ſeveral large, whitiſh Fibres, of a bitteriſh and nauſeous Taſte. It has Leaves at the Root, three or four Inches long, and ſometimes longer, according to the Soil in which it grows, an Inch and a half broad, ſet with ſhort hairs, ſometimes cover'd with an hoary Down underneath, arm'd about the edges with frequent Spines, ſinuated and curl'd, ſometimes cut, but not deeply. The Stalks are a Foot or a Cubit high, round, ſtriated, woolly, cloathed with one or two Leaves without any Footſtalk, for the moſt part ſingle and not branched, having at the top one purple Flower, cover'd with a ſcaly Empalement. The Flower is like that of *Knapweed*, compos'd of ſeveral Florets, each of which is divided into five Segments, and adheres to a downy Seed. The Stalk ſometimes ſends forth a ſecond Flower, appearing later, and after the firſt is gone away in Down.

It flowers in *June*, and is very common in marſhy places.

5. Cirſium majus, ſingulari capitulo magno, flore viridi, varie diſſectum, *H. L. Bat. The greater Gentle-Thiſtle, with large, ſingle Heads, and a green Leaf, variouſly divided.*

6. Cirſium ſingulari capitulo ſqamato vel incanum alterum, C. B. *Pin.* 377. *The great* Engliſh *ſoft or Gentle-Thiſtle, or Melancholy Thiſtle.* Cirſium Britannicum, Cluſii repens, J. B. 3. 46. Cirſium Anglicum, ii *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 248.

It has a ſingle Stalk, a Cubit high or higher. Leaves placed alternately, long, ſet with mild Prickles about the edges, of which the upper ſide is green, the under whitiſh and hoary. On the top of the Stalk it has one Head like that of a *Thiſtle*, compos'd of pointed ſcales, and diſcloſing a pretty large purple Flower. The Root is blackiſh, fibrous, ſometimes propagating it ſelf by its large Fibres. It flowers in *July* and *Auguſt.*

It grows in the Meadows at the Root of *Ingleborough*-Hill, about *Settle* and elſewhere in *York ſhire* and *Weſtmoreland.*

7. Cirſium ſingularibus capitulis parvis, C. B. *Pin.* 377. *Gentle-Thiſtle with ſmall, ſingle Heads.* Cirſium foliis non laciniatis, virore Braſſicæ & macrocaulon, J. B. 3. 45. Cirſium iii montanum, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 249.

It has many oblong Leaves, like thoſe of the *greater Centaury* without jaggs, of the colour of thoſe of *Colewort*, pretty fleſhy, and prickly about the edges; among which ariſes a Stalk in the middle, a Cubit high or higher, ſtriated, cloath'd alternately with Leaves, ſmaller than thoſe of the preceding, embracing it with a broader Pedicle, and producing as it were ſome membranaceous Wings to the next Leaves, along the Stalk; which makes the Stalks appear in a manner winged. The top of the Stalk ends in a rough and ſcaly Head, diſcloſing a reddiſh purple Flower, in the upper Wings grow ſometimes ſome woolly Branches, ſuſtaining like Flowers. The Root is of the thickneſs of ones little Finger, fibrous and lively, propagating it ſelf very Year from the ſides.

It grows on the Mountains of *Pannonia*

8. Cirſium foliis non hirſutis, floribus compactis, *C. B. Pin.* 377. *Gentle-Thiſtle with Leaves not hairy, and compact Flowers.* Carduus Cirſium Monſpelianum, folio longo, glabro Matthioli, J. B. 3. 44. Cirſion, *Dod. Pempt.* 737.

The Root and lower Leaves appear like thoſe of *Teaſel.* The Stalk is for the moſt part ſingle, two or three Cubits high, angular, ſtreight, hoary, tender like *Sow-Thiſtle*, ſuſtaining at the top roundiſh Heads, ſomething like thoſe of *Thiſtle*, and ſucceeded by reddiſh, downy Seeds.

It grows in *Montpelier.*

9. Cirſium anguſtifolium, non laciniatum, *C. B. Pin.* 377. *Narrow leav'd Gentle-Thiſtle, not jagged.* Cirſium Pannonicum, 1 Cluſio, folio non laciniato, J. B. 3. 46. Cirſium Pannonicum 1, pratenſe, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 148.

10. Cirſium anguſtifolium, C. B. *Pin.* 377. *Prodr.* 155. *Narrow-leav'd Gentle-Thiſtle.*

11. Cirſium pratenſe, Aſphodeli radice, latifolium. *Tuberous rooted Thiſtle of* Montpelier. Carduus pratenſis, Aſphodeli radice, latifolius, C. B. *Pin.* 377. Carduus bulboſus, Monſpelienſium ſive Acanthus ſylveſtris quibuſdam, foliis laciniatis, J. B. 3. 43. Carduus bulboſus, Monſpelienſium, *Lob. Icon.* 10.

The ſimilitude of the Leaves gave this Plant the name of *Acanthus ſylveſtris*, for they are ſomething like the *Acanthus* or *Brank Urſine*, ſomething blackiſh, a little hairy, or rather woolly, pretty thick, with ſpines, at the extremities of the jaggs, the Pedicles being reddiſh at the Root. The Stalks are two cubits high, reddiſh, chiefly at the lower part. The Branches are long, terminated with ſome Heads like thoſe of *Gentle-Thiſtle*, ſquamous and diſcloſing purpliſh Flowers. The Seed is white and oblong. The Roots are compos'd of many Bulbs hanging down from one Head.

It grows in plenty in the Meadows about *Montpelier.*

12. Cirſium pratenſe, Aſphodeli radice, foliis tenuiter inciſis. *Meadow Gentle-Thiſtle, with an Aſphodel-Root, and Leaves finely cut.* Carduus pratenſis, Aſphodeli radice, foliis profunde & tenuiter laciniatis, C. B. *Pin.* 377. Jacea aculeata ſeu tuberoſa, *Tabern. Icon.* 154.

13. Cirſium acaulos, flore purpureo, *Dwarf* Carline *Thiſtle.* Carlina acaulos, minore purpureo flore, C. B. *Pin.* 380. Chamæleon exiguus Tragi, J. B. 3. 62. Carlina minor, purpureo flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 156.

The Leaves are ſpread orbicularly on the Ground, deeply jagged, hairy, dark-green, prickly; among which on no Stalk, or a very ſhort one, perhaps an Inch or an Inch and a half high, grow oblong, ſquamous Heads not prickly, diſcloſing purple Flowers. The Root is of the thickneſs of ones little Finger, long, ſet with ſome thick, oblique Fibres, of a reddiſh colour, eſpecially on the inſide, and an aromatick Taſte.

It is not uncommon on mountainous, dry and rocky places.

14. Cirſium maculis argenteis notatum, *White ſpotted Gentle-Thiſtle.* Carduus Leucographis, ſeu Mariæ hirſutus, capitulo minore, *Mor. H. R. Bleſ.*

It has long narrow Leaves, obſcurely ſpotted. The ſecond Year it ſends forth a Stalk two or three Foot high, on the top of which grow ſmall Heads, diſcloſing purple Flowers. The Seeds are round, thick and ſolid. When it has perfected its Seed the Plant dies from the Root.

15. Cirſium arvenſe, Sanchi folio, radice repente, flore purpuraſcente. *Common Way-Thiſtle, or rather Creeping-Thiſtle with a purple Flower.* Carduus vinearum repens, Sonchi folio, C. B. *Pin.* 377. Ceanothos Theophraſti, *Col.* Part 1. 46.

It creeps under the Ground, and propagates its ſelf prodigiouſly with its whitiſh Root, ſending forth Fibres here and there. The Stalks are a cubit, or a cubit and a half high, round, ſtriated, hairy towards the bottom, ſet with ſome Prickles but having no prickly Wings running lengthwiſe, full of Pith cloathed with many Leaves, the Leaves are jagged and ſinuated or wav'd about the edges and prickly, dark-green and ſhining above, paler underneath. The tops of the Stalks and Branches are terminated by ſquamous Heads, the ſcales

lying

lying flat and close over one another, ending in very short Prickles, purplish, small.

This grows not only in waste places and by way sides, but also is too frequent in Corn fields, where it creeps terribly under Ground, and is very hard to be extirpated.

Mr. *Herman* has reason to believe, that this Plant is the same with the *Carduus in avenâ proveniens, C. B. Pin.* and the *Carduus serpens, lævicaulis, J. B.* 3. 59. Mr. *Ray* adds to it the *Carduus spinosissimus, capitulis parum aculeatis, C. B. Pin.* but the figure of the *Onypixus alter, Lugd.* does not very well agree with it. Most Authors that have mentioned this Plant, have taken no notice of the creeping of its Roots; *Columna*'s figure and description are excellent. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

16. Cirsium arvense, Sonchi folio, radice repente, flore albo. *Common creeping Thistle with a white Flower.*

17. Cirsium arvense, Sonchi folio, radice repente, caule tuberoso. *Common creeping Thistle with a tuberous Stalk.* Carduus vinearum repens, Sonchi folio, floribus albis caule tuberoso, qui Hæmorrhoidalis Parisiensium, *H. R. Par.*

This Plant differs from the preceding ones no otherwise than by the Tubercles of its Stalks, which are formed by the pricking of some Insect; for the Vessels being broken, let out the nutritious Juice, which produces this Tumour. It serves as a Nest for the minute Eggs which the same Insect discharges into it; they pretend that these Tubercles carried in the Pocket cure the Piles; some tie them up in a knot at the tail of their Shirt. *Tourn. Hist. des Plantes.*

18. Cirsium pratense, polycephalon, vulgare. *Marsh-Thistle.* Carduus palustris, *C. B. Pin.* 377. *Prodr.* 156.

This arises to the height of a Man and often higher, having a simple Root, set with many small Fibres. The Stalk is round, striated, streight, stiff, full of Leaves plac'd alternately or irregularly from the bottom to the top, having prickly Membranes running lengthwise, rough with long hairs, solid, branched, the Branches coming chiefly out of the bosoms of the Leaves, near the top of the Stalk. The Leaves are small in proportion to the Stalk, narrow, deeply jagged, the jaggs, ending in sharp Prickles, purplish, especially on the backside, hairy along the Mid-rib. The Heads grow many in number on the tops of the Stalks, and Branches, small, squamous, the Scales not standing out, but flatted down, ending in small and scarce conspicuous Spines, purplish, glutinous to the Touch. The Flowers are purple. The Seed is downy and small.

It grows with us commonly in marshy places.

19. Cirsium latifolium, Lappæ capitulis. *Broad-leav'd Gentle-Thistle with Burdock-Heads.* Carduus mollis, latifolius, Lappæ capitulis, *C. B. Pin.* 377. Carduus mollis, latifolius, *C. B. Prodr.* 155.

Its Stalk is a Cubit high, striated, arm'd with short and soft Spines; the Leaves are like those of *Dock*, thin, smooth, veiny, a span long, four Inches broad, indented about the edges with small Spines. The top of the Stalk ends in short Pedicles, an Inch long, each of which sustains an Head of the shape of the *common Burdock*, and almost of the same bigness, disclosing a purple Flower.

20. Cirsium humile angustifolium. *Narrow-leav'd Gentle-Thistle.* Carduus mollis, folio oblongo, Cirsii capitulo, *C. B. Pin.* 377. Carduus mollis, humilis & angustifolius, J. B. 3. 47. Carduus mollior, humilis, angustifolius, *Clus. Hist.* 151.

This is a low Plant, not exceeding a span in height; the Stalk is thick, adorn'd with many long Leaves, green above, cover'd with an hoary Down underneath, and having some Prickles about the edges, of a bitter Taste, but astringent at the beginning. On the top of the Stalk sits one squamous Head, out of which arises a bluish purple Flower. I could not observe the Seed (says *Clusius.*) The Root is black, and set with many blackish Fibres.

It flowers in *July* and *August.*

21. Cirſium Alpinum, boni Henrici folio. *Mountain Gentle-Thiſtle with* Engliſh *Mercury Leaves.* Carduus mollis, Lapathi foliis, *C. B. Pin.* 377. Carduus mollis, Lapathi folio, J. B. 4. 46. Carduus mollior, ii *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 151.

The Stalk is a Foot high, thick, ſtriated, ſomething Downy. The Leaves about the Root are large, almoſt like thoſe of *Dock*, or rather like that kind of *Gooſefoot* which we call in *England Mercury*, broader where they adhere to the Pedicle, and as it were angular, pointed at the extremity, ſomething ſinuated about the edges, and ſet as it were with ſoft Prickles, green on the upper ſide but hoary underneath, almoſt as much as thoſe of the *white Poplar*, and ſet with a thick Woolſ, of a bitteriſh Taſte. Thoſe which embrace the Stalk are ſmaller and narrower, out of whoſe boſom towards the top of the Stalk come out Branches, ſuſtaining four or more ſquamous Heads, reſembling thoſe or *Blue-bottle* or *Knapweed*, diſcloſing a purpliſh Flower, and afterwards containing a downy Seed, not very unlike that of *Blue-bottle*, but ſomething larger and whitiſh. The Root is black, ſet with ſome ſlender Fibres, hard, lively, propagating from the ſides.

22. Cirſium ampliſſimo Serratulæ folio. *Gentle-Thiſtle with a very large Saw-wort Leaf.* Carduus molli, ampliſſimo Serratulæ folio, *Triumf.*

23. Cirſium polycephalon, alato caule, foliis ſinuoſis. *Many-headed Gentle-Thiſtle, with a winged Stalk and ſinuous Leaves.* Carduus Polyacanthæ æmulus ſeu alatus, *Mor. H. R. Bleſ.*

24. Cirſium Alpinum, foliis minus profunde laciniatis, creberrimis ſpinis oblongis, *Raii Hiſt.* 307.

This Species was obſerved on the *Alps* by Mr. *Ray*. It had many Leaves, at the Root, a ſpan or a ſpan and a half long, an Inch or an Inch and a half broad, ſharp-pointed, dark-green, ſmooth, lightly cut about the edges, ſet with many long, ſharp Prickles, a little bent upwards. The Stalk has Leaves, of the ſame kind but narrower and leſs. It is arm'd with prickly fringes, and divided into Branches, ending in long, ſlender, hairy Pedicles; each of which ſuſtains one ſmall Head, diſſolving purple Flowers, cover'd with ſhort ſcales not prickly.

25. Cirſium tricephalos, Alpinum. *Three-headed, Mountain Gentle-Thiſtle.* Carduus tricephalos, Horti Carthuſiani, *Raii Hiſt.* 307.

Mr. *Ray* took notice of this in the Garden of the greateſt Monaſtery of *Carthuſians*. It was pretty tall, with entire Leaves at the Root like thoſe of *Gentle Thiſtle*, encompaſſed in like manner with ſhorter and ſofter Prickles about the edges. The Stalks and Branches being augmented with prickly Fringes running up to the very Heads, ſuſtain each three notable, ſmall, ſhort, broad, ſeſſile Heads, ſet with harmleſs Prickles. Mr. *Ray* calls theſe three Heads *notable*, becauſe there are other ſmaller, which ſeem rather Rudiments of Heads than real Heads. The Flowers are purple.

26. Cirſium Acanthoides, Alpinum, flore purpureo. *Mountain Gentle-Thiſtle with Acanthus-Leaves and a purple Flower.*

27. Cirſium Acanthoides, montanum, flore flaveſcente. *Mountain, Gentle-Thiſtle with Acanthus-Leaves, and a yellowiſh Flower.*

28. Cirſium pratenſe, Alpinum, polycephalon, Aſphodeli radice. *Meadow, Gentle-Thiſtle of the* Alps, *with many Heads, and an Aſphodel Root.*

29. Cirſium Alpinum, polycephalon, flore minore, purpuraſcente, caule aculeis obſito. *Many-headed* Alpine *Gentle-Thiſtle, with a ſmaller purpliſh Flower, ſet with Prickles.*

30. Cirſium Pyrenaicum, altiſſimum. *The talleſt Gentle-Thiſtle of the* Pyrenees.

31. Cirſium Orientale foliis laciniatis. *Oriental Gentle-Thiſtle, with jagged Leaves.*

32. Cirſium Creticum, altiſſimum, Cardui lanceolati folio. *The talleſt Gentle-Thiſtle of* Candy *with a Spear-Thiſtle Leaf.*

33. Cirſium Orientale, Cardui lanceolati ferorioris facie. *Oriental Gentle-Thiſtle, with the appearance of the fiercer Spear-Thiſtle.*

34. Cir-

34. Cirſium Oriental, Cardui lanceolati folio, flore purpuraſcente. *Oriental Gentle-Thiſtle, with a Spear-Thiſtle Leaf, and a purpliſh Flower.*

35. Cirſium Orientale, Acanthi folio, flore obſolete purpureo. *Oriental Gentle-Thiſtle, with an Acanthus-Leaf, and a dark purple Flower.*

36. Cirſium Orientale, maximum, Verbaſci folio. *The greateſt Oriental Gentle-Thiſtle, with a Mullein-Leaf.*

37. Cirſium humile montanum, Cynogloſſi folio, polyanthemum, Cambro-Britannicum, *D. Lhwyd. Raii Supp.* 196. *Dwarf, many flower'd, Welch, Mountain Gentle-Thiſtle, with an Hound's-tongue Leaf.* Carduo-Cirſium minus Cambro-Britannicum floribus plurimis in ſummo caule coaggeſtis, *Pluk. Phytog.* T. 154. F. 3.

This Species is very like the *Carduus mollis folio Lapathi, C. B.* except the Leaves, which are three or four Inches long, and have not a very broad Baſe, but like thoſe of *Hound's-Tongue*, are expanded from a narrow beginning to an Inch or two Inches in breadth, and end in a narrow Point; they are of a whitiſh green, eſpecially underneath, a little ſinuated about the edges. It has very many, ſmall Heads, ſitting on the top of a Stalk, which is about a Foot in height; out of this Head proceed purpliſh Flowers, as in the reſt of this Family.

It grows on the higheſt Rocks of *Carnarvonſhire.*

38. Cirſium montanum, polyanthemum, Salicis folio anguſto denticulato, *D. Lhwyd. Raii Supp.* 196. *Many-flower'd, Mountain Gentle-Thiſtle, with a narrow, indented Willow-Leaf.* Cirſium montanum, Cambro-Britannicum, capitulis compactis, Hieracii fruticoſi anguſtis foliis, *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. p. 149.

The Stalk is a Foot high or higher; the Leaves are narrow, an Inch long, ending in a Point, having a few indentations about the edges, like thoſe of the *narrow-leav'd, ſhrubby Hawkweed*, plac'd without order. It has eight, ten, or more ſmall Heads, cluſter'd together; ſending forth Flowers, which are ſucceeded by downy Seeds.

It is found near a Brook on the Rock *Rhiwr Glyder*, above the Pool *Lhyn y Cwyn* near *Lhanberys* in *Carnarvonſhire.*

39. Cirſium foliis non dentatis, viridibus, capitulis ſimplicibus, *Moriſ. Hiſt.* P. 3. p. 149. *Gentle-Thiſtle with green Leaves, not indented, and ſimple Heads.* Cirſium Baſinenſe, *Hort. Amſt.*

It has Leaves like thoſe of *Bugloſs*, but blunter-pointed, green, having even edges, ſet with ſome pretty ſtiff hairs. The Stalk is two or three Cubits high, angular, ſeldom branched. It has a ſmall, ſingle Head.

Mr. *Ray* is of Opinion that this is the ſame with the *7th.*

40. Cirſium elatius polycephalon, foliis imis integris, ſuperioribus brevioribus, latis, profunde laciniatis, *D. Sherard. Raii Supp.* 197. *Larger, many-headed Gentle-Thiſtle, with the lower Leaves entire, and the upper ones ſhort, broader and deeply jagged.*

It grows near the Brook running down Mount *Jura* on the farther ſide from *Geneva.* The Leaves on the Stalk very much reſemble thoſe of the *Water-Horehound.*

41. Cirſium majus, caule alato, polycephalon, capitulis majoribus, Perſonatæ æmulis, *D. Sherard. Raii Supp.* 197. *Greater, many-headed Gentle-Thiſtle, with a winged Stalk, and larger Heads, like thoſe of Burdock.*

This grows in the ſame place with the preceding. Mr. *Ray* ſuſpects it not to be different from the *Cirſium Perſonatæ capitulis, C. B. Prodr.*

42. Cirſium minus Virginianum ſingulari capitulo, caule folioſo, *Mor. Hiſt.* P. 3. *Smaller Gentle-Thiſtle of* Virginia, *with a ſingle Head and a leafy Stalk.*

The Stalk is ſlender, a Foot or a Foot and a half high, cloath'd with about twenty ſix or twenty eight, placed without any order, of which the lower ones are three Inches in length, and half an Inch in breadth; but as they grow higher on the Stalk, gradually decreaſing in bigneſs, green above, ſet with an hoary Down underneath. The Head is oblong and grows on the top of the Stalk.

43. Cirſium foliis longis anguſtioribus in caule crebris ad ipſa uſque capitula, *Raii Supp.* 197. *Gentle-Thiſtle with long and narrower Leaves, growing frequent upon the Stalk, up to the very Heads.*

The Branch of this, which Dr. *Sherard* communicated to Mr. *Ray*, was cloathed with frequent Leaves from the bottom to the very top, almoſt a ſpan long, an Inch or an Inch and a half broad, encompaſſed at the edges with thinner ſet Spines, ſhort, and harmleſs; they grow to the Stalk with a broad Baſe, from which they are narrowed, as it were into a Neck.

44. Cirſium foliis latioribus, carnoſis, viridibus, humilius, Pyrenaicum, *Moriſ. Hiſt.* P. 3. 151. *Dwarf*, Pyrenean *Gentle-Thiſtle with broader, fleſhy, green Leaves.*

This is like the *Cirſium maximum Aſphodeli radice*, C. B. but is a lower Plant. The Leaves are broader and green, eſpecially thoſe which embrace the Stalk. The Seeds were ſent over to Mr. *Bobart* by Dr. *Sherard*.

Cirſium is ſo called from the *Greek* Word Κίρσος, *Varices*. *Andræas* (ſays *Dioſcorides*) has committed to Memory, that the Root of *Gentle-Thiſtle* being bound to the diſeaſed part, aſſwages the Pain of *Varices*.

TABLE CCLXVI. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS VI.

Centaurium majus, GREATER CENTAURY.

Greater Centaury is a Plant with a floſculous Flower A, compoſed of ſeveral Florets B, divided into many parts, ſitting on the *Embryo* C, and contained in a ſquamous Empalement D, not prickly. The *Embryo* afterwards becomes a Seed E G, furniſhed with Down F H. To theſe Notes muſt be added a remarkable greatneſs of the Flower, by which it differs from *Knapweed*.

The Species of *Greater Centaury*, are,

1. Centaurium majus, folio in lacinias plures diviſo, *C. B. Pin.* 117. *Greater Centaury, with a Leaf divided into many Jaggs.* Centaurium majus, Juglandis folio, J. B. 3. 38. Centaurium magnum, *Dod. Pempt.* 334.

The Stalk of this ariſes to the height of a Man, being divided into Branches about the top. The Leaves are very large, divided into ſeveral Wings, each of which is almoſt a Span long, three or four Inches broad, ſerrated about the edges, nervous, ſmooth, deep green. Thoſe which appear firſt are entire. The ſquamous Heads ſit on the tops of the Branches, out of which appear the purple Flowers. The Seed is ſhining and oblong. The Root is reddiſh, thick, long, ſtreight.

It grows chiefly on *Garganus*, a Mountain of *Apulia*. It is found alſo on Mount *Baldus* and in other parts of *Italy*; but weak in compariſon of the *Apulian*.

2. Centaurium majus, folio non diſſecto, *C. B. Pin.* 117. *Greater Centaury, with an undivided Leaf.* Centaurium majus, alterum, folio integro, J. B. 3. 41, Centaurium magnum, alterum, *Dod. Pempt.* 334.

It has long Leaves not divided in Jaggs, like thoſe of the preceding, but very much reſembling the under Leaves of *Woad*, ſerrated about the edges, of a deep green and a bitteriſh Taſte. The Stalk are a Cubit high or higher, round, bifid or trifid about the top, ſuſtaining ſquamous Heads, like thoſe of the preceding. The Root is very thick, hard, long, cover'd with a thick Bark, black without, but within of a yellowiſh colour, yielding a *Saffron*-colour'd juice, of an aromatick Taſte, mixt with ſome bitterneſs.

Cluſius found it only in ſome ſtony Hills, near the River *Tagus*, above *Lisbon*.

3. Cen-

Tab. 266. Pag. 588.
Fig. 1.

Centaurium Majus. *Greater Centaury.*

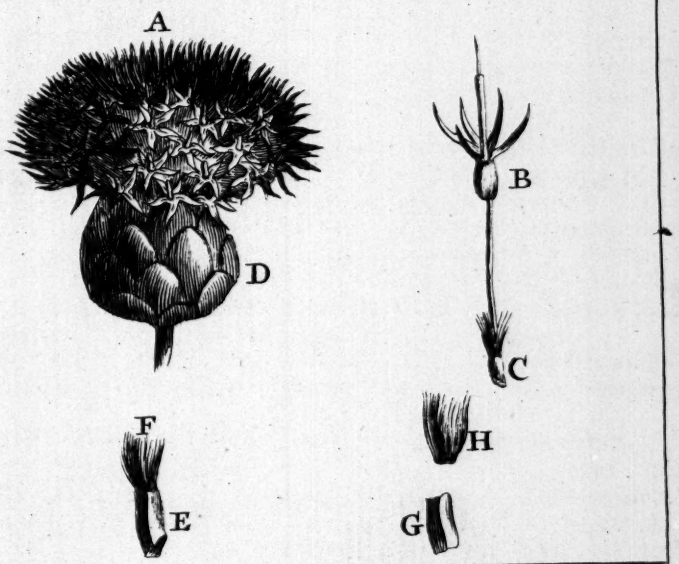
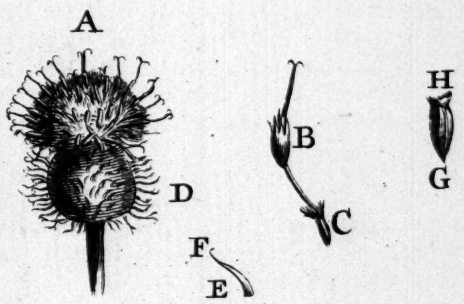
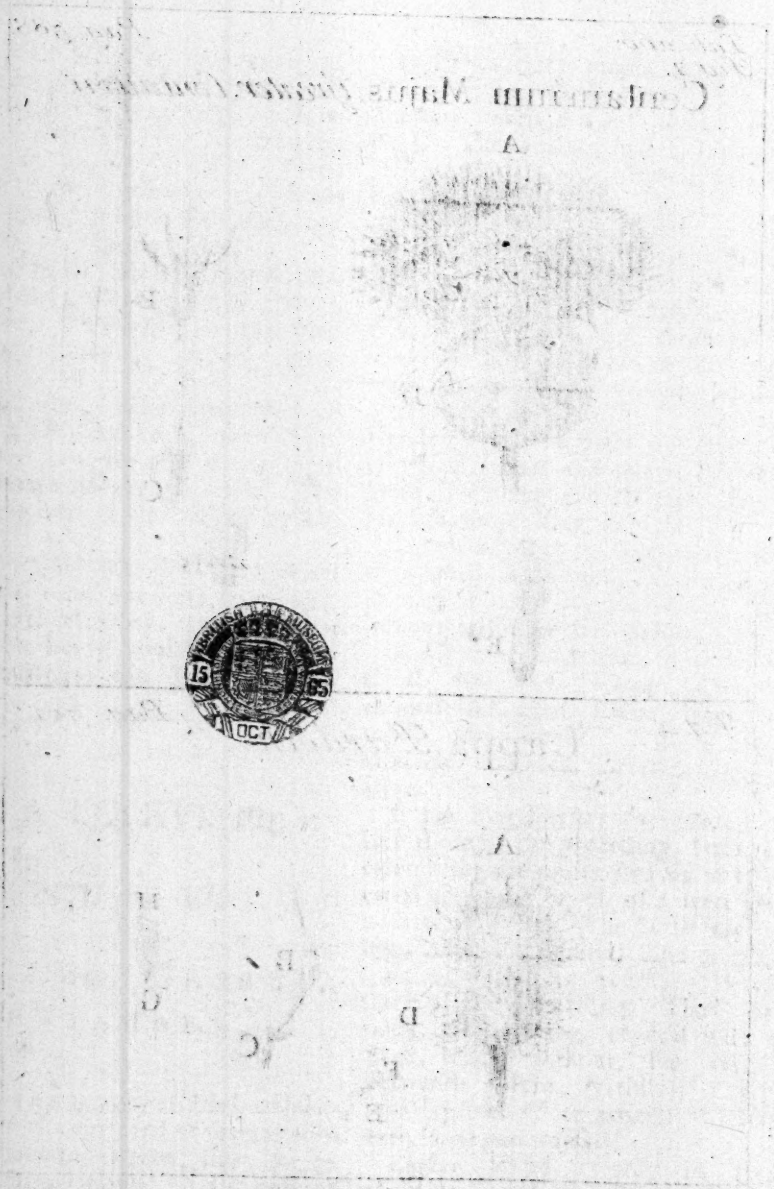


Fig. 2. Pag. 591.

Lappa. *Burdock.*





3. Centaurium foliis Cinaræ, *Corn.* 72. *Greater Centaury with Artichoak-Leaves.*

4. Centaurium Alpinum, luteum, *C. B. Pin.* 117. *Prodr.* 56. *Yellow, Mountain Greater Centaury.* Centauroides folio glabro, flore flavescente, J. B. 3. 40. Centaurium majus, luteum, *Corn.* 78.

It arises to a Cubit or a Cubit and half, in height, with a smooth, fleshy, round Stalk. The Leaves are a span long and longer, smooth, glaucous, divided into many Segments to the very Rib, which are sometimes opposite, sometimes not, thick, having a bifid Nerve running thro' their length, notcht with a few indentations about the edges, otherwise entire, of an oleraceous Taste. Moreover, on each Branch sits one Head of the bigness of an *Olive*, but of a conical Form, gutter'd, having the Scales so neatly woven together, that it seems smooth; out of these Heads appear purple Flowers, ting'd with a cast of yellow.

5. Centaurium majus, laciniatum, Africanum, *H. R. Par. App.* *Jagged*, African *Greater Centaury.* Centaurium majus, Africanum, flore aureo, odorato, *Breyn. Cent.* 172.

Sometimes the first Summer, or two, after it is sown, unless it be hindred by the inclemency of the Weather, it sends forth a pale-green Stalk, a Cubit high and higher, solid, hard, striated, and Branched; along which are placed smooth, veined and greenish Leaves, like those of *Rocket*, about a span long, and the nearer they come to the top, smaller and deeper cut; but those which are spread on the Ground are much larger, a Foot in length, four or five Inches in breadth, stiff, wrinkled, serrated about the edges, and jagged towards the Pedicle. On the top of each Branch, sits one round, turbinated Head, larger than that of the preceding, and scaled in like manner. Out of which proceed the Florets, of a fine, shining gold-colour and sweet Smell. The Seeds are white, hairy on the top, and wrapped up in a white Down. It has a long, thick, branched Root, brown without, white and resinous within, of a sweet and gummy Taste.

It requires a warm Soil, being a Native of the Hills and uncultivated Fields of *Barbary*, especially those about *Gigeri* or *Gigel*, a City of *Morocco*.

6. Centaurium majus, alterum, laciniatum, ex Africani femine degener. *The other, jagged Greater Centaury, degenerated from the Seed of the* African *one.*

7. Centaurium majus, alterum, laciniatum, purpurascente, flore, *H. R. Par.* *The other, jagged Greater Centaury, with a purplish Flower*

8. Centaurium majus, folio Helenii incano. *The Greater Centaury with an hoary Leaf, like that of Elecampane.* Rhaponticum folio Helenii incano, *C. B. Pin.* 117. Centaurium majus, Rha capitatum, folio Enulæ subtus hirsuto & incano, J. B. 3. 41. Rha capitatum, folio Enulæ, Centaurii majoris facie, *Lob. Icon.* 288.

It has a large Leaf, in size and shape like that of *Elecampane* or *black Mullein*, cloath'd with an Ash-colour'd Down underneath, but on the upper part greenish, serrated about the edge, having a thick Nerve running lengthwise, from which oblique Veins are extended to the edges; the Pedicles pretty long, thick and hairy. The Stalk is streight. The Head scaly, and contains a purple Flower. The Seed is ripe about *June* and *July*. The Root is fungous, large, and more like that of *Rhubarb* than that of *Centaury.*

9. Centaurium majus, folio Helenii angustiore. *Greater Centaury, with a narrower Elecampane Leaf.* Rhaponticum angustifolium, incanum, *C. B. Pin.* 117. Centaurium sive Rhaponticum alterum, angustiore folio, J. B. 3. 41. Rhaponticum alterum, angustifolium, *Lob. Icon.* 288.

It is very near of kin to the preceding, but the Leaves are much narrower, like those of the sharp-pointed *Dock*, hoary on the backside.

10. Centaurium majus incanum, humile, capite Pini. *Dwarf, hoary Greater Centaury, with an Head like a Pine-Apple.* Jacea montana, incana, capite Pini, *C. B. Pin.* 272. Jacea montana, capite magno Strobili, J. B. 3. 30. Chamæleon non aculeatus, *Lob. Icon.* 7.

It is a low Plant, two or three Inches high, ſometimes a Span or more. The Leaves ſcarce give place to the Stalk in length; thoſe which appear firſt approach in ſhape to the firſt Leaves of the common ſort, being broad and long. Theſe are ſucceeded by others which are divided equally into deep Jaggs, ſet with a thick, ſoft, whitiſh wooll underneath, which they are not entirely without on the upper ſide, but for the moſt part greeniſh. The Stalk is alſo woolly and divided now and then into Branches, often ſimple, topp'd with an Head as big as an *Artichoak*, conſiſting of ſilver Scales, with a caſt of purple, very thin and ſoft, and creſted about the edges. The Root is pretty thick, ſometimes ſimple, ſometimes divided, of a blackiſh colour.

It is common on the rocky Hills about *Montpelier*.

11. Centaurium majus, Alpinum, acaulos, ferme, foliis Verbaſci lanuginoſis. *Greater Centaury of the* Alps, *almoſt without a Stalk, with woolly Leaves, like thoſe of Mullein.* Lappa montana, altera, lanuginoſa, *C.B Piv.* 198. Arction quorundam, *Lugd.* 1307.

12. Centaurium majus, Luſitanicum, laciniatum, lanuginoſum, humilius. *Dwarf, woolly, jagged Greater Centaury of* Portugal.

13. Centaurium majus, Luſitanicum, Coronopi folio. *Greater Centaury of* Portugal, *with a Bucks-horn Leaf.*

14. Centaurium majus, Orientale, erectum, Glaſti folio, flore luteo. *Upright, Oriental, Greater Centaury, with a Woad-Leaf and a yellow Flower.*

15. Centaurium majus, Orientale, Glaſti folio, acaulon ferme. *Oriental Greater Centaury, with a Woad-Leaf, almoſt without a Stalk.*

16. Centaurium majus, Orientale, Verbaſci folio. *Oriental Greater Centaury, with a Mullein Leaf.*

17. Centaurium majus, Orientale, Helenii folii, flore luteo. *Oriental Greater Centaury with an Elecampane-Leaf, and a yellow Flower.*

18. Centaurium majus incanum, foliis inferioribus Verbaſcum, cæteris Erucam referentibus. *Hoary Greater Centaury, with the under Leaves reſembling Mullein, the reſt reſembling Rocket.*

The Root of the *Greater Centaury* (the 1*ſt* Species being that uſed in Phyſick) is ſweet with ſome aſtringency. It has ſome ſhare of thoſe oppoſite qualities, by means of its acrimony and aſtringency. By means of its acrimony, it provokes the Menſes, and expels the dead Fœtus: By its aſtringency it ſtops Fluxes; and is of uſe in Ruptures, ſpitting of Blood and coagulated Blood. It is ſo agglutinant, that it not only heals freſh Wounds, but is ſaid alſo to glew pieces of Fleſh together, if boil'd with them. It opens and ſtrengthens the Liver, whence it is good in the Dropſy and Jaundice, being macerated in Wine or given in Powder. The Ancients commended it in Convulſions, difficulties of Breathing and inveterate Coughs.

The Root, which is the only part uſed, is drying and binding and good for all kinds of Fluxes, ſtops bleeding either at Noſe or Mouth, or any other part; and is of great uſe to heal Wounds, taking its name, ſays *Pliny*, from the Centaur *Chiron*, who cured himſelf of a Wound he received by one of the Arrows of *Hercules*, by the uſe of this Plant. It is very rarely uſed. *Miller.*

The Root is ſaid to be Vulnerary and Aſtringent; whatever eſteem the Ancients might have of it, 'tis not much in Modern uſe. *Blair.*

TABLE

TABLE CCLXVI. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS VII.

Lappa, BURDOCK.

Burdock is a Plant with a floſculous Flower A, conſiſting of ſeveral Florets B, divided into many parts, ſitting on the *Embryo* C, and contained in the Empalement D, the Scales of which are hooked E F, and ſtick to the Cloaths. The *Embryo* afterwards becomes a Seed G, furniſhed for the moſt part with ſhort Down G H.

The Species of *Burdock* are,

1. Lappa major, Arctium Dioſcoridis, *C. B. Pin.* 198. *Great Burdock or Clot-burr.* Perſonata ſive Lappa major, aut Bardana, J. B. 3. 570. Perſonata, Lappa major, Bardana, *Lob. Icon.* 588.

It has a ſimple thick Root, deſcending deep into the Earth, black without, white within. The Leaves ſit on long Pedicles, very large, hairy, green above, hoary underneath with a ſhort and thick Wooll; not exactly round, but rather oblong, and ending in a ſharp point, ſet with ſhort, and ſcarce viſible Spines about the edges. The Stalk is a Cubit and a half high, or higher, thick, round, hairy, purpliſh, full of Pith, cloath'd alternately with Leaves, at ſmall diſtances, branched from the very bottom. The Flowers ſit on the top of the Stalk and Branches, being gather'd into ſquamous Heads, the Scales ſtanding out, with reflext or hooked Points, which makes them ſtick cloſe to one's Cloaths. Each Floret of which the Flower is compos'd is purple, divided into five parts, ſitting on the *Embryo* of a ſingle Seed, having a Tube ariſing from the middle, thro' which paſſes a pale Style, ending in two Horns. The Seeds are large, oblong and brown.

The Heads of this are (as it were) between thoſe which are quite ſmooth, and thoſe which are Woolly, both as to their form, for neither is their baſe ſo broad, nor are they ſo round as thoſe of the woolly ones, and as to their woollineſs, which is ſmall and ſcarce perceivable. The Flower is purple. It is the moſt common of all the *Burdocks*; and grows plentifully by way-ſides and near Hedges.

Mr. *Ray* ſays, that *C. Bauhinus* refers to the *Burdock* the Plant called *Arctium quorundum*, in the *Hiſt. Lugd.* The ſame Author does not approve of *Parkinſon*'s having made a different Species of it; nevertheleſs it is certain that *C. Bauhinus* diſtinguiſhes it, as well as *Parkinſon*, and that in both the Editions of the *Pinax*, it is called *Lappa montana altera lanuginoſa*. The *Arctium quorundum, Lugd.* is a Species of *great Centaury*, which grows upon the great Mountain of *Seine* in *Provence*, and eſpecially as one goes towards the *Summit* which they call *le Col la Peiro*. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

2. Lappa ſive Bardana major, flore albo, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon.* Part 3. 147. *Great Burdock or Clot burr with a white Flower.*

3. Lappa major, montana, capitulis tomentoſis ſive Arctium Dioſcoridis, *C. B. Pin.* 198. *Woolly-headed Burdock.* Perſonata altera, vulgaris, capitulis minus tomentoſis, *Raii Synopſ.* 88. Arctium montanum & Lappa minor Galeni, *Lob. Icon.* 589.

The Heads of this are round and large, of a colour between *Cheſtnut* and purple, cover'd with a whitiſh Wooll. The Flower is purple. The Stalk is of a dark red. It grows plentifully in waſte places.

4. Lappa major, montana, capitulis minoribus, rotundioribus & magis tomentoſis. *The other Burdock, with ſmaller, rounder, and more woolly Heads.* Perſonata altera, montana, capitulis magis tomentoſis, *Raii Synopſ.* 88. Perſonata altera, cum capitulis villoſis, J. B. 3. 371.

It grows near *Hallifax*. The Heads are ſmall and round of a *Cheſtnut* colour, and cover'd with a thick Wooll.

5. Lappa maxima orbis Americani, capitulo magis ſpinoſo, *H. R. Par. The greateſt* American *Burdock with a more prickly Head.* Lappa peregrina, ſeu Bardana capite reticulato, *D. de Givry Joncq. Hort.*

6. Lappa major, capitulo glabro, maximo, *Raii Synopſ. Ed.* 3. 196. *Great Burdock, with a very large, ſmooth Head.*

The Heads of this are bigger than thoſe any of the reſt, quite ſmooth, broader at the Baſe, an Inch in Diameter, always of a greeniſh colour. The Flower is purple. The whole Plant is taller than the reſt. It is common before you come to *New-Croſs* in *Kent.*

7. Lappa major, capitulis parvis glabris, *Raii Synopſ. Ed.* 3. 197. *Great Burdock, with ſmall, ſmooth Heads.* Lappa major, capitulis minoribus, *Cæſalp.* 537. Bardana capite minore, *Pet. H. B.* 23. 3.

The Heads are of the bigneſs of a *Filberd*, gradually growing narrow from a broad Baſe of a *Cheſtnut*-colour and not ſo round as thoſe of the Woolly ones. The Flower is purple. It was found by Mr. *J. Sherard.*

8. Lappa major ex omni parte minor capitulis parvis eleganter reticulatis, *Pluk. Alm.* 205. *Smaller Burdock, with ſmall Heads, beautifully woven.* Bardana capite araneoſo, *Pet. H. B.* 23. 6.

This differs from the *4th*, in that the Heads are ſmaller, cloath'd with a more fine, but not ſo copious Wooll; and in that they are of a pale-green colour, not of a *Cheſtnut* or purpliſh.

Burdock Leaves are bitter, and make no impreſſion upon the blue Paper; their Pedicle is ſweetiſh, the Roots have at firſt the ſame Taſte, but afterwards they diſcover that of an *Artichoak*; they give a faint Tincture of red to the blue Paper, which makes us conjecture that in theſe parts the *Sal Armoniac* natural in the Salt of the Earth, is a little more diſingaged than in the Leaves, where it ſeems to be clogged with a great quantity of Oil and Earth. The *Chymical Analyſis*, (by means whereof we obtain ſome volatile concrete Salt from this Plant) ſhews that it reſembles the *Sal Armoniac*, and we know that it is mixed with ſome *Nitre*, becauſe there are ſome cracklings at burning of the Leaves: If all Plants do not give ſign of Detonnation, the reaſon is that they have ſo ſmall a quantity of *Nitre*, that it is as it were abſorbed by the other Principles. The *Burdock* is diuretick, ſudorifick, pectoral, hyſterick, vulnerary and febrifugous. *Hollier*, a famous Phyſician of the faculty of *Paris*, uſed its Roots and Flowers with ſucceſs in the Pleuriſy: In this Diſeaſe they drink great Glaſs-fulls of *Burdock* Water, after having made the Patient ſwallow the Sperm of a dozen new laid Eggs, and bruiſed in half a Glaſs of the ſame Water; the Decoction of this Plant purifies the Blood, and eaſes Perſons that have the Venereal Diſeaſe. It muſt be preferred in malignant Fevers, and the Small Pox to the Piſan of *Scorzonera*. *Pena* and *Lobelius* affirm, that the Root of *Burdock* preſerved with Sugar, provokes Urine and voids the Sand. *Forreſtus* relates, that *Vaſtellius* Penſioner of *Malines*, was cured of the Gout by the Decoction of theſe Roots, which made him void a great quantity of Urine as white as Milk. *Cæſalpinus* ſays, that experience has confirmed that to be true of the *Burdock*, which *Dioſcorides* attributes to the *Arction*, concerning ſpitting Blood, and purulent Matter, *viz.* that the Patients are very much relieved by taking a Dram of this Root with ſome *Pignons*. *Tragus* very much commends the uſe of *Burdock*-Seeds for the Stone; infuſe them in White-Wine, or make an Emulſion of them with the Water of the ſame Plant, for a Nephritick Cholick. *Simon Paulli* preſcribes a Dram of it given in *Chervil* or *Parſly-Water*. *Burdock* Leaves mundifies Ulcers. *Dioſcorides* found the ſame virtue in the *Arction*; Moſt Authors believe it to be the ſame Plant with our *Burdock*. They uſe its Leaves at preſent roaſted under the Coals to eaſe the Gout: Some boil them in Milk, and apply them as a Cataplaſm; beſides its diſtilled Water and Decoction, the Juice may be drank, or the Extract in the caſes now mentioned may be given. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*


SMITHSONIAN
15
65
OCT

Cnicus.

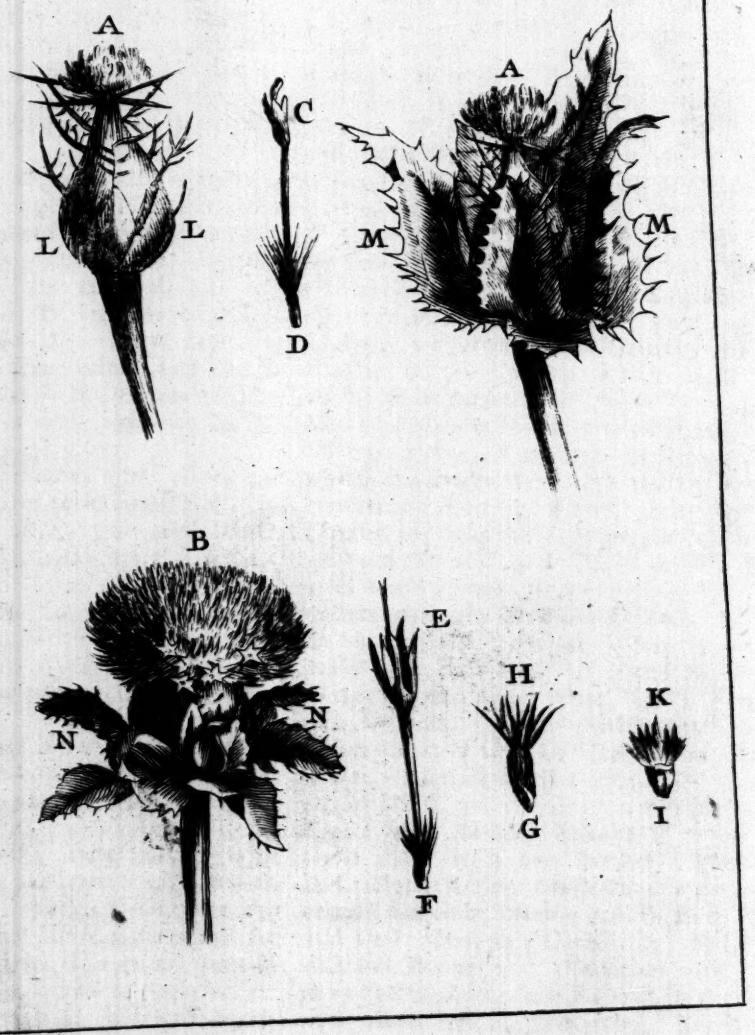


TABLE CCLXVII.

GENUS VIII.

CNICUS.

CNICUS is a Plant with a floſculous Flower A B, conſiſting of ſeveral Florets C E, divided into many parts, ſitting on the *Embryo* D F, and contained in an Empalement, which is ſquamous L, but encompaſſed with a kind of Ruff of larger Leaves M M, N N. The *Embryo* becomes a Seed G I, furniſhed with Down H K.

The Species of *Cnicus* are,

1. Cnicus cæruleus, aſperior, *C. B. Pin.* 378. *Blue-flowered Cnicus.* Carthamus ſive Cnicus flore cæruleo, J. B. 3. 80. Cnicus flore cæruleo, Cnicus alter Cluſii, *Lob. Icon.* 19.

The Stalk is for the moſt part ſimple, but ſometimes divided immediately from the Root, into two, or three, or four Branches, a Cubit high, firm and ligneous, but little, if at all, divided. The Leaves are white and diſtinguiſhed with many Veins. The Flower is blue. The Seed is reddiſh. The Root is of the thickneſs of one's Thumb, fleſhy, ſucculent, brown without, not annual, but ſometimes remaining for many Years.

Cluſius found it in *Spain*, flowering in *May* and *June*.

2. Cnicus perennis, cæruleus, Tingitanus, *H. R. Bat.* *Blue, perennial Cnicus of* Tangier.

3. Cnicus ſylveſtris, hirſutior, ſive Carduus Benedictus, *C. B. Pin.* 378. *Holy Thiſtle.* Carduus Benedictus, J. B. 3. 75. *Dod. Pempt.* 737.

It has a white, juicy Root, variouſly divided. The Leaves are jagged, almoſt like thoſe of *Sow-Thiſtle*, and *Dandelion*, armed with ſhort Prickles, growing to the Stalks without Pedicles, placed alternately, hairy, of the ſame colour with thoſe of *Borage*. From this Root ariſes one Stalk, divided into many Branches, partly ſupine, partly erect, purpliſh, ſtriated, hairy. The Flowers are ſmall, yellow, compos'd of many Florets divided into five parts, a trifid Style ſtanding in the middle of each, embraced by five little Chives, with long, brown Summits, growing to one another, and forming a kind of Tube. Under the Flowers are ſquamous Heads, compos'd of large, ſhining Scales, each of which ends in a long, erect Spine, ſet all along with others ſmaller. Each Head is encompaſſed by a kind of ſecond Empalement, conſiſting of ſix or ſeven Leaves, tapering from a broad Baſe to a ſharp point. Both theſe Leaves and the Spines are interwoven with a great deal of Wooll. The Seed is oblong, ſtriated, yellowiſh, crown'd with ſtiffiſh, radiated Hairs.

4. Cnicus pratenſis, Acanthi folio, flore flaveſcente. Tragus *his Meadow Thiſtle.* Carduus pratenſis latifolius, *C. B. Pin.* 376. Carduus pratenſis Tragi, *Lob. Icon.* 11. J. B. 3. 42.

The Stalk is ſtriated, ſmooth, three or four Cubits high; on which grow at long diſtances pale-green Leaves, ſome a Cubit long, others a Span, others deeply jagged, others only ſerrated, ſoft and tender. On the Branches into which the Stalk is divided ſit pretty large Heads, many heaped together, ſoft, out of which proceed pale yellow Flowers. The Seed is leſs than that of *Cnicus*. The Root is thick.

J. Bauhinus found it in the Meadows of Mount *Thuiri*, not far from *Geneva*. Mr. *Ray* found it in the Meadows nigh the *Rhine*, not far from *Baſil* and *Strasburgh*, flowering in *July*.

Tragus's Figure of this Plant would have been good enough, if they had repreſented in it the Leaves which encompaſs the Flower, and made the principal characteriſtick of the Genus of *Cnicus*; they have endeavoured to repreſent them in that of *Lobelius*; but the other parts of this Plant are not drawn correctly. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

5. Cnicus pratenſis, Acanthi folio, flore purpureo. *Meadow Cnicus, with an Acanthus Leaf, and a purple Flower.*

6. Cnicus lanceolatus, validiſſimis aculeis munitus. *White-flower'd, fiercer Spear-Thiſtle.* Carduus lanceolatus, ferocior, J. B. 3. 58.

The Leaves of this are nearly of the ſame ſhape with thoſe of *Spear-Thiſtle*; but much ſtiffer, and ſet thick about with Prickles; whitiſh on the under ſide. The Stalk is thicker and ſtronger, like that of the *woolly-headed Thiſtle*. The Heads which grow on the top, are generally about three in number, larger than thoſe of the *Spear-Thiſtle*, and ſo very prickly, that it is not ſafe to handle them.

7. Cnicus albis maculis notatus, flore purpureo. *The ſmall*, Spaniſh *Milk-Thiſtle*. Carduus albis maculis notatus, exoticus, *C. B. Pin.* 381. Carduus lacteus, peregrinus Camerarii, J. B. 3. 53. Carduus lacteus, Syriacus, *Cam. Tab.* x.

The firſt Leaves of this *Thiſtle* (ſays *Parkinſon*) are ſomewhat broad and ſmally cut in on the edges, of a pale-green colour, with ſome ſmall white Lines, and Marks thereon having Footſtalks upon them; but thoſe that preſently riſe up with the Stalk are ſomewhat longer and broader forwards than below, where being narrow they compaſs the Stalk; and are more cut in on the edges and ſet with ſome ſmall ſharp Prickles, and marked with white Lines as the other, the upper Leaves being ſtill more divided and leſſer at the upper joints, and at the top come forth very ſmall prickly Heads with purpliſh Threads breaking out of the middle, and after they are paſt come very ſmall white Seed, lying in ſome Down, which by reaſon of a kind of clear white Gum that iſſueth out of the Head, ſticketh ſo faſt to the Seed that they can very hardly be pulled in ſunder, eſpecially after they grow ripe and the Sun hath dried them. The Root is ſmall and woody, and periſheth every Year.

8. Cnicus albis maculis notatus, flore albo. *The ſmall*, Spaniſh *Milk Thiſtle, with a white Flower.* Carduus albis maculis notatus, exoticus, flore albo, *H. R. Par.*

9. Cnicus Atractylis lutea dictus, *H. L. Bat. The Diſtaff-Thiſtle.* Atractylis lutea, *C. B. Pin.* 379. Atractylis vera, flore luteo, J. B. 3. 83. Atractylis, *Dod. Pempt.* 796.

The Root is ligneous, the Leaves are a ſpan long or not ſo much, when the Stalk ariſes, ſmooth, and deeply jagged; but thoſe which cloath the Stalk are more prickly, hard and pungent. The Stalk is two Foot high, ſolid, hairy, round, thick, branched towards the top, gummy to the touch, of a ſtrong, aromatick Smell. From the lower part of the Flowers, on the upper part of the Branches hangs a long Wooll, as from a Diſtaff. It produces three or four Heads about *July*, containing yellow Flowers. The Seed is not crowned with a Down, but rather with a kind of Ray; it is quadrilateral, rhomboid, purpliſh at firſt, then yellowiſh, and at laſt black, ſhining and ſpeckled. The Root, Leaves and green Heads, being pluckt off or cut at any time of the Year, before the Plant flowers, yields a bloody Juice, which is contained in particular Veins, for the common juice of the fleſh is watry or greeniſh. Theſe Veins are viſible about the Bark, ſhewing a bloody drop, where they are broken or cut through.

It grows in *Italy*, *Narbonne*, about *Geneva* and other places.

Columna gives an excellent figure of this Plant under the name of *Atractylis Theophraſti Dioſcoridis ſanguineo ſucco*. *Cæſalpinus* deſcribes it under the name of *Carthamum ſylveſtre*, which *C. Bauhinus* confounds with the *Carlina ſylveſtris vulgaris*. *Pena*, *Lobelius*, and the *Hiſt. Lugd.* affirm, that it is found alſo with a purple Flower in *Languedoc*. *M. Magnol* ſuſpects that they were led into that Error by the Flowers of that Species of *Carline-Thiſtle*, which they call at *Montpelier*, *Carlina Rhiceri*, which has purple Flowers, and grows very often amongſt the *Atractylis* and *Thiſtles*. *J. Bauhinus*, obſerves that there are three figures of *Atractylis*, *Hiſt. Lugd.* and *Camærarius* had reaſon to ſay, that the Stalks of this Plant are too crooked in the figure which *Matthiolus* gave of it. That of *Tabernæmontanus* has the ſame fault. They diſtil the *Atractylis* at *Paris*, and

and uſe the Water of it inſtead of that of the *Carduus benedictus. Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

10. Cnicus aculeatus, purpureus, humilior. *Lower, purple, prickly Diſtaff-Thiſtle.* An Atractylis flore purpureo, *Lugd.* 1468.

11. Cnicus cæruleus, humilis, Montis Lupi, *H. L. Bat. Dwarf, blue Cnicus of Mount* Lupus. Eryngium montanum, minimus, capitulo magno, *C. B. Pin.* 386. Carduncellus Montis Lupi, *Lob. Icon.* 20. J. B. 3. 92.

Immediately from a ſimple Root ariſe very many Leaves, two Inches or a Span long, ſtiff, divided into prickly Jaggs, half an Inch long, ſtanding at long diſtances, reſembling thoſe of *Star-Thiſtle.* For the moſt part there is no Stalk, ſometimes it is a ſpan and half high, cloathed with a few, ſmaller Leaves, hairy with a ſhort Down, ſuſtaining at the top, one large Head, oblong, ſet with ſtiff, nervous, and prickly Leaves, under which are oblong, harmleſs Scales, encloſing a purple Flower.

Cherler obſerved it in great plenty on a Plain near Mount *Lupus.*

12. Cnicus cæruleus, humilis & mitior. *Dwarf, milder, blue Cnicus.* Eryngum minimum, mitius capitulo magno, *H. R. Par.*

13. Cnicus exiguus, capite cancellato, ſemine tomentoſo. *Small Cnicus, with a Lattic'd Head, and a woolly Seed.* Carduus parvus, J. B. 3. 93.

This beautiful *Thiſtle*, has a long, but ſlender Root, not fibrous, from which ariſes a Stalk, for the moſt part ſingle, ſlender, a Span high and higher, divided into Branches, along which are placed Leaves, an Inch long, a line broad, prickly about the edges, and hairy. The Heads grow on the extremities of the Branches, enclos'd between the netted Lattices of the Leaves, ſmaller than thoſe of *Blue-bottle.* It has many, narrow, oblong Leaves, at the Root, cut about the edges, and prickly. The Flowers are blue, and open themſelves but little; they are ſucceeded by ſmall, white Seeds, enclos'd in Down. It is obſervable in this Plant, that the Heads on the ſide-Branches appear above that on the middle of the Stalk, as in the *Herba Impia.*

It grows in *Sicily*, and alſo in *Spain.*

14. Cnicus polycephalos caneſcens, aculeis flaveſcentibus munitus. *Hoary, many-headed Cnicus, defended with yellowiſh Prickles.* Acarna major, caule folioſo, *C. B. Pin.* 379. Acarnæ ſimilis, flore purpureo, Chamæleon Salmanticenſis Cluſio, J. B. 3. 91. Chamæleon Salmanticenſis, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 155.

The Stalk is a Foot, and ſometimes a Cubit high, very much branched, ſtriated, and as it were leafy, but nevertheleſs hard and firm. It has numerous Leaves, long, narrow, whitiſh, prickly. On the tops of the Branches grow Umbels, conſiſting of five or ſix prickly Heads, containing pale purple Flowers. The Root is black, hard, and ſweet to the Taſte.

15. Cnicus Hiſpanicus, arboreus, fœtidiſſimus. *The moſt ſtinking,* Spaniſh *Tree Cnicus.*

16. Cnicus Hiſpanicus, foliis amplioribus, laciniatis. Spaniſh *Cnicus with larger, jagged Leaves.*

17. Cnicus Hiſpanicus, cæruleus, Calcitrapæ folio. *Blue,* Spaniſh *Cnicus, with a Star-Thiſtle Leaf.*

18. Cnicus Carlinæ folio, acaulos, gummiſer, aculeatus, flore purpureo. *Prickly, gummy Cnicus, without a Stalk, with a purple Flower.* Carlina acaulos, gummifera, *C. B. Pin.* 380. Carduus Pinea Theophraſti, *P. Alp Exot.*

19. Cnicus Carlinæ folio, acaulos, gummiſer, aculeatus, flore albo. *Prickly, gummy Cnicus, without a Stalk, with a Carline-Leaf.*

20. Cnicus Creticus, Atractylidis folio & facie, flore leucophæo. *Candy Cnicus, with the Leaf and Appearance of Diſtaff-Thiſtle, and a pale-brown Flower.* An Atractylidi & Cnico ſylveſtri ſimilis, *C. B. Pin.* 793.

21. Cnicus Creticus, Atractylidis folio & facie, flore candiſſimo. *Candy-Cnicus, with the Leaf and Appearance of Diſtaff-Thiſtle, and a moſt white Flower.*

22. Cnicus Atractylidis folio & facie, incanus, patulus, flore purpuraſcente. *Spreading, hoary Cnicus, with the Leaf and appearance of Diſtaff-Thiſtle, and a purpliſh flower.*

23. Cnicus Orientalis, Atractylis lutea dictus, altiſſimus. *The talleſt, Oriental Cnicus, or yellow Diſtaff-Thiſtle.*

24. Cnicus Orientalis, polycephalos, Eringii capitulo, foliis Cardui lanceolati. *Many headed, Oriental Cnicus, with Eringo Heads, and Spear-Thiſtle Leaves.*

25. Cnicus Orientalis, humilior, flore flavo, Carthami odore. *Lower, Oriental Cnicus, with a yellow Flower, and a ſmell of Baſtard-Saffron.*

26. Cnicus Orientalis, calyce eriophoro, Fungi inverſi forma, flore albo. *Oriental Cnicus, with a woolly Head, of the ſhape of an inverted Muſhrome, with a white Flower.*

27. Cnicus Orientalis, calyce eriophoro, Fungi inverſi forma, flore purpuraſcente. *Oriental Cnicus, with a woolly Head, of the ſhape of an inverted Muſhrome, with a purpliſh Flower.*

28. Cnicus polycephalus, caneſcens, aculeis flaveſcentibus munitus flore albo. *Hoary, many-headed Cnicus, defended with yellowiſh Prickles.*

29. Cnicus cæruleus, minus aſper, imis foliis Carduncelli montis Lupi, *Hort. Cath. Leſs, rough, blue Cnicus, with the lower Leaves of the Thiſtle of Mount* Lupus.

The lower Leaves are four or five Inches long, an Inch or an Inch and a half broad, narrow at the Baſe and gradually widen'd, rough about the edges with ſcarce diſcernable Prickles, unleſs you feel them. The Flowers are of a deep ſhining red, encompaſſed with a circle of Leaves.

30 Cnicus flore aureo levi, è Promont. Bonæ. Spei, *Oldenlandi. Cnicus of the* Cape of Good Hope, *with a ſmooth golden Flower.*

It is a little Plant, a Cubit high or higher, divided into many, oblong Branches, a Foot high, round, hairy, cloathed with ſmall, narrow Leaves, hairy, half an Inch high, ſet with a few hairs without any order.

Dr. *Oldenland* ſent it from the *Cape of Good Hope*, to Mr. *Petiver*.

31. Cnicus ſeu Carthamus vulgari ſimilis ſed major, capitulis majoribus, *Triumfetti. Larger Cnicus, reſembling the common one with larger Heads.*

The 3*d*, which is commonly known by the Name of *Carduus benedictus*, is the only Species of *Cnicus* uſed in Phyſick. *Simon Paulus* tells us, it has no equal in conſolidating putrid and ſtubborn Ulcers, and the very Cancer it ſelf. He relates, from the Teſtimony of ſome Perſons, the Caſe of a Woman, whoſe breaſts were waſted by a Cancer to the very Ribs, and yet was cured by waſhing them with the diſtilled Water of this Plant, and ſprinkling them with the Powder of its Leaves. *Arnoldus de Villa nova* relates, that he ſaw the putrid and hollow Ulcers of a Man, who had all the fleſh of his Legs conſumed to the very Bone, and who had tried all other Medicines in vain, cured by the following Receipt: Take the bruiſed Leaves of this Plant, and boil them with ſome generous Wine, then add ſome melted Hog's-Lard, let them boil a little more, and then put in ſome Wheat-flower, ſtirring it about all the while with a *Spatula*, till it comes to the conſiſtence of an Ointment. Lay this warm on the Ulcers, twice every Day.

Carduus benedictus, ſo called from the good and wholeſome qualities believed to be in it, is accounted Cordial and Sudorifick, good for all ſorts of malignant and peſtilential Fevers, and for Agues of all kinds. It deſtroys Worms in the Stomach, and is good againſt all ſorts of Poiſon. The Decoction of it in Water or Poſſet-Drink, is vulgarly uſed as a gentle Vomit, by charging the Stomach with large Draughts of it. It is one of the ingredients of the Treacle-Water. The only officinal Preparation of it is the *Aqua Cardui. Miller.*

Carduus benedictus has been eſteemed formerly for its excellent Virtues; 'tis reckoned Sudorifick, Cordial, and Alexipharmick, more of modern uſe in ſome places than others. The diſtill'd Water is preſcrib'd in cordial, ſudorifick mixtures for continued Fevers. Becauſe of the bit-

ter



Tab. 268.

Fig. 1 Petasites. *Butter-bur.* Pag. 597.



Fig. 2. Cacalia Pag. 598.



Fig. 3. Elichrysum. *Cassidony.* Pag. 599.

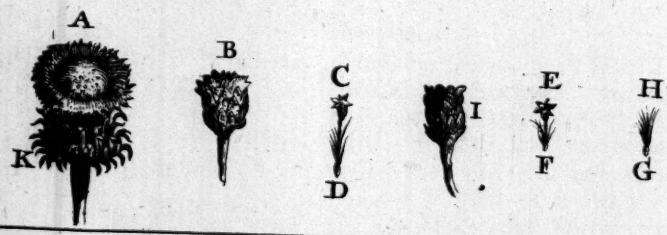
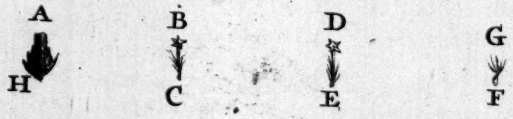


Fig. 4. Filago. *Cudweed* Pag. 606.



ter Taſte, they infuſe the dry Leaves in warm Water, to become nauſeous to the Stomach at the taking of an Emetick. *Carduus*-Poſſet, with White-Wine drank hot, is a good remedy to eaſe Cholick-pains, and to provoke Sweating in violet Rheumatiſms and Pleuriſies. The Seeds are eſteem'd aperient, and are either preſcribed in Powders for the Gravel, or drank in Emulſions in the above-named caſes. It ſeems to partake of the ſame virtues with *Fl Chamæmeli*, and may be preſcribed along with them. The Seeds are often in Ingredients in materials for medicate Infuſions in Wine and Ale, and with the Ingredients for *Decoctum amarum*. Either Leaves or Seeds of *Atractylis* are fit for the ſame uſe, and the diſtilled Water is ſubſtituted for that of *Carduus benedictus*. *Blair*.

TABLE CCLXVIII. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS IX.

Petaſites, BUTTER-BUR.

Butter-bur is a Plant with a floſculous Flower A, conſiſting of many Florets B C D, divided into many parts, ſitting on the *Embryo* E F G, and contained in a cylindrical Empalement, divided into many parts. The *Embryo* afterwards becomes a Seed H, furniſhed with Down I. To theſe Notes muſt be added according to Mr. *Ray*'s Obſervation) that the Flowers of *Butter-bur* appear before the Leaves.

The Species of *Butter-bur* are,

1. Petaſites major & vulgaris, *C. B. Pin.* 197. *Butter-bur, or Peſtilent-wort.* Petaſites vulgaris, rubens, rotundiori folio, J. B. 3. 566. Petaſites, *Dod. Pempt.* 597.

The Stalk appears firſt, being about a Foot high, hollow, woolly; cloath'd with narrow, pointed Leaves, ending in a Thyrſe of naked, purpliſh Flowers, going off in Down. When this Stalk decays, there appear very large Leaves, ſhap'd like thoſe of *Colt's-foot*, but twice or thrice as big, hooked at the Pedicle, almoſt round, ſerrated, not angular, hoary underneath, dark green above, and not quite void of Wooll. The Root is thick, of a bitteriſh Taſte, and propagates it ſelf by creeping.

It is common in moiſt places, about the banks of Rivers and Ditches. It flowers about the beginning of *April*. The Leaves remain till Winter.

2. Petaſites minor, *C. B. Pin.* 197. *White-flower'd Butter-bur.* Petaſites albus, anguloſo folio, J. B. 3. 567. Petaſites flore albo, *Cam. Epit.* 593.

It has a ſtrong Root, as thick as one's Thumb or thicker, long, creeping, jointed, cover'd with a red Bark, of a warm, aromatick, acrid, bitteriſh Taſte, ſet with many, thick, long, white Fibres. It produces many Stalks, a Span and half high, ſtriated, hoary with a ſoft Down, thick, hollow, cloath'd with ſix, ſeven or more, hoary, ſtriated, oblong, ſharp-pointed Leaves, placed alternately, without any Pedicle and embracing the Stalk, as with a Sheath. On the top of the Stalk are cluſter'd, white Flowers, conſiſting of ſeveral Florets, each of which is divided into five parts, having a pale-colour'd Thread in the middle, with many green little Leaves ſtanding round. The Leaves are angular, cover'd with a thicker Wooll below than above, whiter, hung on long Pedicles, ariſing immediately from the Root.

3. Petaſites minor, alter, Tuſſilaginis folio, *H. R. Par. The other ſmaller Butter-bur, with a Colts-foot Leaf.* Petaſites minor, Tuſſilaginis folio, *Mor. H. R. Bleſ.*

The Leaves of the *common Butter-bur* are rough; but thoſe of this Species are green on the upper ſide, and hoary underneath, like the *Colts-foot*; and if the Flower did not ſhew it to be a *Butter-bur*, one might eaſily miſtake it for a ſort *Colts-foot*.

4. Pe-

4. Petaſites minor, Alpinus. craſſiori. *Smaller Butter-bur of the* Alps, *with a thicker Leaf.*

Petaſites is ſo called from *Petaſus*, a *Hat*, on account of the ſize and ſhape of its Leaves.

It is very bitter, but not ſo hot. The *Germans* commonly call it *Peſtilentialis radix*, becauſe it is found by experience to be very good in peſtilential Fevers. They ſtrip the Roots of their Bark, put them into Vinegar, till it be impregnated with the Virtue of them, and give it to drink with the juice of *Rue* and *Treacle*. It is is commended alſo in Fits of the Mother, difficulty in Breathing, Cough and Aſthma. It is good for the Worms in the Belly, and provokes Urine and the Menſes. It is ſaid to be good externally for Buboes and malignant Ulcers.

The Roots of *Butter-bur* are ſudorific, alexipharmic, and good for all kinds of Fevers, and malignant, infectious, and peſtilential Diſtempers; they are cordial, prevent fainting and ſhortneſs of Breath; they likewiſe provoke Urine, and are accounted good to deſtroy joint-Worms. They are outwardly applied in form of a Cataplaſm to Peſtilential Buboes and Plague-Sores; a good quantity of them are put into the *Aqua Theriacalis*. *Miller.*

TABLE CCLXVIII. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS X.

CACALIA.

Cacalia is a Plant with a floſculous Flower A, conſiſting of many Petals B, divided into four parts, ſitting on the *Embryo* C, and contained in an almoſt cylindrical Empalement D. The *Embryo* becomes a Seed E, furniſhed with Down F G.

The Species of *Cacalia* are,

1. Cacalia tomentoſo, *C. B. Pin.* 198. *Prodr.* 102. *Woolly Cacalia.*

2. Cacalia foliis craſſis hirſutis, *C. B. Pin.* 198. *Cacalia with thick, hoary Leaves, or hoary, ſtrange Colts-foot.* Cacalia quibuſdam, J. B. 3. 569. Cacalia incano folio, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 115.

This ſort has many Leaves, almoſt like thoſe of the *common Colts-foot*, but larger, almoſt circular, ſerrated about the edges, pale-green above, hoary underneath, angular, nervous, of an unpleaſant, bitteriſh, and hot Taſte; ſitting on purpliſh and ſtriated Pedicles. The Stalk is ſometimes two Cubits high, ſtriated, purpliſh, hoary, pithy, cloath'd at diſtances with other Leaves, hanging on long Pedicles, ſmaller than thoſe before mention'd, more angular, and ſerrated about the edges. The Stalk and Branches are terminated, as it were, with Umbels of purpliſh Heads, in which are three or four Florets, of a purpliſh colour, ſmelling but little, and leaving behind them a Down, in which an oblong Seed lies hid. The Root ſwells into many Heads, ſet with many, white, long Fibres, producing new Stalks, at the ſide every Year.

It is common in all the *Auſtrian* and *Stirian* Mountains, by the ſides of Woods, among Shrubs and in ſhady places.

3. Cacalia foliis cutaneis, acutioribus & glabris, *C. B. Pin.* 198. *Smooth-leaved, ſtrange Colts-foot.* Alterum Cacaliæ genus, J. B. 3. 569. *Deſcript.* Cacalia glabro folio, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 115.

The Leaves of this are of a more skinny ſubſtance, and harder, of a deeper green above, and not hoary underneath, and not meeting together in the fore part, where they adhere to the Pedicle, as in the preceding, not hanging on ſtriated Pedicles, but on round and ſmooth ones, but adorn'd in like manner with frequent Veins, and ſerrated about the edges, of an unpleaſant, bitteriſh and hot Taſte. The

Stalks

Stalks alſo are ſmoother, and the Florets paler colour'd.

Mr. *Ray* ſays he found this in the Woody parts of the Mountains *Jura* and *Saleva* near *Geneva*, but not the preceding.

4. Cacalia Pyrenaica, Alliariæ folio. Pyrenean *Cacalia, with an Alliaria Leaf.*

5. Cacalia Alpina foliis utrinque denſo & candidiſſimo tomento obſitis. *Cacalia of the* Alps, *with Leaves ſet on both ſides with a thick and very white Wooll.*

6. Cacalia Virginiana glabra, foliis deltoidibus ſinuatis, ſubtus glaucis, *Moriſ. Hiſt.* P. 3. Nardus Americana procerior, foliis cæſis, *Pluk.*

It has a knotty Root, faſtned with tenacious Fibres, from which emerge deltoid Leaves, or approaching to the form of a Triangle, a ſpan broad or broader, green on the upper ſide, glaucous or blueiſh-green underneath, adorn'd with fleſhy Veins, deeply indented or ſinuated about the edges, ſitting on long Pedicles. The Stalk is round, upright, two Cubits high or higher, purpliſh, or inclining to red, adorn'd with leſs Leaves at certain diſtances. The top of the Stalk is divided into ſome ſhort, naked Branches, on which ſit many oblong ſtriated Heads, containing five long Florets divided into four Segments, of a pale colour inclining to purple, with a two-forked Style of the ſame colour in the middle. It ends in a ſmall, tumid, blackiſh Seed, ſet with white Down. The Root is perennial.

7. Cacalia Africana, Prom. Bonæ Spei, *Pluk. Phyt.* Tab. 153. Fig. 1. African *Cacalia of the* Cape of Good Hope. Cacalia Americana, Urticæ folio glabra flore purpuraſcente.

8. Cacalia foliis rotundioribus, ad caulem ſeſſilibus, *Moriſ. Hiſt.* P. 3. *Cacalia with round Leaves, ſitting cloſe to the Stalk.*

Cacalia differs from *Senecio* in that the Florets are cut into four Segments, and the Empalement is indented about the edges.

TABLE CCLXVIII. *Fig.* 3.

GENUS XI.

Elichryſum, GOLDEN CASSIDONY.

Golden Caſſidony is a Plant with a floſculous Flower A B, conſiſting of many Florets C E, divided like a Star, ſitting on the *Embryo* D F, and contained in an Empalement K I, which is ſcaly, ſhining, of a golden, ſilver, or ſome other remarkable colour. The *Embryo* afterwards becomes a Seed G, furniſhed with Down H.

The Species of *Golden Caſſidony* are,

1. Elichryſum ſeu Stœchas citrina anguſtifolia, *C. B. Pin.* 264. *Narrow-leav'd Goldylocks or Golden Caſſidony.* Stœchas citrina, tenuifolia, Narbonenſis, J. B. 3. 154. Stœchas citrina, *Dod. Pempt.* 268.

It has a ſhrubby Plant, with a thick, ligneous ſimple, perennial Root, ſmelling like Gum *Elemi*, and having a warm, aromatick Taſte. From this Root ariſe woody ſhoots, which end in numerous twigs, a Foot and a Cubit high, ſet with whitiſh Down, loaded at the top with yellow Flowers, encompaſſed with golden Scales, which does not fade for many Years, provided they be well dried and preſerved in a dry place, of a ſtrong, and not unpleaſant Smell. The Leaves are numerous, hoary, hairy, more ſo below than above, and very narrow.

It grows plentifully about *Montpelier* and flowers in *April* and *May*.

2. Elichryſum anguſtiſſimo folio. *The moſt narrow-leav'd Golden Caſſidony.* Stœchas citrina, tenuifolia altera, ſive Italica, J. B. 3. 155.

The

The Stalks are branched, whitiſh at the upper part, but Woody, adorn'd with Leaves like thoſe of the preceding, but narrower. On the top of each Branch is a little cluſter of Flowers, cover'd with longiſh Scales, and when they open, form a kind of Disk.

3. Elichryſum foliis oblongis, paucis, Stœchadis Citrinæ anguſtioribus, *C. B. Pin.* 264. *Golden Caſſidony, with a few, oblong Leaves, narrower than thoſe of the firſt Species.* Stœchas Citrina, tenuifolia, tertia, ſive Neapolitana, J. B. 3. 155.

This is a Plant, with long, narrow, hairy, ſtriated Leaves; angular Stalks; an expanded, golden Umbel of Flowers; a thin empty Root.

It grows between *Naples* and *Puteoli*.

4. Elichryſum umbellatum, maritimum, Hiſpanicum. Spaniſh, *maritime, umbellated Colden Caſſidony.* Chryſocome marina, umbellata, *Barr. Icon.*

5. Elichryſum trifidis foliis aſperiuſculis, Siculum, *Bocc Muſ.* part 2. 43. Tab. 37. Sicilian *Golden Caſſidony, with rough trifid Leaves.*

6. Elichryſum Siculum, foliis utrinque viridibus, flore ſingulari. Sicilian *Golden Caſſidony, with Leaves green on both ſides, and a ſingle Flower.* Helſichryſo ſylveſtri anguſtifolio ſimilis, tota viridis, *Bocc. Muſ.* Part 2. 145. Tab. 109.

7. Elichryſum ſylveſtre, latifolium, flore parvo ſigulari. *Broad-leav'd, wild Golden Caſſidony, with a ſmall ſingle Flower.* Elichryſo ſylveſtri flore oblongo ſimilis, *C. B. Pin.* 265. Stœchadi Citrinæ alteri inodoræ Lobelii affinis, capitulis brevioribus, J. B. 3. 157.

8. Elichryſum ſylveſtre, latifolium, flore magno ſingulari. *Broad-leav'd, wild Golden Caſſidony, with a large, ſingle Flower.* Heliochryſum ſaxatile, ſingulari capitulo, acuto & anguſto, Stœchadis folio, *Bocc. Muſ.* Part 2. 142. Heliochryſum ſaxatile, *Ejuſd.* Tab. 104.

9. Elchryſum ſylveſtre, latifolium, capitulis conglobatis, *C. B. Pin.* 264. *Broad-leav'd, wild Golden Caſſidony, with conglobated Heads.* Gnaphalium ad Stœchadem citrinam accedens, J. B. 3. 160. Chryſocome & Heliochryſos ſylveſtris, *Lob. Icon.* 455.

Lobelius his figure would be very good, if the Empalements of the Flowers were deſcribed more diſtinctly; there is the ſame fault in that of *Tabernæmontanus*. I believe *Cluſius* ſpake of this Plant under the name of *Gnaphilion Plateau* II. ſo that the *Gnaphalium majus lato oblongo folio, Pin.* ought not to be ſeparated from this. It is difficult to know whether *Cæſalpinus* ſpoke of our *Elichryſum*; *Chryſocome quædam in montibus* (ſays he) *naſcitur pluribus capitulis in unum aggregatis.* However if this Author had carefully examined the Species of this Genus; he had not ſaid that there was no Flowers in their Heads; *in cacuminibus ramulorum, ſingula capitula oblonga, ſquamoſa, ſine flore, ſed ſquamis ad ſolem repercuſſum aureis, ſemen abit in lanuginem.* Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.

10. Elichryſum aquaticum, ramoſum, minus, capitulis foliatis. *Black headed, long-leav'd, branched, low Cudweed.* Gnaphalium langifolium, humile, ramoſum, capitulis nigris, *Raii Hiſt.* 295. Gnaphalio vulgari ſimilis, J. B. 3. 159.

From a ſmall, white, ſimple, twiſted Root ſet with ſome Fibres, it raiſes up a Stalk, a Span high, ſeldom a Span and a half, ſlender, round, ſet with a thick, ſhort, white Wooll, branched from the bottom to the very top, with frequent Branches coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves. The Leaves grow alternately, at ſhort diſtances, on the Stalk and Branches, being narrow, oblong, gradually widened from the beginning, ſmaller than thoſe of *Hyſſop*, ſoft on both ſides and Woolly, but whiter underneath. On the tops of Stalks and Branches are many Heads or Flowers, thruſt cloſe together, blackiſh, compos'd of yellow Florets, ſo ſmall that they almoſt eſcape the Sight. The flowering Branches, which ariſe from the Baſe of the Flowers or Heads, ariſe far above them, and bears new cluſters of Flowers on their tops.

It is common in Ditches and places, where the Water has ſtood all Winter.

This Plant is well deſcribed in Mr. *Ray's* Hiſtory of Plants, he ſuſpects it to be that named by *C. Bauhinus, Gnaphalium medium. Dodonæus's* figure of the *Filago minor*, gives

no

no very good repreſentation of it; but it is very likely that *Dodonæus* intended to ſpeak of the ſame Species with Mr. *Ray*. *J. Bauhinus* has mention'd it under the name of *Gnaphalio vulgari ſimilis*, but his deſcription of it is not over good. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

11. Elichryſum ſpicatum. *Long-leav'd, upright Cudweed.* Gnaphalium majus, anguſto oblongo folio, alterum, *C. B. Pin.* 263. Gnaphalium rectum, J. B. 3. 160. Gnaphalium Anglicum vel Belgicum, folio longiore, *Lob. Icon.* 1182.

The Stalk of this is upright and ſtiff, nine Inches high, round, hoary with a white Wooll; as are alſo the Leaves, but moſt on the backſide; they grow frequent on the Stalk, without any order, two or three Inches long, ſcarce a Line broad, keeled, of a drying Taſte. Out of their boſoms, along the Stalk, from the middle to the very top, are oblong ſquamous Heads, many joined together, dark-green and ſhining, opening into ſmall Florets of a greeniſh yellow colour. The Root is ſmall and black.

It is common in a ſandy Soil and amongſt *Broom.*

The Decoction of this Plant almoſt always cures the Quinzy.

We muſt refer to this the Plant called by *Tragus, ſylveſtris Heliochryſos*, and perhaps the *Gnaphalium vulgare, majus Thal.* Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.

12. Elichryſum montanum, flore rotundiore, ſubpurpureo. *Mountain Cudweed or Cats-foot with a purpliſh Flower.* Gnaphalium montanum, flore rotundiore, ſubpurpureo, *C. B. Pin.* 263. Gnaphalium montanum, purpureum, *Lob. Icon.* 483.

It ſpreads round about, almoſt flat to the Ground, oblong Leaves, round at the end, ſet on the lower part with an hoary Down, among which ariſe Stalks a Span, nine Inches, or a Cubit high, woolly, whitiſh, cloathed with long, narrow Leaves, from the top of which hang many, cluſter'd Flowers, cover'd with purpliſh Scales. The Roots are fibrous, and creep after the manner of *the common Mouſe-ear.*

It grows on many hilly places; as on *Newmarket-Heath*; *Bernack Heath* in *Lincolnſhire*, *Ingleborough-Hill* in *York ſhire*, and *Plimlimon* in *Wales.*

13. Elichryſum montanum, flore rotundiore, candido. *Mountain Cudweed, or Cats foot with a white Flower.* Gnaphalium montanum, flore rotundiore, candido, *C. B. Pin.* 263. Gnaphalium montanum, album, *Lob. Icon* 482.

14. Elichryſum montanum, flore rotundiore, ſuaverubente. *Mountain Cudweed, or Colts-foot with a ſweet red Flower.* Gnaphalium montanum, ſuaverubens, *Lob. Icon.* 483.

15. Elichryſum montanum, flore rotundiore, variegato. *Mountain Cudweed or Cats-foot, with a rounder, variegated Flower.* Gnaphalium montanum variegatum. *Eyſt.*

16. Elichryſum montanum, longiore & folio & flore purpureo. *Mountain Golden Caſſidony with a purple, longer, both Leaf and Flower.* Gnaphalium montanum longiore & folio & flore purpureo, *C. B Pin.* 263.

17. Elichryſum montanum, longiore & folio & flore albo. *Mountain Golden Caſſidony, with a white, longer, both Leaf and Flower.* Gnaphalium montanum, longiore & folio & flore albo, *C. B. Pin.* 263.

18. Elichryſum Orientale, *C. B. Pin.* 264. *Prodr.* 123. *Oriental Goldy-Locks or Golden Tufts.* Stœchas citrina, floris & magnitudine, & colore ſpecioſa, J. B. 3. 154.

It has a round, woolly Stalk, a Foot high; narrow, oblong, hoary woolly Leaves. Its Stalk is divided at the top into many hoary Pedicles, an Inch long. On each of which ſits a round, ſeldom an oblong Flower, compos'd of many yellow ſhining Scales, five times as big as that of the *1ſt* Species.

19. Elichryſum ſeu Stœchas citrina latifolia, *C. B. Pin.* 264. *Broad leav'd Oriental Goldy-Lock, or Golden-Tufts.* Stœchas citrina, Germanica, latiore folio, J. B. 3. 153. Amaranthus luteus 1, *Tab. Icon.* 387.

Its Stalks are nine Inches or a Cubit high, cover'd with an hoary Down, ſometimes ſingle, ſometimes many; along which are numerous, hoary Leaves, broader than thoſe of the *Stœchas citrina Narbonenſis*, ſo that thoſe which are next the Root, are near an Inch broad. On the extremities of the Branches ſit the Flowers cover'd with Scales, of a ſhining, golden colour. The Seed is cover'd with Down. The Root is long, ligneous and fibrous.

20. Elichryſum Germanicum, calyce ex aureo rutilante. German *Golden Caſſidony, with a reddiſh, golden Empalement.* Chryſocome Germanica, flore igneſcente, ſive ex aureo rutilante, *Breyn. Cent.* 1. 145.

21. Elichryſum Germanicum, calyce ſanguineo. German *Golden Caſſidony with a blood-colour'd Empalement.* Chryſocome Germanica, flore ſanguineo, *Breyn. Cent.* 1. 145.

22. Elichryſum ſylveſtre, anguſtifolium, capitulis conglobatis, *C. B. Pin.* 264. *Narrow-leav'd, wild Golden Caſſidony with conglobated Heads.* Stœchadi citrinæ affinis, capitulis parvis, raris, ſquamoſis, in pappos evaneſcentibus, J. B. 3. 156. Stœchas citrina, altera, *Lob. Icon.* 486.

23. Elichryſum Americanum, latifolium. American *Cudweed, or Life-everlaſting.* Gnaphalium latifolium, Americanum, *C. B. Pin.* 263. Gnaphalium Americanum, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 327. J. B. 3. 162.

It ariſes to the height of a Cubit, and ſometimes higher, with pretty thick Stalks, ſet with much white Wooll, fill'd with a fungous pith, and round; on which grow Leaves, in a certain order, about a Span long, half an Inch broad, ending in a ſharp point, green on the upper ſide, and having three Nerves running lengthwiſe, but hairy underneath and hoary. On the tops of the Branches ſit many cluſters, ſet with Wooll, each of which contains Flowers of a reddiſh or yellow colour, cover'd with ſilver Scales. The Root is woody and dry, ſending forth creeping ſhoots; it is about the thickneſs of one's little Finger, black, producing new Stalks from the ſide every Year, which at their firſt appearing ſeem to be nothing but Wooll.

Notwithſtanding this is an *American* Plant, it is a Native of *England* alſo; for Mr. *Dale* has obſerved it in a Meadow near *Bocking*, and Mr. *Lhwyd* on the Banks of *Rymny* River, for the ſpace of at leaſt twelve Miles.

24. Elichryſum latifolium, erectum, floribus conglobatis. *Upright, broad-leav'd Golden Caſſidony, with conglobated Flowers,* Gnaphalio Americano affinis planta, capitulis conglobatis, *H. R. Par.*

25. Elichryſum Americanum, Lychnidis coronariæ folio tomentoſo & undulato, *Plum.* American *Golden Caſſidony, with a woolly undulated Leaf, like that of* Lychnis coronaria.

26. Elichryſum Americanum, arboreſcens, Ilicis cocciglandiferæ folio, *Plum. Arboreſcent,* American *Golden Caſſidony with with an* Ilex-*Leaf.*

27. Elichryſum Africanum, lanuginoſum, latifolium, calyce floris argenteo & ampliſſimo, *Oldenl. Broad-leav'd, woolly* African *Golden Caſſidony, with a very large, ſilver Empalement.*

28. Elichryſum Africanum, lanuginoſum, anguſtiſſimo folio, calyce floris argenteo & ampliſſimo, *Oldenl. Woolly,* African, *Golden Caſſidony with a very narrow Leaf, and a large, ſilver Empalement.*

29. Elichryſum Africanum, fruteſcens, Coridis folio, *Oldenl.* African *Golden Caſſidony, with a Coris-Leaf.*

30. Elichryſum Africanum, incanum, tomentoſum, foliis ſubrotundis, *Oldenl. Woolly, hoary,* African *Golden Caſſidony, with roundiſh Leaves.*

31. Elichryſum Africanum, umbellatum, odoratum, luteum, *Oldenl. Yellow, ſweet-ſmelling, umbellated,* African *Golden Caſſidony.*

32. Elichryſum Africanum, luteum Polii folio, *Oldenl. Yellow,* African *Golden Caſſidony, with a* Polium-*Leaf.*

33. Elichryſum Africanum, tomentoſum, incanum, anguſtifolium, floribus rubris, *Oldenl. Narrow-leav'd, hoary, woolly,* African *Golden Caſſidony with red Flowers.*

34. Elichryſum arboreum, Roriſmarini folio, Africanum, *Oldenl.* African *Tree-Golden Caſſidony with a Roſe-Leaf.*

35. Elichryſum Africanum, Plantaginis folio. African *Golden Caſſidony, with a Plantain-Leaf.* Chryſocome Æthiopica, Plantaginis folio, *Breyn. Cent.* 1. 143. *Tab.* 71.

36. Elichryſum Africanum, fœtidiſſimum, ampliſſimo folio. *A moſt ſtinking,* African *Golden Caſſidony, with a very large Leaf.*

37. Elichryſum humillimum ex Promontorio ſacro. *Dwarf Golden Caſſidony.*

38. Elichryſum Alpinum, minimum, capillaceo folio. *The ſmalleſt, Alpine Golden Caſſidony, with a capillaceous Leaf.*

39. Elichryſum Creticum, foliis brevioribus & criſpis, capitulis minoribus. *Golden Caſſidony of* Candy *with ſhorter, curl'd Leaves, and ſmaller Heads.*

40. Elichryſum anguſtifolium, incanum, maximo flore. *Hoary, narrow-leav'd Golden Caſſidony, with a very large Flower.*

41. Elichryſum Orientale, foliis amplioribus, ſubrotundis. *Oriental Golden Caſſidony, with larger, roundiſh Leaves.* Elichryſum Orientale, caule cubitali, foliis latioribus, umbellis majoribus, &c. *C. Bauh. Prod.* 123.

42. Elichryſum Orientali ſimile, calyce florum argenteo. *Golden Caſſidony reſembling the Oriental one, with a ſilver Empalement.*

43. Elichryſum Orientale, vernum anguſtifolium. *Narrow-leav'd, vernal, oriental Golden Caſſidony.*

44. Elichryſum Orientale, Leucoii folio, viridi. *Oriental Golden Caſſidony, with a Gilly-flower Leaf.*

45. Elichryſum Orientale, glutinoſum, Lavandulæ folio. *Glutinous, Oriental Golden Caſſidony, with a Lavender-Leaf.*

46. Elichryſum latifolium, violloſum, alato caule, odoratiſſimum, *Pluk. Phytog.* T. 172. F. 6. *The moſt ſweet ſmelling, hairy, broad-leav'd Golden Caſſidony, with a winged Stalk.*

47. Elichryſum latifolium, Hiſpanicum, corymborum ſquamulis & floribus amplis, ſulphureis, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* *Broad leav'd,* Spaniſh *Golden Caſſidony, with large, yellow Flowers.*

This was brought from the *Fortunate* Iſlands.

48. Elichryſum Æthiopicum, ſeu Stœchas arborea foliis Abrotani, ſtrigoſis floribus, umbellam quodammodo mentientibus, fragrantiſſimum, *Pluk Almag. Bot.* Æthiopian *Golden Caſſidony, with Southern-wood Leaves, ſlender Flowers, in ſome meaſure reſembling an Umbel, of a moſt fragant Smell.*

49. Elichryſum Æthiopicum, numeroſis & anguſtis, Stœchadis citrinæ foliis, minus albicantibus, florum ſquamulis carbunculi in modum ſcintillantibus, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* T. 279. F. 1. Æthiopian *Golden Caſſidony, with numerous and narrow Leaves, and the Scales of the Empalement ſparkling like a Carbuncle.*

50. Elichryſum maximum, incanum, foliis longis, anguſtis, floribus in ſummis caulibus & ramulis, plurimis, parvis, velut in umbellam diffuſis, *Raii Supp.* 170. *The greateſt, hoary Golden Caſſidony, with long, narrow Leaves, and many ſmall Flowers on the tops of the Stalks and Branches, as it were ſpread into an Umbel.*

The Stalk is above a Foot high, round, hoary, branched, encompaſſed on all ſides with frequent Leaves, from the bottom to the top, near a Span long, narrow, like thoſe of the *narrow-leav'd Lavender,* hoary, but not ſo much on the upper, as on the under ſide. The top of the Stalk is divided into many Branches, on which ſit very many ſmall, ſquamous Flowers, as it were diffuſed into an Umbel.

Dr. *Sherard* gather'd it in *Italy,* as you go up the Hill to *Virgil*'s Tomb.

51. Elichryſum Lavandulæ folio breviori, floribus conglobatis, minime luteis, *D. Sherard. Raii Supp.* 170. *Golden Caſſidony, with a ſhorter Lavender-Leaf, and conglobated Flowers, not at all yellow.*

52. Elichryſum Africanum, ramoſum, folio lato & oblongo, floribus minoribus candicantibus, *D. Sherard. Raii Supp.* 171. *Branched,* African *Golden Caſſidony, with ſmaller, whitiſh Flowers.*

53. Elichryſum Africanum, Stœchas citrina dicto, media, *D. Sherard. Raii Supp.* 171. *Middle,* African *Golden Caſſidony.*

The Leaves are four Inches long, blunt, woolly, thin ſet. The Stalk is ſimple, ſending forth ſome Branches at the top, ſuſtaining many, cluſter'd, yellow Flowers.

54. Elichryſum Æthiopicum, tenuiſſimis Stœchadis citrinæ confertis foliis, ramoſiſſimum, comis argenteis, *Pluk. Mantiſ.* 67. Æthiopian *Golden Caſſidony, with very narrow thick ſet Leaves, full of Branches, and ſilver Flowers.*

55. Elichryſum minus, Æthiopicum, procumbens, Serpylli folio, candidiſſimo tomento ſubtus lanuginoſum, floſculis parvis albis, in umbellam glomeratis, *Pluk. Mantiſ.* 67. *Smaller, procumbent,* Æthiopian *Golden Caſſidony, with a Mother of Thyme Leaf, hoary, with a white Wooll underneath, and ſmall white Flowers, gather'd into an Umbel.*

56. Elichryſum Æthiopicum, umbellatum, Chryſanthemi Cretici foliis, minus laciniatis, ex Prom Bonæ Spei. *Pluk. Mantiſ.* 67. *Umbellated,* Æthiopian *Golden Caſſidony, with a* Candy *Corn-Marigold-Leaf, but not ſo much jagged, from the* Cape of Good Hope.

57. Elichryſum anguſtifolium, humile, flore Pedis cati ſuave-rubente, *D. Sherard. Raii Supp.* 171. *Dwarf, narrow-leav'd Golden Caſſidony, with a ſweet-red Flower, like that of Mountain Cudweed.*

The Flowers are large for the bigneſs of the Plant, and not ſo thick ſet as in moſt of this kind. The whole Plant is cover'd with a white Wooll. It is a Foot and a half high.

58. Elichryſum Africanum, fruteſcens, anguſtis & longioribus foliis, incanis, *Hort. Amſt. rar.* P. 2. *Shrubby,* African *Golden Caſſidony, with long, narrow, hoary Leaves.*

The Root of this is ligneous and fibrous. The Stalk round, hoary and woolly, afterwards becoming aſh-colour'd, divided into various Branches, upon which, on all ſides, without any order, and ſuſtain'd without any Pedicles, grow narrow Leaves, three Inches long, cover'd on both ſides with an hoary Down, ſharp-pointed, thro' the middle of which runs one nerve to the very extremity. The tops of the Branches are adorned with Umbels of diſcous Flowers of a golden colour, encompaſſed with many ſhining, whitiſh Scales. The Flower is ſucceeded by ſmall, oblong, downy Seeds.

It Flowers and Seeds all the Summer.

59. Elichryſum anguſtifolium, humile, Africanum, floribus conglobatis, minoribus, ex luteo-rufeſcentibus, *D. Sherard. Raii Supp.* 173. *Low, narrow leav'd,* African *Golden Caſſidony, with ſmaller, conglobated Flowers, of a reddiſh-yellow colour.*

The Leaves are narrow, woolly, approaching in ſome degree to thoſe of *Roſemary,* intermixt with others of a ſmaller ſize. The Flowers grow on the tops of the Stalks, many in number, thick-ſet, in a kind of Umbel, of a reddiſh colour.

60. Elichryſum Africanum, anguſtifolium, floribus luteis, minimis in capitula denſe conglobatis, *D. Sherard. Raii Supp.* 173. *Narrow-leav'd,* African *Golden Caſſidony, with very ſmall, yellow Flowers, gather'd thick into Heads.*

The Leaves are narrow, oblong, ſharp-pointed. The Globules of Flowers occupy the tops of the Stalk and Branches. It differs from the reſt in the ſmallneſs of its Flowers.

61. Elichryſum Africanum, velut perfoliatum, floribus minimis albeſcentibus, *D. Sherard. Raii Supp.* 173. African *Golden Caſſidony, as it were perfoliated, with very ſmall, whitiſh Flowers.*

The Stalks are round, ſlender, hoary, branched, cloathed at diſtances with hoary Leaves, round at the extremity, narrower at the middle, dilated at the bottom into little Ears, with which they embrace the Stalk, as if it was perfoliated. They are an Inch long, and half an Inch broad.

On

On the tops of the Stalk and Branches are very ſmall Flowers, forming a kind of looſe Umbel.

62. Elichryſum Africanum, folio oblongo, ſubtus cano, ſupra viridi flore luteo, *Boer. Ind.* 121. African *Golden Caſſidony, with an oblong Leaf, hoary underneath, green above, with a yellow Flower.*

63. Elichryſum Africanum, folio oblongo, anguſto, flore rubello, poſtea aureo, *Boer. Ind.* 121. African *Golden Caſſidony, with a narrow, oblong Leaf, and a red Flower turning to yellow.*

64. Elichryſum Africanum, folio oblongo, tomentoſo, caulem amplectente, flore luteo, *Boer. Ind.* 121. African *Golden Caſſidony, with an oblong, woolly Leaf, embracing the Stalk, and a yellow Flower.*

65. Elichryſum Africanum, argenteum, repens, flore pulchro, magno, albo, diſco aureo, *Boer. Ind.* 121. *Silver, creeping,* African *Golden Caſſidony, with a fair, large, white Flower, and a golden disk.*

66. Elichryſum, Africanum arboreſcens, foliis incanis, latioribus, *Boer. Ind.* 121. *Arboreſcent,* African *Golden Caſſidony, with broader, hoary Leaves.*

67. Elichryſum Africanum fruteſcens, foliis Crithmi marini, *Boer. Ind.* 121. *Shrubby,* African *Golden Caſſidony with Sampire-Leaves.*

68. Elichryſum Africanum fruteſcens, foliis Stœchadis citrinæ, aureo, *Boer. Ind.* 121. *Shrubby,* African *Golden Caſſidony, with Leaves like the common one, and a golden Flower.*

The firſt Species is accounted good for Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, diſſolves congealed Blood, and provokes Urine. *Matthiolus* gives it great commendation; but it is ſeldom or never uſed in the Shops. *Miller.*

Golden Caſſidony is an Aromatick; it attenuates and reſerates Obſtructions, is good in nervine Affections; it may be uſed in diſcutient Fomentations. It may be made uſe of promiſcuouſly with *Lavender-Cotton*, but is ſeldom uſed in Phyſick. *Blair.*

Some mention the *Gnephalium Herba impia dictum* for the Diſpenſatory-Plant, but ſince ordinary practice has introduced the *Mountain-Cudweed*, as a noted Pectoral; and both *Rhenodius* and *Scroder* recommend the ſingle and compound Syrup of *Cats-foot-Cudweed*, for diſeaſes in the Breaſt; and ſince I have effectually uſed it along with the *Pulv. Muſci Pyxidati* in the Chin-Cough to Children, I rather choſe to mention it than the other; for it ſeems to have ſome of its properties, (*viz.*) drying, ſcabrous and abſorbent Particles, mixed with a certain Aſtringency, by which it may reſtore the ruminating faculty in Beaſts, by reſtricting the too much relaxed Pores, in their ſalivatory Veſſels, and thereby curbing too great an Efflux of ſerous Humours, which may hinder the chewing their Cud, or Food a ſecond Time. For as too much Drink on the one Hand ſpoil our hungry Appetite, ſo too much want of moiſture on the other may hinder a due maſtication, render the deglutition uneaſy, and ſtop the digeſtion; for if the moiſture is in too great a quantity, the groſſer parts are too far ſeparated, to be well grinded (as it were) by the Teeth; they are too ſoon conveyed off by the *Æſophagus* to be digeſted in the Stomach; the *Saline* parts there are too much divided to act vigorouſly, in a further comminution and attrition of the maſticated Maſs, and the return of the Food, to be attenuated and divided by the Teeth a ſecond time. But if there is a due ſeparation of the fluids from the ſalivatory Veſſels in the Mouth and Glands in the *Æſophagus*, then all theſe functions are duly performed, (*viz.*) The Aliments are ſufficiently maſticated for the firſt time, and conveyed to the Stomach; and after being fully prepared there by the help of the ſame moiſture, they are maſticated a ſecond time, to give way to the percolation of the *Chyle*, in the paſſage of the digeſted Maſs, from the Stomach to the Inteſtines. So that if the want of moiſture hinders the digeſtion on the one hand, becauſe the Salts are not well diluted (for *Salia non ſaliunt niſi in fluido*) ſo too much moiſture weakens it on the other, and ſtops a ſecond preparation of the Aliments, by its not returning to be ruminated and chew'd. *Ibid.*

TABLE CCLXVIII. *Fig.* 4.

GENUS XII.

Filago, CUDWEED.

Cudweed is a Plant with a floſculous Flower A, conſiſting of ſeveral Florets B, divided like a Star D, ſitting on the *Embryo* C E, and contained in an Empalement H, neither ſhining nor beautiful. The *Embryo* afterwards becomes a Seed F, furniſhed with Down G.

The Species of *Cudweed* are,

1. Filago ſeu Impia, *Dod. Pempt.* 66. *Common Cudweed.* Gnaphalium Germanicum, J. B. 3. 158. Gnaphalium vulgare majus, *C. B. Pin.* 263.

It raiſes up many ſlender Stalks from the ſame Root, half a Foot or nine Inches high, for the moſt part erect, round, hoary and woolly, branched at the upper part, cloathed with very frequent Leaves, placed without order, equally woolly, narrow, oblong, much leſs than thoſe of *Lavender*, for the moſt part flat to the Stalk, having no Pedicles. The globules of Flowers grow both on the extremities of the Branches, and even in the very Angles, conſiſting many Flowers, thick-ſet together. The Flowers of which theſe Globules conſiſt are compoſed of ſcarce viſible Florets. The Down, which hangs out of the Flowers, is of a pale yellow. Near the middle of the Globe, the Stalk ſends forth ſome Branches, which, ariſing above the middle Stalk, lift their Globules of Stalks higher, as it were the Son above the Father, whence it is called *Herba Impia*. Beſides the middle Root, which is large, and deſcends deep into the Ground, it ſpreads innumerable other Threds, by which it lays hold on the Earth.

It is common in dry, gravelly places, and by way ſides.

2. Filago altera, *Dod. Pempt.* 67. *The other Cudweed.* Gnaphalium majus, anguſto, oblongo, folio, C. B. *Pin.* 263.

3. Filago minor, *Ger.* 641. *The leaſt Cudweed.* Gnaphalium, J. B. 3. 159. Gnaphalium minus, repens, C. B. *Pin.* 263.

The Root is ligneous, ſet with many Fibres, no otherwiſe than the *common Cudweed.* It has many Stalks, nine Inches high, and branched. The Leaves are an Inch long, almoſt as fine as a thred, ſoft, woolly and hoary. The Flowers and Heads are diſpoſed along the Stalk in like manner, but are fewer and ſmaller.

4. Filago Alpina capite folioſo. *Fair Lyon's-foot or Mountain Cudweed.* Gnaphalium Alpinum, magno flore, capite oblongo, *C. B. Pin.* 264. Gnaphalium Alpinum, pulchrum, J. B. 3. 161. Leontopodium Matthioli, *Dod. Pempt.* 68.

Its Stalks are a Span or nine Inches high, and ſometimes higher, woolly, cloathed with long, narrow, hairy Leaves, three or four Inches long. At the top are large Flowers, conſiſting of yellow Florets, interwoven with a ſoft Down.

It grows on the high Summit of Mount *Jura*, called *la Dolaz*.

6. Filago maritima, capite folioſo. *Roſe-Cudweed.* Gnaphalium roſeum, *C. B. Prod.* 122. Gnaphalium roſeum, ſylveſtre, *C. B. Pin.* 263. Gnaphalium umbellatum, minimum, J. B. 3. 162.

This little Plant is ſcarce above an Inch in heigth. It is ſometimes ſimple, ſometimes divided into many Eyes, as it were, conſiſting of whitiſh, hairy Leaves, among which appears a round Body, about the breadth of one's little Finger-nail, of a greeniſh-yellow colour.

Mr. *Ray* ſays he found it growing at *Capo Paſſaro*, anciently called *Pachynum*, one of the *Promontories* of *Sicily*.

6. Filago maritima, capite folioſo, in hortis culta. *Garden Roſe-Cudweed.* Gnaphalium roſeum, hortenſe, *C. B. Prod.* 122. *Pin.* 263.

7. Fila-


15
65
OCT

Tab. 269. Fig. 1. Pag. 607.

Conyza, *Flea-bane.*

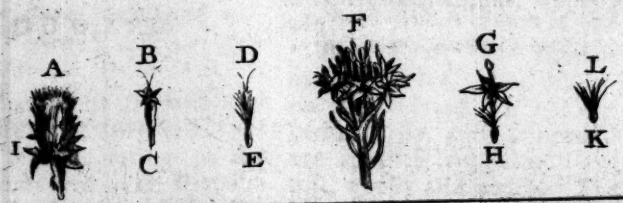


Fig. 2. Pag. 609.

Eupatorium, *Dutch Agrimony.*

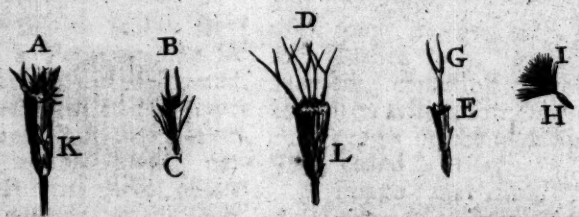


Fig. 3. Pag. 611.

Senecio, *Groundsel.*

7. Filago Luſitanica, capite folioſo. Portugueze *Cudweed, with a Leafy Head.*

8. Filago vulgaris, tenuiſſimo folio erecta. *Upright, common Cudweed, with a very fine Leaf.* Gnaphalium vulgare, tenuifolium, J. B. 3. 159.

Cudweed is drying and binding, and accounted good for all kind of Hemorrhagies and Fluxes. It is given to Cattle that have loſt the ruminating Faculty, and is therefore called *Cudweed.* It is rarele uſed. *Miller.*

TABLE CCLXIX. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS XIII.

Conyza, FLEABANE.

Fleabane is a Plant with a floſculous Flower A, conſiſting of ſeveral Florets B D G, divided into many Segments, ſitting on the *Embryo* C E H, and contained in a ſquamous Empalement I, for the moſt part cylindrical. The *Embryo* afterwards becomes a Seed K, furniſhed with Down L.

The Species of *Fleabane* are,

1. Conyza major, vulgaris, *C. B. Pin.* 255. *Great Fleabane, or Plowman's Spikenard.* Conyza major Matthioli, Baccharis quibuſdam, J. B. 2. 1051.

From many Roots, ſpread wide, not running deep, ligneous, brittle, of a ſweet Smell, bitter and acrid, ariſe ſtriated Stalks, three or four Cubits high, of a dark-purple colour, hairy with a hoary Down, ſolid, ſtiff, cloathed with ſingle Leaves, not very frequent, divided above the middle into many ſtreight Branches. The Leaves are like thoſe of *Fox-glove*, but leſs, hoary with a ſoft Down, lightly notch'd, of a ſweet Smell, of an acrid and bitter Taſte. On the tops of the Stalks and Branches grow many Flowers, of a ſtrong Smell, yellow, downy, compoſed of many little Florets, encloſed in a ſcaly Empalement. The Seeds are ſmall, oblong, brown, winged with Down.

It flowers late and ripens its Seeds about Autumn.

2. Conyza caulibus rubentibus, tenuioribus, flore luteo nudo, *Bot. Monſp. Fleabane with ſlenderer, reddiſh Stalks, and a naked, yellow Flower.*

3. Conyza Linariæ folio. *Golden-rod with Toad flax Leaves.* Linaria folioſo capitulo luteo, major, *C. B. Pin.* 213. Heliochryſos Tragi, ſive Linaria tertia, J. B. 3. 151. Linoſyris nuperorum, *Lob. Icon.* 409.

Its Stalk is a Cubit high, round, ſlender, hard, blackiſh, cloath'd with numerous Leaves, which are long, narrow, like thoſe of *Flax*, hard, ſharp-pointed, of a deep, ſhining green, of a bitter and ſomething aromatick Taſte. The Extremities of the twigs end in many ſlender Branches, on each of which ſits a leafy Head, containing a yellow Flower, which is ſucceeded by black, long Seeds.

In mountainous Paſtures, near *Ratiſbon*; alſo about *Montpelier.* It flowers in *Auguſt*, and ripens its Seed in *September.*

4. Conyza latifolia, viſcoſa, ſuaveolens, flore aureo è Gallo-provincia. *Broad-leav'd, viſcous, ſweet-ſmelling Fleabane of* Provence. Conyza major, alato caule, foliis Primulæ veris, longe amplioribus, graviter odoratis, *Lœl. Triumf. apud Fratrem* 65. Conyza Pyrenaica, foliis Primulæ veris, *Par. Bat.* Conyza prælta, alato caule, odorata, *Bocc. Muſ.* Part 2. 168. Conyza prælta, odorata, alato caule, capitulis barbatis, Baccharis Monſpelienſis æmulantibus, *Ejuſ. Tab.* 121.

5. Conyza Americana, Urticæ folio, flore albo. American *Fleabane, with a Nettle-Leaf, and a white Flower.* Valeriana Urticæ folia, flore albo, *Corn.* 20.

6. Conyza Americana, Lamii folio. American *Fleabane, with an Archangel Leaf.* Bupatorium Senecionis facie, folio Lamii, *Par. Bat.*

7. Conyza Americana, Salicis capreæ folio, flore albo. American *Fleabane, with a Swallow-Leaf, and a white Flower.*

8. Conyza

8. Conyza Virginiana, Halimi folio. Virginia *Fleabane, with a Sea-purſlane Leaf.* Senecio Virginianus, arboreſcens, *Par. Bat.*

9. Conyza Americana, fruteſcens, Cydoniæ folio. *Shrubby,* American *Fleabane, with a Quince-Leaf.*

10. Conyza Americana, arboreſcens, lutea, folio trifido, *Plum. Yellow, arboreſcent,* American *Fleabane, with a trifid Leaf.*

11. Conyza Americana, arboreſcens, purpurea, folio Verbaſci dentato, *Plum. Purple, arboreſcent,* American *Fleabane, with an indented Mullein-Leaf.*

12. Conyza Americana, arboreſcens, purpurea, folio Verbaſci undulato, *Plum. Purple, arboreſcent,* American *Fleabane, with an undulated Mullein-Leaf.*

13. Conyza Americana, fruteſcens, foliis ſubrotundis, nervoſis, floribus ſpicatis. *Shrubby,* American *Fleabane, with roundiſh, nervous Leaves, and ſpiked Flowers.* Elichryſo affinis, Peruana, *H. L. Bat. App.*

14. Conyza Africana, humilis, foliis anguſtioribus nervoſis, floribus umbellatis. *Low,* African *Fleabane, with narrower, nervous Leaves, and umbellated Flowers.* Eupatorium Indicum, flore albo, *Barth. Act. Hafn. Tom.* II. 57.

15. Conyza Africana, fruteſcens, foliis Salviæ, odore Camphoræ. *Shrubby,* African *Fleabane, with Sage Leaves and a Camphire Smell.* Elichryſo affinis Africana, arboreſcens, floribus purpuro-violaceis, foliis Salviæ odore Roriſmarini, *H. L. Bat.*

16. Conyza Africana, fruteſcens, foliis Erucæ hamatis & incanis, *Oldenl. Shrubby,* African *Fleabane, with hooked and hoary Rocket-Leaves.*

17. Conyza Africana, fruteſcens, foliis Roriſmarini, *Oldenl.* African *Fleabane, with Roſemary-Leaves.*

18. Conyza Africana, Senecionis flore, retuſis foliis, *H. L. Bat. App.* African *Fleabane, with a Groundſel-Flower, and blunt Leaves.*

19. Conyza Indica, Scrophulariæ folio, flore purpuraſcente. Indian *Fleabane, with a Figwort-Leaf, and a purpliſh Flower.*

20. Conyza Verbaſci foliis ſerratis. *Fleabane with ſerrated Mullein-Leaves.*

21. Conyza Cretica, fruticoſa, folio molli, candidiſſimo & tomentoſo. *Shrubby Fleabane of* Candy, *with a ſoft Leaf, very white and woolly.*

22. Conyza Orientalis, foliis Aſteriſci. *Oriental Fleabane, with an Aſteriſcus Leaf.*

23. Conyza Orientalis, pumila, incana, Oleæ folio. *Hoary, dwarf, oriental Fleabane, with an Olive-Leaf.*

24. Conyza Orientalis, Aſteris Attici folio, flore luteo. *Oriental Fleabane, with a Starwort Leaf, and a yellow Flower.*

Conyza is derived from the *Greek* Word Κωνώψ, for (according to *Dioſcorides*) this Plant drives away *Gnats* and kills *Fleas*; whence the *Engliſh* name it *Fleabane.*

The firſt Species is the only one receiv'd into modern practice. Dr. *Hawys,* an eminent Phyſician, and a Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, recommends it as an excellent *Lithontriptick.*

Though this Plant is but rarely uſed, yet ſome account it a good vulnerary, and uſeful in Bruiſes, Contuſions, Ruptures, and inward Wounds, Pains in the Side, and difficulty of Breathing. *Miller.*

The Virtues aſcribed to this Plant by the Ancients, are, according to *Wickerus,* theſe; *Suffitu ſubſtratuque frutex totius* (I ſuppoſe he means the *Major*) *Serpentes fugat culices abigit & pulices necat. Folia convenienter illinuntur ſerpentum plagis & tuberculis ac vulneribus Flores & folia cum vino ad menſes partuſque ejiciendos bibuntur, item contra Urinæ Stillicidia arcuatum morbum & tormina Comitiales pota ex aceto adjuvant. Decoctum in deceſſionibus medetur vulvæ malis impoſitus, ſuccus abortum facit. Herba ex oleo efficaciter horroribus oblinitur capitis dolore tenuis illinata ſanat. Diſcoridis.* The aforecited Author, *Antidot. lib 2. p. 569. in Ung. Aregon.* which ſeems to be a good diſcutient, preſcribes *Conyzæ maj. min. ana.* ℥iv. *Conyza* was in the ſame Ointment in the old Diſpenſatory, but it is omitted in the new; ſo that the officinal Uſe of this Plant is exploded. *Blair.*

TABLE CCLXIX. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS XIV.

Eupatorium, DUTCH AGRIMONY.

Dutch Agrimony is a Plant with a floſculous Flower A D, conſiſting of ſeveral Florets B E, (out of which for the moſt part ariſe long bifid Threads G,) divided into many parts, ſitting on the *Embryo* C F, and contained in a long, round and ſquamous Empalement K L. The *Embryo* afterwards becomes a Seed H, furniſhed with Down I.

The Species of *Dutch Agrimony* are,

1. Eupatorium Cannabinum, *C. B. Pin.* 320. *Common Hemp Agrimony or Dutch Agrimony.* Eupatorium adulterinum, J. B. 2. 1065. Vulgare Hepatorium, *Dod. Pempt.* 28.

Its Root runs obliquely, with many large Fibres. Its Stalk is two or three Cubits high, ſtreight, round, woolly, purpliſh, full of a white Pith, yielding a pleaſant, aromatick Smell when cut. The Leaves grow frequent on the Stalk, oppoſite to one another, three together on one Pedicle, ſomething reſembling thoſe of *Hemp*, oblong, ſharp-pointed, ſerrated about the edge, of a bitter Taſte. The Flowers are diſpoſed in Umbels, each conſiſting of five or ſix purpliſh Florets.

It is common on the Banks of Rivers and Brooks; and flowers with us in *July*.

2. Eupatorium folio oblongo, rugoſo, caule purpuraſcente. *Dutch Agrimony, with an oblong, wrinkled Leaf, and a purpliſh Stalk.* Eupatoria foliis Enulæ, *Corn.* 191.

The Stalks are ſmooth, reddiſh, round, hollow within, jointed. The Leaves are a Span long, three Inches broad, rough like thoſe of *Sage*, ſerrated about the edges, not cut into five parts, like thoſe of the *Hemp*, of a dark green colour, growing four together at the joints, after the manner of *Croſs-wort*. Out of the boſom of the Leaf ariſes a little Branch, encompaſſed with ſhorter Leaves, and never ending in a Flower. The Root is interwoven with vaſt Fibres.

3. Eupatorium folio oblongo, rugoſo, ampliori caule vireſcente. *Dutch Agrimony, with a larger, oblong, wrinkled Leaf, and a greeniſh Flower.*

4. Eupatorium Novæ Angliæ, Urticæ foliis, floribus purpuraſcentibus, maculato caule, *H. L. Bat. App.* *Dutch Agrimony of* New England, *with purpliſh Flowers, and a ſpotted Stalk.* Eupatorium Urticæ foliis, *Par. Bat.*

This is not ſo tall as the firſt Species, being ſcarce above a Cubit and half high. The Stalks are ſmooth, ſolid, round, ſprinkled on all ſides with ſcarlet lines and ſpecks, encompaſſed at each joint with four (ſeldom three) Leaves, like thoſe of the *common Nettle*, but thicker and not ſo much notch'd. The Flowers are very like thoſe of the firſt Species. The whole Plant is of an hot, bitter, unpleaſant Taſte.

It was brought from *Maryland*, by Mr. *Vernon*.

5. Eupatorium Novæ Angliæ, Betonicæ foliis villoſis, flore albo, *Par. Bat.* *Dutch Agrimony of* New England, *with hairy Betony Leaves, and a white Flower.*

When this Plant firſt ſprang from the Seed, it was ſo cover'd with an hoary Down, that it looked more like a *Stachys* than an *Eupatorium*. When it was grown to maturity, almoſt all the Down diſappeared. Its Stalks are a Foot high, branched, ſuſtaining whitiſh Flowers, ſhaped like the reſt. The Leaves are like thoſe of *Betony* or *wild Mint*. It has no evident Taſte or Smell.

It grew from Seeds brought over from *New England*.

6. Eupatorium Virginianum, foliis Salviæ longiſſimus, acuminatis, perfoliatum, *Pluk. Phytog.* Tab. 87. fig. 1. *Perfoliated Dutch Agrimony of* Virginia, *with very long, ſharp pointed Sage Leaves.*

7. Eupatorium Americanum, Verbaſci folio. American *Dutch Agrimony, with a Mullein Leaf.* Eupatoria Conyzoides, Verbaſci folio, ſeu Baccharis Americana, ſuaveolens, *Pluk. Phytog.* Tab. 8. fig. 1.

This is two or three Foot high; its Stalk is hard, round, cloathed with Leaves, ſitting on ſhort Footſtalks, ſmaller than thoſe of *Mullein*, cover'd with a ſoft Down. The top of the Stalk is branched out into many Pedicles, and ſuſtains many, round, naked Heads.

8. Eupatorium Americanum, foliis Urticæ mollibus & incanis. American *Dutch Agrimony, with ſoft and hoary Nettle-Leaves.* Eupatoria Conyzoides, folio molli & incano, capitulis magnis, Americana, *Arch-Angel*, Barbadenſibus dicta, *Pluk. Phytog.* Tab. 177. fig. 3.

9. Eupatorium Americanum, fruteſcens, Atriplicis folio, flore albo. *Shrubby*, American *Dutch Agrimony, with an Orach-Leaf, and a white Flower.*

10. Eupatorium Americanum, Sophiæ folio, flore purpureo, *Plum.* American *Dutch Agrimony, with a Flixweed-Leaf, and a purple Flower.*

11. Eupatorium Americanum, fruteſcens, Hederæ terreſtris folio, flore purpuraſcente, *Plum.* *Shrubby*, American *Dutch Agrimony, with a Ground-Ivy-Leaf, and a purpliſh Flower.*

12. Eupatorium Americanum, Petaſitidis folio, *Plum.* American *Dutch Agrimony, with a Butter-burr-Leaf.*

13. Eupatorium triphyllon Mexicanum, floribus albicantibus, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* *Three-leav'd, Mexican Dutch Agrimony, with whitiſh Flowers.*

14. Eupatorium Bermudenſe latifolium, ſtoſculis palleſcentibus, *Silver-weed*, noſtratibus vulgo, *Pluk. Phyt.* Tab. 243. fig. 2.

15. Eupatorium ſpicatum Novæ Angliæ, *Raii Supp.* 187. *Spiked Dutch Agrimony of* New England.

16. Eupatorium Americanum, ſpicatum flore coccineo, *Raii Supp.* 187. *Spiked*, American *Dutch Agrimony with a ſcarlet Flower.*

17. Eupatorium Virginianum, caule alato, *Raii Supp.* 187. *Dutch Agrimony of* Virginia, *with a winged Stalk.*

18. Eupatorium Virginianum longiſſimis & anguſtiſſimis foliis, *Moriſ. Hiſt.* P. 3. *Dutch Agrimony of* Virginia, *with very long and narrow Leaves.*

The Stalk is above the height of a Man; cloathed with Leaves, ſhaped like thoſe of a *Willow*.

19 Eupatorium fruticans Africanum, foliis Ericæ brevioribus floribus longis anguſtis, umbellatim naſcentibus, *Raii Supp.* 188. *Shrubby*, African *Dutch Agrimony with ſhorter Leaves than thoſe of Heath, with long, narrow Flowers, growing in Umbels.*

It is a ſtrong, ligneous Shrub, divided into many Branches, encompaſſed with Leaves like thoſe of *Heath*, and ſuſtaining at top many, long, narrow Flowers. All the Branches are near of an equal length, ſo that the Flowers ſeem to grow in an Umbel.

20. Eupatorium latifolium, floribus longis, anguſtis, in ſummo caule umbellatim digeſtis, *Raii Supp.* 188. *Broad-leav'd Dutch Agrimony, with long, narrow Flowers, diſpoſed in Umbels on the top of the Stalk.*

The Stalk is nine Inches high, cloathed with very many Leaves, without any order, an Inch and a half or two Inches long, one Inch broad, ending in a ſharp point, green above, hoary underneath, now and then indented. It bears at the top, very many, long, narrow, thick-ſet Flowers, diſpoſed in an Umbel, not even, but protuberating in the middle.

21. Eupatorium Marilandicum, Urticæ folio molli, capitulis magnis, *Raii Supp.* 189. *Dutch Agrimony of* Maryland, *with a ſoft, Nettle Leaf, and large Heads.*

The Stalks are ſlender and weak, angular at the inſertion of the Leaves, and variouſly bent. The Leaves ſit on long and ſlender Pedicles, ſhaped like thoſe of *Nettle*, having large indentations about the edges

edges, and produc'd into ſlender and ſharp points; it has many large Flowers at the top, in a kind of Umbel.

22. Eupatorium Marilandicum hirſutum, foliis in caule bijugis, minoribus, ſerratis, floribus albis, oblongis, in ſummo caule in Umbellæ formam diſpoſitis, *Raii Supp.* 190. *Hairy Dutch Agrimony of* Maryland, *with ſmaller, ſerrated Leaves, growing by pairs, and oblong, white Flowers, diſpoſed on the top of the Stalk, in form of an Umbel.*

23. Eupatorium Marilandicum, foliis in caule bijugis, parvis, oblongis, ad baſin præcipue dentatis; floribus in ſummo caule parvis, umbellatim diſpoſitis, albentibus, *Raii Hiſt.* 190. *Dutch Agrimony of* Maryland, *with ſmall, oblong Leaves, growing on the Stalk by pairs, indented chiefly at the baſe; with ſmall, whitiſh Flowers, diſpoſed in Umbels, on the top of the Stalk.*

24. Eupatorium Americanum, fruteſcens, fœtidiſſimum, *Raii Supp.* 190. *The moſt ſtinking, ſhrubby,* American *Dutch Agrimony.*

It is the firſt Species of this Genus, which is uſed in Medicine, under the name of *Eupatorium & cannabinum & Eupatorium Avicennæ.*

Two Ounces of the juice of the Leaves of this Plant, or a Dram of its Extract, and a Ptiſan of it, drank by Glaſs-fulls are very good for Obſtructions of the Bowels, eſpecially thoſe which ſucceed intermitting Fevers, in which the Blood is very much deprived of its natural Balſam. A Tea or Broth of its Leaves given after the Legs have been bath'd with a Decoction of the whole Plant, affords great eaſe to the Dropſy. For the Green-ſickneſs, Itch, and other cutaneous Diſeaſes, it is mix'd with *Fumitory* in *Whey, Broths* or *Ptiſans.* The tops charged with Flowers are very vulnerary; the Roots purge conſiderably both upwards and downwards. This experience *Geſnerus* himſelf had of it: *Eupatorii aquatici vel Avicennæ quorundam radicis fibras in vino nuper decoxi, bibi colatum, unde per horam poſt, alvus, urinaque copioſè motæ ſunt, & vomitus; poſtea duodecies fere, pituita, quamplurimum evacuata, multo tutius & facilius quam ab Helleboro fiat.* The Leaves of this Plant are very bitter, and do not ſtain the blue Paper. It's probably endowed with the natural Salt of the Earth, without hardly any other alteration, than being united with a great deal of Sulphur and Earth. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

Schroder commends this as a very good vulnerary Plant, uſed inwardly, but eſpecially outwardly; and uſeful to correct an ill habit of Body, and cure Coughs and Catarrhs: Though *Geſner* upon trial found the Root to be a ſtrong purger, it is but ſeldom uſed. *Miller.*

It's eſteemed attenuating and aperient, reſerating of Obſtructions, and good in intermitting Fevers. The Roots are ſaid to be Cathartick, both above and below. The Flowers are reckoned very vulnerary. Some give the infuſion of the Leaves by way of Tea, to be drank by hydropſical Perſons, after the Paracentheſis is performed. They make clarifed Whey with it, and *Fumitory*, and give it plentifully to thoſe who are troubled with the Green-ſickneſs, and with the Itch. It's not much uſed in the Shops. *Blair.*

TABLE CCLXIX. *Fig.* 3.

GENUS XV.

Senecio, GROUNDSEL.

Groundſel is a Plant with a floſculous Flower A, conſiſting of very many Florets B, divided into ſeveral Segments, ſitting on the *Embryo* C, contained in an one-leav'd, cylindraceous, many-divided Empalement D, afterwards becoming of the ſhape of a Cone. The *Embryo* afterwards becomes a Seed F, furniſhed with Down G, at which time the Empalement H I, uſes to be turn'd downwards.

The Species of *Groundſel* are,

1. Senecio minor, vulgaris, *C. B. Pin.* 131. *Common Groundſel or Simſon.* Senecio vulgaris five Erigeron, J. B. 2. 1041. Senecio five Erigeron, *Lob. Icon.* 225.

The Root runs obliquely into the Ground, with many Fibres; from which ariſes often a ſimple Stalk, ſometimes two or three, round, ſtriated, hollow, a Foot or nine Inches high, branched from the very bottom, cloathed with Leaves two or three Inches long, growing to the Stalk, alternately, without any Pedicle, jagged on both ſides and indented, blunt-pointed, of a dark-green colour. On the tops of the Stalk and Branches ſit many Flowers, joined together, on ſlender, ſhort, woolly Pedicles. The Florets are yellow. The Seeds are ſmall, ſlender, oblong, ting'd with a pale-purple colour.

2. Senecio Jacobææ folio, *Mor. H. R. Bleſ. Groundſel with a Ragwort-Leaf.*

3. Senecio Americanus, altiſſimus, ampliſſimo folio. *The talleſt*, American *Groundſel, with a very large Leaf.* Senecio Africanus, Blattariæ folio, *Par. Bat.*

4. Senecio Americanus, purpureo-cæruleo flore. American *Groundſel, with a blue-purple Flower.*

5. Senecio puſillus Maderaſpatanus, foliis crenatis, craſſis & hirſutis, *Pluk. Phytog.* Tab. 60. Fig. 3. *Dwarf Groundſel of* Maderaſpatan, *with notched, thick, hairy Leaves.*

6. Senecio parvus, pennatis foliis, Æthiopicus, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* Tab. 314. Fig. 6. *Small*, Æthiopian *Groundſel, with pennated Leaves.*

7. Senecio major, florum calice purpureo, *Slon. Cat. Jam. The greater Groundſel, with a purple Empalement.*

It has a pretty long, reddiſh Root, drawing its nouriſhment with white Fibres, ſent down on all ſides. From thence ariſes a round, green, ſucculent Stalk, almoſt a Foot and a half high, encompaſſed on all ſides with frequent Leaves, placed without any order, ſitting on no Footſtalk, four Inches long, more or leſs, gradually widen'd from a narrow beginning, almoſt to the extremity, where they are near an Inch broad, and then gradually narrowed to a Point, very much ſinuated or jagged at the edges, like thoſe of the common ſort. The Flowers grow many together at the top, and are of a pale-yellow colour. The Leaves compoſing the Empalement are purpliſh. The Pedicles of the Flowers are ſometimes ſhorter, and ſometimes longer.

8. Senecio minor, Bellidis majoris folio, *Slon. Cat. Jamaic. Smaller Groundſel with great Daiſy Leaves.*

The Root conſiſts of many, ſmooth, ſlender Fibres an Inch and a half long. The Stalk is round, hoary, five or ſix Inches high, cloathed with a few Leaves, placed without order, ſitting on no Pedicles. The Leaves are narrow at the beginning, growing broad by degrees, and round at the extremity; about an Inch long, hairy and hoary, often cut with two or three notches, like thoſe of the *Bellis maj. caule folioſo, C. B.* The top of the Stalk, and the Branches coming out of the boſoms of Leaves, ſuſtain Flowers in every reſpect like thoſe of the *common Groundſel*, compoſed of many yellow Florets.

9. Senecio Maderaſpatana, Rapi folio, floribus maximis cujus radix à nonnullis China dicitur, *Muſ.* P. 680. *Groundſel of* Madraſpatan, *with a Turnep Leaf, and very large Flowers.* Paring-checka, *Malab. Philoſ. Tranſact.* N. 274. p. 943.

Groundſel is called *Senecio* in *Latin* and *Erigeron* in *Greek*, from the Words Ηεα *vere*, from ἦρ ἦρος *ver*, and γέρων *Senex*, as if one ſhould ſay, growing old in the Spring; becauſe the Seed being early ripe, by means of their Down, makes the Plant appear hoary in the beginning of the Spring.

It has an herby Taſte, a little inclining to acid; it gives a pretty deep red colour to the blue Paper. By the Chymical Analyſis, it yields beſides ſeveral acid Liquors, a great deal of Oil and Earth, no volatile concrete Salt; but a little urinous Spirit; ſo that it's probable its Salt may reſemble that of *Coral*; being involv'd with a great deal of Sulphur, and mixed


15
51
OCT

Tab. 270.

Fig. 1. Carthamus, *Bastard Saffron.* Pag. 613.

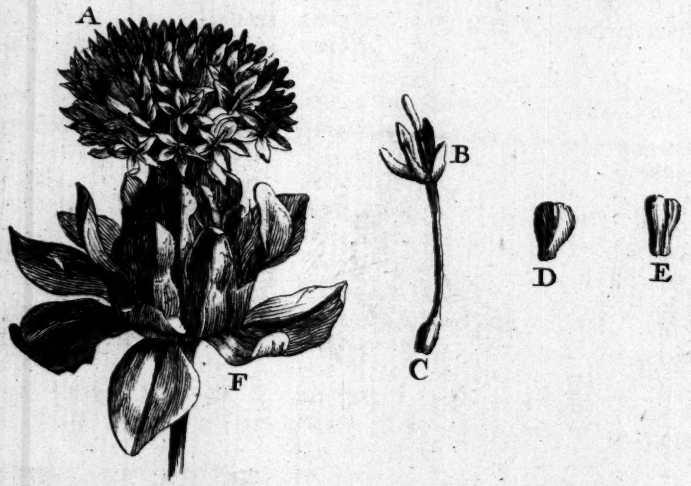
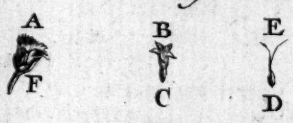


Fig. 2. Absinthium, *Wormwood.* Pag. 614.



Fig. 3. Artemisia, *Mugwort.* Pag 620.



mixed with a little *Sal Armoniac.* The *Groundſel* is emollient, lenifying and reſolving; two Ounces of its juice kills Worms, and eaſes the Cholick; the whole Plant is uſed in the ordinary decoctions of Glyſters, and in the Cataplaſms for aſſiſting Suppurations. A Cataplaſm of it boil'd with Milk or fry'd with freſh Butter is good for the Gout, Piles, and for diſſipating curdled Milk in the Breaſts. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

The juice of this Herb taken in Ale is accounted by ſome a gentle Vomit, and of uſe to help pains in the Stomach, and evacuate Choler, and to help the Jaundice; it likewiſe deſtroys Worms. Outwardly applied, it is uſeful in ſcrophulous Tumours and inflammations of the Breaſt, and help Scald Heads. *Miller.*

SECT. III.

Of Herbs with a floſculous Flower, and Seeds without Down.

TABLE CCLXX. *Fig.* 1. GENUS I.

Carthamus, BASTARD-SAFFRON.

Baſtard-Saffron is a Plant with a floſculous Flower A, conſiſting of many Florets B, cut into ſeveral Segments, ſitting on the *Embryo* C, and contained in a ſquamous and leafy Empalement F. The *Embryo* afterwards becomes a Seed D E, not furniſhed with any Down.

The Species of *Baſtard-Saffron* are,

1. Carthamus Officinarum, flore croceo. *Baſtard-Saffron or Saf-Flower.* Carthamus ſive Cnicus, J. B 3. 79. Cnicus ſativus ſive Carthamum officinarum, *C. B. Pin.* 378. Cnicus vulgaris, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 152.

It ariſes with a round, ſingle Stalk, divided at top into Branches. The Leaves are placed along the Stalk and Branches, without order, ſmooth, encompaſſed about the edges with ſhort Prickles, an Inch and half, or two Inches long, near an Inch broad, ending in a Point. On the extremities of the Branches, amongſt ſome ſquamous leaves, ſit the Heads, out of which appear the Florets, of a deep *Saffron* colour. The Seed is oblong, white, full of a ſweet, white Pith.

This ſeems to be a Native of *Egypt*; it is cultivated in Gardens. It flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*, and periſhes the ſame Year that it is ſown.

2. Carthamus Officinarum flore albido. *Baſtard-Saffron with a white Flower.*

3. Carthamus aculeatus Carlinæ folio, flore multiplici veluti umbellato. *Prickly Baſtard Saffron, with a Carline-Thiſtle-Leaf, and a manyfold Flower, as it were umbellated.*

4. Carthamus Orientalis, aculeis flavescentibus donatus. *Oriental Baſtard-Saffron, with yellowiſh Prickles.*

Carthamus is ſo called from *Kartem*, the name by which the *Moors* call this Plant, or perhaps rather from the *Greek* Word καθαίρω, *purgo*, becauſe the Seed of this Plant is thought to have a purging quality.

The

The Flowers of *Baſtard-Saffron* are made uſe of in Dying. It is accounted a pretty ſtrong *Cathartic*, evacuating tough viſcid Phlegm, both upwards and downwards, and by that means is ſaid to clear the Lungs, and help the Priſick. It is likewiſe ſerviceable againſt the Jaundice, tho' grown pretty much out of uſe. *Miller.*

I could never be ſenſible of the purgative quality aſſigned to the *Sem. Carthami*; I look upon it as an aperient with the reſt; it enters the *Elect. Diacarthamum*, which is reckoned an *Hydragogue*; its chief uſe is for Drinks for Horſes. *Blair.*

TABLE CCLXX. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS II.

Abſinthium, WORMWOOD.

Wormwood is a Plant with a floſculous Flower A, but ſmall, conſiſting of very many Florets B D, cut into ſeveral Segments, and contained in a ſquamous Empalement G. The *Embryo* afterwards becomes a Seed F, not furniſhed with Down. To theſe Notes muſt be added the face of the whole Plant.

The Species of *Wormwood* are,

1. Abſinthium arboreſcens, *Lob. Icon.* 753. J. B. 3. 173. *Tree-Wormwood.* Abrotanum latifolium, arboreſcens, *C. B. Pin.* 136.

It is not very unlike the *common Wormwood* in Leaf and Flower, but grows up to be a Shrub or little Tree, as tall as a Man, after the manner of *Sothernwood*. It has a bitter, aromatick Taſte, and a not unpleaſant Smell.

It is common on the Cliffs by the Sea-ſide in *Sicily*, *Naples*, and the adjacent Iſlands; it is found alſo ſometimes on the midland Hills.

2. Abſinthium Ponticum ſeu Romanum Officinarum, ſeu Dioſcoridis, *C. B. Pin.* 138. *Common Wormwood.* Abſinthium vulgare, majus, J. B. 3. 168. Abſinthium latifolium, *Dod. Pempt.* 23.

The Stalks of this are a Cubit or two Cubits high, round, ſtriated, ſtiff and ligneous, hoary, full of Pith, cloathed with frequent Leaves placed alternately. The Leaves ſit on long channell'd Pedicles, variouſly divided, firſt into two or three pair of Jaggs, and then each Jagg into many others, hoary on both ſides, but moſt underneath. The Leaves and their jaggs are broader than in any other Species of *Wormwood*. The Flowers grow in a long row, out of the boſoms of the Leaves, which come forth towards the upper part of the Stalk, and Branches, as it were in Cluſters, each of them hang on very ſhort and ſlender Pedicles, hanging down, and compoſed of greeniſh yellow Florets. The Smell of the whole Plant is ſtrongly aromatick. The Taſte is bitter with ſome aſtringency.

It is common every where, by way-ſides, and in barren, uncultivated and waſte places.

3. Abſinthium Ponticum montanum, *C. B. Pin.* 138. *Common, Mountain Wormwood.* Abſinthium vulgare, montanum, J. B. 3. 173. Abſinthium montanum, *Cam. Epit.* 453.

It is altogether like the preceding in Root, Stalks, Leaves and Flowers, but ſmaller, a Foot and a half high at moſt; it is of a more grateful bitter Taſte, and not ſo abominable a Smell.

It grows on Hills in many places.

4. Abſinthium Ponticum, Creticum, grati odoris, *C. B. Pin.* 138. *Prodr.* 171. Candy, *Pontick Wormwood, of a pleaſant Smell.*

It has a Stalk above a Cubit high, round, hoary, divided into many Branches, five Inches long; cloath'd with ſlender, much divided, ſoft, hoary Leaves. The Flowers are like the common one in ſhape and colour, but a little larger. It is an *Evergreen*, has a pleaſant Smell, and is not in the leaſt bitter. It is much covered by Cattle.

It

It is common in *Candy*, Mr *Ray* is of opinion that this is the true *Pontick Wormwood.*

5. Abſinthium Ponticum, tenuifolium, incanum, *C. B. Pin.* 138. Roman *or* Cypreſs *Wormwood.* Abſinthium Ponticum, vulgare, folio inferius albo, J. B. 3. 175. Abſinthicum tenuifolium, *Dod. Pempt.* 24.

It has numerous Roots, ſmall and interwoven with frequent Fibres, ligneous and of an aromatick Taſte. It raiſes many Stalks from the ſame Root, a Cubit and a Cubit and a half high, round, ſmooth, greeniſh, with a caſt of red or purple. The Leaves are as finely cut as thoſe of *Sothernwood*, but with ſhorter and neater Segments, a little downy, eſpecially underneath, of a ſweet Smell and a bitteriſh Taſte. The Flowers are leſs than thoſe of the *common Wormwood*, and have a ſtronger Smell than the Leaves.

It grows about *Vienna*, and in ſeveral other parts of *Germany*. It Flowers and Seeds in Autumn, and withers at the approach of Winter.

6. Abſinthium Ponticum, tenuifolium, caulibus purpuraſcentibus, foliis ſupina parte viridioribus, *C. B. Pin.* 139. *Fine-leav'd, Pontick Wormwood, with purpliſh Stalks, and Leaves greener on the upper ſide.*

7. Abſinthium Ponticum, tenuifolium, Auſtriacum, *C. B. Pin.* 139. Auſtrian *Wormwood.* Abſinthium Auſtriacum, tenuifolium, J. B. 3. 179. Abſinthium Seriphium, *Dod. Pempt.* 25.

The Stalk of this is generally a Foot high, ſometimes it attains the height of a Cubit, being ſtrong, hoary, ſet with many Leaves, in ſome ſort like thoſe of the *Abſinthium marinum Belgarum*, finer cut, altogether hoary; it is divided at top into many Branches, which are loaded with hanging Flowers. The Root produces new Stalks every Year. The whole Plant is exceeding bitter, but elegant and rare.

It grows on the Hills and ſome open places near *Vienna*, where it is gather'd and brought to the Apothecaries-Shops, promiſcuouſly with the *Pontick Wormwood.*

8. Abſinthium Ponticum, repens vel ſupinum, *C. B. Pin.* 139. *Creeping Pontick Wormwood.* Abſinthium repens, *Tabern. Icon.* 3.

It has a ſimple and ſingle Stalk, commonly a Cubit high, round, ſmooth, cloathed with Leaves, like thoſe of the *ſweet-ſcented Camomile.* A little above the middle of the Stalk appear the Flowers, like thoſe of *Sothernwood*, the lower ones hanging on Pedicles about half an Inch long. The upper ones having ſcarce any, but growing almoſt cloſe to the Stalk. The Root is ligneous, twiſted, divided and fibrous.

It is ſaid to grow on ſome of the cold Mountains of *Switzerland.*

9. Abſinthium inſipidum, Abſinthio vulgari ſimile, *C. B. Pin.* 139. *Wormwood without Scent.* Abſinthium inſipidum, J. B. 3. 173.

It reſembles the *common Wormwood* entirely in all its parts; but has neither Taſte nor Smell.

10. Abſinthium maritimum Lavandulæ folio, *C. B. Pin.* 139. *Lavender-leaved Sea-Wormwood.* Abſinthium maritimum, latifolium, ſive Matthioli, J. B. 3. 174. Abſinthium anguſtifolium, *Dod. Pempt.* 26.

It has thick Branches, a Cubit long and longer, ligneous, whitiſh, encompaſſed with abundance of Leaves. The Leaves are all over cover'd with an hoary Down, ſometimes entire, and like thoſe of an *Olive-tree*, delicate, divided into two, three or four jaggs of a *Mugwort* Smell, and a not unpleaſant Taſte. The Flowers are yellow and ſmaller than thoſe of the *common Wormwood.*

11. Abſinthium maritimum, foliis ſuperioribus in aliquot lacinias diviſis, *C. B. Pin.* 139. *Sea-Wormwood, with the upper Leaves divided into ſome Jaggs.* Abſinthii anguſtifolii ramulus, foliis fiſſis, *Dod. Pempt.* 26.

12. Abſinthium Seriphium, Germanicum, *C. B. Pin.* 139. German *Sea-Wormwood.* Abſinthium Seriphium, Germanicum, ſuculento folio, ſive Miſnicum, J. B. 3. 178. Abſinthium marinum, Miſnenſe, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 339.

The

The Leaves of this are variouſly divided, ſucculent, hoary, very like thoſe of the *Sea-Wormwood*, which grows on the Coaſts of *England* and *Holland*, but of a ſomething ſtronger Smell and Taſte.

13. Abſinthium Seriphium, Belgicum, *C. B. Pin.* 139. J. B. 3. 178. Engliſh *Sea-Wormwood.* Abſinthium Seriphium vulgo dictum, *Cam. Epit.* 458.

It is very woolly and hoary, having Leaves like thoſe of the *common Wormwood*, but much ſmaller, whiter, and finer cut. It has many Flowers like little Globules, and Seeds like the *common Wormwood.* It grows to the height of a Foot and a half or higher. It is of a ſtrong Smell, but of a ſalt, pleaſant and bitter Taſte, when gather'd in its native Soil; but when brought into Gardens and watred with freſh Water, it loſes much of its Taſte and Nature.

It grows in great plenty on the Sea-coaſt of *England*, and all along *Zeland* and *Flanders*, and in ſome parts of *Brabant*.

14. Abſinthium maritimum, Seriphio Belgico ſimile, latiore folio, odoris grati, *D. Plukenet. Raii Synopſ.* 94. *Sea-Wormwood reſembling the* Engliſh *Sea Wormwood, with a broader Leaf, and a pleaſant Smell.*

15. Abſinthium Seriphium Gallicum, *C. B. Pin.* 139. French *Sea Wormwood.* Abſinthium Seriphium, tenuifolium, marinum, Narbonenſe, J. B. 3. 177.

It has many, woody, hoary Stalks, a Cubit high; along which are placed many Leaves, finely cut, but broader than thoſe of *Geſner's Abſinthium Alpinum*, to the Leaves of which they are otherwiſe not unlike, but leſs white, of a ſaltiſh Taſte, with ſome bitterneſs, but at their firſt appearance they are ſucculent and green.

It is common on Coaſts of the *Mediterranean.*

16. Abſinthium Santonicum, Gallicum, *C. B. Pin.* 139. French *Wormwood.* Santonici ſpecies majuſcula & longiuſculis foliis, *Cam. Epit.* 457.

17. Abſinthium Seriphium, montanum, candidum, *C. B. Pin.* 139. *White Mountain Wormwood.* Abſinthium Valleſianum, tenuifolium, candidum ſive Herba alba, J. B. 3. 179. Abſinthii ſpecioſi ſeu externi ſpecies 1, *Dod. Pempt.*

This is whiter than the *Sea-Wormwood*, pretty like it in Taſte, but ſomething ſweeter, and a little reſembling *Camphire.* The Segments of the Leaves are narrower.

18. Abſinthium Alpinum, incanum, *C. B. Pin.* 139. *Prod.* 71. *Hoary, Mountain Wormwood.* Aſſenzo Alpino, ii *Pon. Bald. Ital.* 218.

It ſcarce differs from the preceding, but in ſmallneſs.

19. Abſinthium Alpinum, candidum, humile, *C. B. Pin.* 139. *Prod.* 71. *Dwarf, white, Mountain Wormwood.*

20. Abſinthium corymbiferum, annuum. *Annual, corymbiferous Wormwood.* Elichryſum foliis Abrotoni, *C. B. Pin.* 264. Helichryſon quorundam, folio Abrotoni, *J. B.* 3. 150. Elichryſon, *Dod. Pempt.* 26*L.*

21. Abſinthium Seriphium, Hiſpanicum, flore oblongo. Spaniſh *Wormwood with a long Flower.* Abſinthium tenuifolium, elegans, ex Hiſpania Turnefortii, *Almag. Bot. Phytog.* Tab. 1. fig. 3.

22. Abſinthium Halepenſe, grati odoris, coma delicatiore, *Pluk. Almag. Bot. & Phyt.* Tab. 73. F. 2. *Wormwood of* Aleppo, *of a pleaſant Smell, with ſlenderer Spikes.* Abſinthium Syriacum, minus, brevioribus foliis, coma multiplicato, tenuiſſima, *Mor. Hiſt. Oxon* part 3. 8. Abſinthium tenuifolium, Syriacum, ſive Santonicum, ſpurium, coma tenuiſſima, *Ejuſd.* Sect. vi. Tab. 1. fig. 9.

23. Abſinthium Africanum, arboreſcens, folio vermiculato, incano, *Oldenl. Arboreſcent*, African *Wormwood, with an hoary, vermiculated Leaf.*

24. Abſinthium Orientale, fruticoſum, incanum, amplo folio, tenuiſſime diviſo. *Hoary, ſhrubby, oriental Wormwood, with a large Leaf, very finely divided.*

25. Abſinthium Orientale, incanum, capillaceo folio, floribus in capitulum congeſtis. *Hoary, oriental Wormwood, with a capillaceous Leaf, and Flowers cluſter'd into an Head.*

26. Ab-

26. Abſinthium Orientale, incanum, tenuifolium, floribus luteis, in capitulum congeſtis & ſurſum ſpectantibus. *Fine-leav'd, oriental Wormwood, with yellow Flowers, gather'd into an Head, and looking upwards.*

27. Abſinthium Orientale, incanum, Tanaceti folio, inodorum. *Hoary, oriental Wormwood, with a Tanſey-Leaf, without Smell.*

28. Abſinthium Orientale, tenuifolium, argenteum & ſericeum, flore magno. *Fine leav'd, ſilver, ſilken, oriental Wormwood.*

29. Abſinthium Orientale, vulgari ſimile, ſed longe minus amarum. *Oriental Wormwood, like the common one, but far leſs bitter.*

30. Abſinthium Orientale, tenuifolium, incanum, odore Lavandulæ & inſipidum. *Hoary, fine-leav'd, Oriental Wormwood, with a Lavender-Smell, and inſipid.*

31. Abſinthium Orientale, tenuifolium, incanum, Lavandulæ odore & amarum, flore deorſum ſpectante. *Hoary, fine leav'd, Oriental Wormwood, with a Lavender-Smell and bitter, with the Flower hanging Down.*

32. Abſinthium maritimum noſtras, *D. Preſton Raii Supp.* 231. Scottiſh, *Sea-Wormwood.*

It has a creeping, fibrous Root, and a fragrant Smell; it has ſmall, white, finely divided Leaves; it ariſes to the heigth of about a Foot. It has floſculous, oblong Flowers of a yellow colour; contained in a narrow and ſquamous Empalement, diſpoſed in ſpikes according to the length of the Stalk. Each Floret is ſucceeded by one ſolid Seed.

It grows on our Sea-coaſts in ſeveral places, particularly on the Stones and Rocks near *Fifeneſs* in *Scotland*.

33. Abſinthium Africanum ſpicatum, foliis tenuiſſimis & breviſſimis integris, *D. Sherard. Raii Supp.* 232. *Spiked*, African *Wormwood, with very fine, ſhort, entire Leaves.*

Common Wormwood is generally believed to be the *Abſinthium Ponticum* of the Antients; the beſt *Wormwood* being ſuppoſed to grow in *Pontus*, a Country of the Leſſer *Aſia*. The Leaves and Tops are uſed, and are accounted good and helpful in all Diſorders of the Stomach; as Weakneſs, Loſs of Appetite, Vomiting and Surfeits.

They ſtrengthen the *Viſcera*, and are of ſervice in Dropſies, Jaundice, and in Tertian and Quartan Agues, and kill Worms. In all the above-nam'd Caſes it is given infuſed in Water, Ale or Wine.

A Cataplaſm of the green Leaves beat up with Hogs Lard was commended to Mr. *Ray* by Dr. *Hulſe* as a good external Remedy againſt the ſwelling of the Tonſils and the Quinzy.

Medicines prepared in the Shops from *Wormwood* are, A Simple Water, A greater and a leſſer Compound Water, A Simple and a Compound Syrup, An Oil by Infuſion and Decoction, An Oil by Diſtillation, An Extract, and a Fixt Salt. *Miller.*

Wormwood is a Plant of the greateſt uſe of many in Phyſick; it's a potent *Vermifuge*, *Febrifuge*, *Stomachick*, *Antiſcorbutick*, &c. In a Word, there is no Caſe nor Diſeaſe which proceeds from too groſs a Blood, or from Obſtructions in any of the *Capillaries*, but as an *Attenuater* it may be effectual in reſerating them. It's a more powerful Stomachick, by cutting and dividing that tough and viſcid Phlegm which obduces the inner ſurface of the Stomach; and obtunds the ſubtle Particles of the *Saliva*, ſeparated by the Glands in the Stomach; which acts upon its nervous Coat, and ſtirs up the *Appetite*. Its moſt active principle is a great quantity of fixed Salt; by which it corrects too great an *Acidity* and *Acrimony* in the Blood, which may be one of the principal Cauſes of thoſe *intermitting Fevers* and *Agues*, ſo very epidemical in low and maritime Places. It's likewiſe by the activity of theſe Saline Parts, that it diſſolves the tender texture of the ſmall Maggots, with which the Inteſtines of Children are ſo much afflicted, before their Stomachs are ſo ſtrong as to concoct and digeſt their Food, and the *Ova* of Inſects conveyed along with it. Tho' it may ſeem to have few volatile Parts, becauſe ſcarce diſcernable by the aſcent in Diſtillation, yet this Virtue may proceed from a certain Combination of its more Earthy and Saline Parts together. From whence the exceſſive bitterneſs is of great

uſe; becauſe it either remains longer in the Stomach or Inteſtines, and produces the effect of attenuating the viſcid Humours there, or paſſes more ſlowly thro' the minute Capillaries, and reſerates the Obſtructions in them, which the more volatile Subſtances could not ſo fitly perform. Its Salts are eaſily diſſolv'd in Water; therefore it ſoon conciliates its Virtue, being drank by way of Tea. It loſes nothing of its moſt uſeful parts by boiling, and therefore ſuch as deſire it ſtronger may have it in Decoction; it may be infus'd in *Ale* or *Wine* to make that which is called *Purl*. Its Tincture may be extracted in *Brandy*; it may be taken alone in all the three, or mixed with other Ingredients for *Worms*, want of *Appetite*, *intermitting Fevers* and *Agues*, the *Scurvy* and *Hyſterical* Caſes or Obſtructions of the *Menſes*. Take any of theſe Preparations in a Morning faſting, and eat nothing for ſome time after to excite the *Appetite*; or, take a quarter of a Pint every two Hours, betwixt the periodical returns of an *Ague*. The Preparations are its ſimple or compound Water, Its *Extract. Tincture. Fixt. Salt. Conſerve. Chymical Oyl*, its ſimple and compound Syrup. It enters the *Aq. Lactis Chamæmeli Comp.* Internally. Externally, in diſcutient and vermifugous Fomentations and Cataplaſms. *Ol. Abſynth. per Inſolationem* with common Oil. *Exceſtrenſe Ung. Amarum Martiatum Maſtichinum Nervinum Empl. Stomach. Magiſtral.* &c. The *Roman Wormwood* is fit for the ſame purpoſes; but becauſe of its more agreeable aromatick Taſte, it's more convenient for Tea, an Infuſion or Decoction in Water. Its Leaves are chiefly uſed in Conſerve. The *Sea-Wormwoods* ſerve for the ſame purpoſes, and are not unfitly preſcribed in the *Aq. Abſynth. magis compoſita*, conciliating more volatile parts than either of the two former. They may be indifferently uſed, tho' there be a conſiderable difference among them, as has been obſerved. *Blair.*

The fifth Species is of the nature of the common, but its Virtues weaker; it is uſeful in the diſorders of the Stomach and Liver. *Matthiolus* writes, that he knew ſeveral Perſons in a deplorable condition by the Dropſy, that were cured by the conſtant uſe of the Conſerve of the Leaves of this Plant, and indeed this is the *Roman Wormwood*, that the Apothecaries ought to make their Conſerve of; whereas they altogether make it of the *Sea-Wormwood*, becauſe more pleaſant and palatable. *Miller.*

The Leaves and tops of the 13*th* are uſed, and this is the *Roman Wormwood* that is of uſe in the Shops, and has been ſo for this hundred Years, if not much longer, *Parkinſon* complaining in his time, that the *Phyſicians* and *Apothecaries* made uſe of it inſtead of the former, tho' it came far ſhort of it in Virtue; and *Dioſcorides* and *Galen* affirmed, that *Seriphium* was hurtful to the Stomach. *Ibid.*

GENUS III.

Abrotanum, SOTHERNWOOD.

Sothernwood is a Plant with the Flowers and Fruits of *Wormwood*, from which it differs only in the outward Face.

The Species of *Sothernwood* are,

1. Abrotanum latifolium, inodorum, *C. B. Pin.* 136. *Unſavory Sothernwood.* Abrotanum inodorum, *Lob. Icon.* 769.

This has many Branches, for the moſt part lying on the Ground: Leaves more hoary and whitiſh than thoſe of the *fine-leav'd Sothernwood*, which it otherwiſe much reſembles.

2. Abrotanum mas, anguſtifolium, majus, *C. B. Pin.* 136. *Common Sothernwood.* Abrotanum vulgare, *J. B.* 3. 192. Abrotanum mas, *Dod. Pempt.* 21.

From

From a ligneous Root, it ſends forth many ſhrubby Twiggs, three or four Cubits high, hard, brittle, full of a white Pith, reddiſh, ſtriated, branched. It has many, fine-cut Leaves, a little larger than thoſe of *Fennel*, hoary, of a ſtrong Smell, and a bitter, acrid Taſte. The Flowers grow along the Branches, like thoſe of *Wormwood*, of a yellow-colour. The Seed is leſs.

3. Abrotanum mas, anguſtifolium, maximum, *C. B. Pin.* 136. *The greateſt, narrow-leav'd Sothernwood.*

4. Abrotanum mas, anguſtifolium, incanum, *C. B. Pin.* 136. *Hoary, narrow-leav'd Sothernwood.* Abrotanum mas, maximum, *Col.* Part 1. 54.

5. Abrotanum mas, anguſtifolium, minus, *C. B. Pin.* 136. *Small, ſweet Sothernwood.* Abrotanum cum pulchris corymbis, J. B. 3. 194. Abrotanum odoratum, humile, denſe fruticoſum, *Lob. Icon.* 769.

This is a lower Plant than the common one, its Leaves are divided in like manner, but are leſs hoary, and of a ſweeter Smell. The Flowers are of a ſhining yellow; the Seed is very fruitful.

6. Abrotanum campeſtre, cauliculis albicantibus, *C. B. Pin.* 136. *Fine-leav'd Sothernwood, with whitiſh Stalks.* Abrotanum ſylveſtre, inodorum, cauliculis ex viridi albicantibus, *Schwenck* 5.

The Root is long and about as thick as ones Thumb, branched, ligneous, perennial. It ſends forth ſome Stalks a Cubit high, which when old degenerate into a ſolid and hard Wood. The Leaves are hairy, whitiſh, divided like thoſe of *Sea-Wormwood*, and ſmelling like thoſe of *common Sothernwood*.

It grows commonly in *Germany*, *Italy* and *Narbonne*, by way-ſides and in barren places. It has been found in *England*, by the way-ſide from *Newmarket* to *Lyn*, near a Village called *Elden*.

7. Abrotanum campeſtri ſimile, Tingitanum, *H. L. Bat.* *A Sothernwood of Tangier, reſembling the former.*

8. Abrotanum campeſtre, cauliculis rubentibus, *C. B. Pin.* 136. *Fine-leaved Sothernwood, with reddiſh Stalks.* Abrotanum inodorum, cauliculis purpuraſcentibus, *Schwenck* 5. Artemiſia tenuifolia, ſive leptophyllos, aliis Abrotanum, ſylveſtre, J. B. 3. 194.

9. Abrotanum campeſtre, incanum, Carlinæ odore, *C. B. Pin.* 136. *Prodr.* 71. *Hoary, field Sothernwood, with a Carline Thiſtle Smell.*

10. Abrotanum humile, corymbis majoribus, aureis, *H. R. Par.* *Low Sothernwood, with larger, golden Flowers.*

11. Abrotanum Lini folio, acri & odorato. *Tarragon.* Dracunculus hortenſis ſive Tarchon, J. B. 3. 148. Draco herba, *Dod. Pempt.* 709.

It has ſhrubby Stalks, two Cubits long and longer, hard, ſlender, ſomething angular, divided into irregular Branches; which are adorn'd with Leaves, fine cut towards the bottom, but towards the upper part of the Plant, like thoſe of *Flax* or *Hyſſop*, dark-green, ſhining, not at all divided, of an hot, aromatick Taſte, with ſome ſweetneſs, not unlike preſerv'd *Aniſe*-ſeeds, The Flowers are diſpoſed along the upper part of the Branches, as in *Sothernwood*.

It is planted in Gardens, and propagated more by Slips, than by Seeds.

12. Abrotanum Hiſpanicum, Abſinthii Pontici folio. Spaniſh *Sothernwood, with a Pontick Wormwood-Leaf.* Artemiſia tenuifolia, 1 *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 227.

13. Abrotanum Hiſpanicum, maritimum, folio craſſo, ſplendente & rigido. Spaniſh, *Sea-Wormwood, with a thick, ſhining, ſtiff Leaf.*

14. Abrotanum mas ex Surinam, molli hirſutie caneſcens, *Pluk. Almag. Bot. Raii Hiſt.* 1866. *Male Sothernwood of* Surinam, *hoary with a ſoft Down.*

15. Abrotanum elatius, ſubincanum, foliis creberrimis, ſecundum caulem in metæ formam faſtigiatis, *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* *Larger, hoary Sothernwood, with very frequent Leaves, gather'd into a kind of Pyramid.*

16. Abrotanum Orientale, annuum, Abſinthii minoris folio. *Annual, oriental Sothernwood, with the Leaf of the leſſer Wormwood.*

17. Abrotanum Orientale Chamæmeli folio. *Oriental Sothernwood, with a Chamomile-Leaf.*

18. Abrotanum Africanum, foliis argenteis, anguſtis, floribus ſpicatis, capitulis copioſo tomento donatis, *D. Sherard. Raii Supp.* 233. African *Sothernwood, with narrow, ſilver Leaves, ſpiked Flowers, and very woolly Heads.*

19. Abrotanum Africanum, foliis argenteis, anguſtis, floribus umbellatis, capitulis tomentoſis, *Raii Supp.* 233. African *Sothernwood, with narrow, ſilver Leaves, umbellated Flowers, and woolly Heads.*

The Leaves and Tops of the *Common Sothernwood* are good againſt Putrefaction and Poiſons, and the Bites of Venomous Creatures. They kill Worms; and are ſometimes uſed for the ſuppreſſion of Urine, and the Terms in Hyſterick Diſorders. They are frequently put in warming and ſtrengthning Oiniments. The Juice of the Leaves, as alſo a *Lixivium* of the Aſhes is highly commended againſt the falling off the Hair and Baldneſs. *Miller.*

Sothernwood by the unpleaſantueſs of it's ſmell and diſagreeable taſte is not much uſed. It's a potent Vermifuge, and may be inwardly given along with freſh *Rue-Leaves*, mixed with freſh Butter, formed into ſmall balls, to be ſwallowed by Children for the *Worms*; but for any other internal uſe, as is obſerved, the *Lavender-Cotton* is to be preferred. Externally it may be applied in *Fomentations* and *Cataplaſms*. It may alſo be mixed with the *Cataplaſms* made with an *Ox-Gall*, *Tanzy*, &c. and apply'd to the Navel for *Worms*. They uſe it eſpecially in hot weather to ſtrow in Rooms, where is a dead Corpſe, or lay it upon the Coffin, for it's predominant ſtrong Smell. *Blair.*

The Leaves of *Tarragon*, which are chiefly uſed, are heating and drying, and good for thoſe who have cold Stomachs, and to that end are frequently put into Sallads; it expels Wind, provokes Urine and the *Menſes*; but is not often uſed in Medicines. *Miller.*

Tarragon has a pleaſant, hot, aromatick taſte; and tho' but of ſmall uſe in Phyſick, yet its leaves may be very well eat with freſh Butter, in the Spring, as they do *Sage* for a ſtomachick; or in a Sallad, along with *Purſlain*, and other eſteemed cold Sallads, which is very much uſed in *Holland* and *Flanders*. It may be alſo apply'd externally in *diſcutient Fomentations*, &c. Blair.

TABLE CCLXX. *Fig.* 3.

GENUS IV.

Artemiſia, MUGWORT.

Mugwort is a Plant with a floſculous Flower A, conſiſting of many Florets B, divided into ſeveral ſegments, ſitting on the *Embryo* C, and contained in a ſquamous Empalement F. Among the Florets are found naked *Embryo's* D, ending in a bifid thread E, which, as well as the *Embryo* C become a Seed like that of *Wormwood*: But it is to be diſtinguiſhed from *Wormwood*, only in its external face; for the difference of the Flowers almoſt eſcapes the Eyes.

The Species of *Mugwort* are,

1. Artemiſia vulgaris, major, caule & flore purpuraſcentibus *C. B. Pin.* 137. *Common Mugwort.* Artemiſia vulgaris, *J. B.* 3. 184. Artemiſia rubra, *Tabern. Icon.* 7.

It's Root is oblique, a finger thick, ſending down large, white Fibres, of a ſweetiſh and aromatick taſte. It's ſtalks are two or three cubits high, a finger thick, round, ſtriated, hairy with a ſhort down, pretty firm and ſtiff, for the moſt part purpliſh, full of pith, cloath'd with frequent Leaves, plac'd alternately, and branched at the upper part. The Leaves, are divided almoſt like thoſe of the *common Wormwood*; but the ſegments are broader towards the bottom of the Plant, and longer and ſharper towards the top, dark-green above, ſmooth, hoary underneath, by which Note it is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from *Wormwood*. The Flowers are placed at the tops of the Stalks and Branches in bunches, coming

out of the Bosoms of the Leaves more frequent than those of *Wormwood*, but each being smaller, compos'd of purplish Florets, not hanging down, as in *Wormwood*, of an aromatick and grateful smell, not so strong as *Wormwood*, something resembling the smell of *Lavender*.

Clusius says, that, wherever he has travelled, he has always met *Mugwort*; whence he concludes, that it is a Plant common to all *Europe*.

2. Artemisia vulgaris, major, caule ex viridi albicante. *White Mugwort.* Artemisia alba, *Tabern. Icon.* 8.

3. Artemisia foliis ex luteo variegatis, *H. R. Par. Mugwort with variegated Leaves.* Artemisia foliis variegatis, *Mor. H. R. Blef.*

4. Artemisia, rubra, maritima. *Mentz. pug. Red-Sea Mugwort.*

5. Artemisia Orientalis, folio amplissimo, laciniato. *Oriental Mugwort with a very large, jagged Leaf.*

6. Artemisia Orientalis, Tanaceti folio, inodora. *Oriental Mugwort, with a Tansey Leaf, without smell.*

7. Artemisia Orientalis, Tanaceti folio, odora, peramara & glutinosa. *Oriental Mugwort, with a Tansey-Leaf, of a sweet smell, very bitter and glutinous.*

8. Artemisia Chinensis, cujus Mollugo Moxa dicitur, *Pluk. Phyt.* Tab. 15. Fig. 1. Chinese *Mugwort, whose Down on the Stalks is called* Moxa.

9. Artemisia humilior, flore majore albo, *Sion. Cat. Jam. Lower Mugwort, with a larger, white Flower.* Matricariæ Achoavan dictæ similis, Erysimi foliis, Absinthii sapore, Jamaicensis *Pluk. Phyt.* Tab. 45. Fig. 3. *Wild Wormwood.* Jamaicensibus dicta.

From a small brownish Root, a finger long, hairy with a few Fibres, emerge many Stalks, a foot long, striated, solid, whitish, branched, the branches coming out of the bosoms of the Leaves, cloath'd with Leaves deeply cut or jagged after the manner of *Wormwood* or *Mugwort*, of a whiter colour, the lower they are on the stalk and Branches the larger. The Flowers are placed on the extremities of the branches, compos'd of many small, white Florets, larger than those of the *common Mugwort*.

Artemisia has it's name from *Artemisia*, a Queen of *Caria*. *Mulieres quoque* (says Pliny) *hanc gloriam affectavere, in quibus Artemisia uxor Mausoli adoptata herba, quæ antea Parthenis vocabatur. Sunt qui ab Artemide Ilithya (Diana obstetrix) cognominatam putant, quoniam privatim medeatur fœminarum malis.*

The Herb itself being fresh, or the juice thereof taken, is a special remedy, upon the overmuch taking of *Opium*: Three drams of the powder of the dry'd leaves taken in Wine, is a speedy, and the best certain help for the *Sciatica*; and Decoction thereof made with *Camomile* and *Agrimony*, and the place bathed therewith while it is warm, taketh away the pains of the Sinews, and the Cramp. It is said of *Pliny*, that if a Traveller bind some of the Herb about him, he shall feel no weariness at all in his Journey; as also that no evil Medicine or evil Beast shall hurt him that hath this Herb about him. Many such idle superstitious and irreligious relations are set down, both by the Antient and later writers concerning this and other Plants, which to relate, were both unseemly to me, and unprofitable for you. I will only declare unto you, the idle conceit of some of our later days concerning this Plant, and that is even of *Baubinus*, who glorieth to be an Eye-witness of this Foppery, that upon *St. John's* Eve, there are Coals to be found at Mid-day under the Roots of *Mugwort*, which after or before that time, are very small or none at all, and are used as an Amulet to hang about the Neck of those that have the Falling-sickness, to cure them thereof. *Parkinson.*

The *Mugwort* has a little herby saltish taste, and gives a faint red colour to the blue Paper; It is likely, that the Salt which is naturally in this Plant, resembles the *Sal Armoniac*; but is united with a great deal of Sulphur and Earth: For by the Chymical Analysis we obtain from the *Mugwort* (besides several acid Liquors) some volatile concrete, and very lixivial fix'd Salt, and a great deal of Sulphur and Earth. All these Principles render this

Plant

Plant very aperitive, and proper to regulate and reſtore the *Menſes*: An Extract, a Conſerve and a Syrup are prepared from this Plant: That which *Fernelius* has deſcribed, is too compound; *Lemery's* deſcription is preferable: For the Vapours, and flowers of *Mugwort* are taken after the manner of Tea; they are uſed alſo in Broths and Ptiſans. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

The Leaves of *Mugwort*, are chiefly uſed, and principally againſt Diſtempers incident to the Female Sex, being of great ſervice in promoting the menſtrual Evacuations, both given inwardly, and uſed outwardly in Baths and *Semicupia*; they ſtrengthen the Head and Nerves, and are very good againſt hyſteric Fits, or Vapours *Miller.*

It is the opinion of all Authors, that it's a great Aperient; it has none of the *Wormwood*-bitterneſs, nor is it very aromatick in the taſte, has a peculiar ſtrong ſmell; it's recommended chiefly as a good Hyſterick: A Tea of the Leaves is given to Women that have the Menſes obſtructed: It is preſcribed along with other Anti-hyſterical Ingredients in Infuſions, either in Ale or Wine, and given to drink each Morning in the fore-named caſes. I am ready to think it partakes of the ſame virtues with it's *Congeners* the *Wormwoods*; it's not being ſo bitter may have brought it firſt into more frequent uſe among the Females; but it does not ſeem to have more active principles than they for expelling the Secundine, and in other diſeaſes of Women, as is pretended: Proper experience teaches me, that it does not abound ſo much with the fixt Salt as the other, and it's volatile parts are not ſo very conſpicuous. The *Syr. de Artemiſia* is a *laborious Receipt.* The new *London*-Diſpenſatory has wiſely omitted ſeveral ingredients; there ſtill remain enough to make it a potent Hyſterick, tho' the *Mugwort* were not there. *Blair.*

An account of the *Moxa* taken out of *Kempfer's* Hiſtory of *Japan.*

Moxa is a ſoft Down, or flaxy Subſtance, of a grey or aſh-colour, very apt to take Fire, though it burns but ſlowly, and with a moderate Heat, there being ſcarce any ſparkling obſerved, till it is quite conſumed into Aſhes. It is made of the dry Leaves of the *Artemiſia vulgaris latifolia*, or *common Mugwort* with broad Leaves, which are plucked off when the Plant is very young and tender, and hung out in the open Air, for a long while. The *Japaneſe* ſay, that it is not at all times equally proper to gather the *Mugwort* for making the *Moxa*, but that it muſt be done only on ſuch Days, which have been by Aſtrologers ſingled out for this purpoſe, and have the advantage of a particular benign influence of the Heavens and Stars, whereby the virtues of this Plant is greatly increas'd. Theſe Days are the firſt five Days of the fifth *Japaneſe* Month, called *Gonguatzgonitz* by the Natives, which according to the *Gregorian* Almanack, anſwer to the beginning of *June*, and ſometimes, but ſeldom, the latter end of *May*. For, as I have elſewhere obſerved, the *Japaneſe* begin their Year with the New Moon, which is next to the Spring Equinox. The Plant muſt be gathered early in the Morning, before it loſes the Dew, which fell in the Night, and then hung out in the *Air* on the Weſt-ſide of the Houſe, till it is full dry. It is afterwards laid up in the Garret; and it muſt be obſerved, that the older it is, the tenderer and better Down may be obtained from it; for which reaſon ſome keep ten years. The freſh and young *Mugwort* is by the *Japaneſe* call'd *Tutz*, and when it is full grown, and come to perfection, they call it *Famoggi*. And here I cannot forbear taking notice, that it is cuſtomary, both in *China* and *Japan*; for Men to change their names, when they come of age, or have been raiſed to any conſiderable Poſt. In the like manner different names are frequently given to Plants, (not to mention other things) according to their different ſtate of perfection, and differing uſes. This variety of names, 'tis true, conveys to our mind a clear and diſtinct Idea of things, as they are at different times, and under different changes; but on the other hand it ſo multiplies the number of words, as to become very troubleſome to the memory. The preparation of the *Moxa* is a matter of no great art or difficulty. In the firſt place, the leaves are beaten with a Peſtle into

into the form of a coarſe *Flax*, and then rubb'd with both hands, till they loſe the coarſer Fibres, and harder Membranous parts; which being done, there remains only that ſoft, delicate, homogeneous, and ſo much commended Down, which nature beſtowed on the young *Mugwort* preferably to other Plants.

The burning of the *Moxa* hath nothing in the leaſt to terrify people, and to deter them from going through the operation. It burns ſo ſlowly, that ſcarce any ſparkling can be diſcerned, and it might be doubted, whether it burns at all, were it not for a thin ſcarce viſible Smoak, ariſing from it, which however is not at all diſagreeable to the Smell. The pain is not very conſiderable, and falls far ſhort of that which is occaſioned by other Cauſticks, or actual Cauteries. Thoſe Cones indeed, which the *Japaneſe* call *Kawakiri*, that is, *Skin cutters*, are ſomething more painful, being the firſt two or three tents ſucceſſively applied to the Skin. 'Tis from theſe Cones that the *Japaneſe* call the new Taxes, laid on them by their Princes and Governours, *Kawakiri*, becauſe they ſay they are very hard to be bore at firſt, but become much eaſier in time. I have ſeen many times the very Boys ſuffer themſelves to be burnt in ſeveral parts of their Body, without ſhewing the leaſt ſenſe of Pain. For they burn indifferently, and without regard, old and young, rich and poor, male and female; only Women big with Child are ſpared, if they have not been burnt before. The intent of burning with the *Moxa*, is either to prevent or cure Diſeaſes. But it is more particularly recommended by their Phyſicians as a preventive Medicine, for which reaſon they adviſe the healthy, more than the ſick People, to make uſe of it. This practice of theirs they ground upon the following Principle, That by the very ſame Virtue, whereby it diſpels and cures preſent Diſtempers, it muſt of neceſſity deſtroy the Seeds of thoſe to come, and by this means prevent them. Hence it is that in theſe extremities of the Eaſt, all Perſons, who have any regard for their Health, cauſe themſelves to be burnt once every ſix Months. This cuſtom is ſo thoroughly and ſo religiouſly obſerved in *Japan*, that even thoſe unhappy Perſons, who are condemn'd to perpetual Impriſonment, are not deprived of this benefit, but are taken out of their Dungeons once in ſix Months in order to be Burnt with the *Moxa*. The burning with the *Moxa*, by way of Prevention, requires but a few Tents, and thoſe very ſmall ones, but if it be intended to cure a Diſtemper, there muſt be more, and longer, particularly if the cauſe of the Diſtemper lies deep, and is conſequently ſo much the more difficult to be removed.

If you ask either the *Chineſe* or *Japaneſe*, in what Diſtempers it be proper to burn with the *Moxa*, they return the following Anſwer, That it is proper in all Diſtempers, were an occult Vapour, and which lies, as it were, impriſoned within the Body, occaſions a diſſolution of the Solids, and a ſenſe of Pain, and hinders the affected part from duly performing its Functions. Conſidering things in this View, there is ſcarce a Diſtemper, of all that infinite number, incident to humane Bodies, but the *Japaneſe* and *Chineſe* Phyſicians will adviſe their Patient to be burnt with the *Moxa* for it, which quickly, as they pretend, and in a very ſhort time, deſtroys and removes its Cauſe. This Cauſtick is not unknown to thoſe *black Aſiatick* Nations, which inhabit the *torrid Zone*. They learnt it from their Neighbours, and it is not long ago that its uſe was introduced amongſt them, with that difference only, that they apply much larger Tents, or Cones; than either the *Chineſe* or *Japaneſe*, of whom they had it, in proportion as the Diſtemper is difficult and dangerous, or as its cauſe lies deep in the Body. Even the *Dutch* in the *Indies* have lately experienced, what a good effect may be expected from burning with the *Moxa* in arthritick, goury, and rheumatick Diſtempers. This Cauſtick breaks the force of the ſaline and tartarous Particles, which the too plentiful uſe of *Rheniſh* Wines leaves in the Blood, and which being fix'd about the joints, and particularly irritating that ſenſible Membrane, which encompaſſes the Bones, are the cauſe of Goury Paroxyſms.

In

It diſolves the ſtagnating Lymph, which being gathered about the Articulations, occaſions Rheumatick and Arthritick Pains, provided a large Cone or Tent be applied for either of theſe purpoſes, and provided it be applied in time, before the morbid matter be accumulated ſo far as to break and lacerate the capillary Veſſels, to tear the Membranes and Muſcles, in which it is lodged, and thereby to occaſion thoſe Tumours and Impoſtumations, which are frequently the conſequences of theſe dangerous Diſtempers, and which will then yield no farther to any emollient or diſſolvent Medicine whatever. However, it may not be amiſs, to obſerve that although in the hot Aſiatick Countries the uſe of this Cauſtick hath been found by experience very ſucceſsful in the abovementioned Diſtempers, yet the like ſucceſs cannot be reaſonably expected from it's application in our colder European Climates. In hot Countries the Perſpiration is ſtronger, the Fluids thinner, the Pores wider, the Muſcles and Membranes more relaxed. Sometimes alſo, by the application of this Cauſtick, the Pain will be only removed, and not entirely taken off. The force of Saline Particles will be broke in thoſe parts, which are burnt by the *Moxa*; and ſometimes perhaps it will penetrate ſo deep as to burſt and tear the *Perioſtium*. This will doubtleſs take off the ſenſe of Pain in theſe very parts, but be no hindrance of its ſhifting to others. The *Brahmines* indeed go farther, and confidently aſſure their Patients, that the Pain being once removed, will never return, if they do but abſtain from eating of Fleſh, and from ſtrong fermented Inebriating Liquors, ſuch as Wine, Beer, and the like. Theſe, they ſay, breed new Crudities, which when they come into the Blood, will fall down again upon the Legs, and there lay a new foundation for gouty Paroxyſms. *Buſbequius*, a Miniſter of the Goſpel at *Batavia* in the *Indies*, went too far, when he recommended the *Moxa* to his Countrey-men in *Europe*, as an infallible remedy for the Gout. I have reaſon to apprehend, that many a Patient in *Germany* found himſelf diſappointed in his expectation: This is what the Learned Dr. *Valentini*, a *German* Phyſician, and Member of the Academy of Sciences founded by the late Emperor *Leopold*, complain'd of, and not without reaſon, in a printed Letter of his to Dr. *Cleyer*, to whom it was delivered in my preſence. The neigbouring black *Aſiatick* Nations make more uſe of the *Moxa* than the *Chineſe* or *Japaneſe* themſelves, in Epileptic Fits, and all Chronical Diſtempers of the Head. Their way is to burn a good quantity of all along the *Sutura Coronalis*, which ſometimes has been attended with ſo good a ſucceſs, that ſome Patients recovered, who had been given over by the Phyſicians.

The *Chineſe* and *Japaneſe* Phyſicians widely differ in their Opinions concerning the parts of the humane Body, which it is proper to burn with the *Moxa*, in order either to cure, or to prevent particular Diſtempers. And altho' Superſtition and Self-conceit have a very conſiderable ſhare in their reaſonings, yet they all plead either their own Experience, or that of their Maſter, for what they aſſert. If their different Opinions were to be brought together, I believe, that in ſome Diſtempers there would be ſcarce any one part of the human Body left, but what ſome of them would ſingle out as the moſt proper to be burnt with ſucceſs. The common People ſeldom recede from the common Places and Rules, handed down to them from remoteſt Antiquity, and repreſented, for the benefit of the Publick, in particular printed Schemes.

They are ſtill more ſuperſtitious about chooſing the proper time, when particular parts of the human Body ought to be burnt in particular Diſeaſes: And here great regard is had to the ſituation and the influence of the Conſtellations of the Heavens; for it is agreed on all hands, that even when they are come to a reſolution, what parts it is proper to burn, yet the Operation ought not to be performed on an ill day, and in an ill hour, when, according to their way of reaſoning, the leſs favourable influence of the Stars gives room to apprehend an ill ſucceſs. In this again their Judgment and Opinions are ſo various, that if there was any attention given to what every one in particular thinks, and adviſes, it would be

ſcarce

ſcarce poſſible to find a good Day or Hour at all.

What they chiefly aim at in chooſing the proper places for burning with the *Moxa*, is to find out ſuch as are the moſt conveniently ſeated, either to draw out the Vapours, which are the ſuppoſed Cauſe of the Diſtemper, or to remove them from the affected Part. Theſe they all pretend to be well known to them by the Obſervations of their Anceſtors, and by their own Experience. No part of the human Body ſuffers ſo much by this Cauſtick, as the back-ſide, all along the *Spina Dorſi*, on both ſides down to the Loins. I found the Backs of the *Japaneſe* (and this is likely to be the caſe of all other Aſiatick Nations, that makes uſe of the *Moxa*) of both Sexes ſo full of Scars, and Marks of former Exulcerations, that one would imagine they had undergone a moſt ſevere whipping. But to whatever degree they be disfigured by the *Moxa* in this and other parts of their Body, their Beauty is, according to their Notions, not in the leaſt leſſened thereby. And as to the Back, in particular, it is a very eaſy matter for the *Japaneſe* to uncover it, and they do it very frequently when they go even about a ſlight work, letting their Gowns, which are tied about their Girdles, fall down behind their back; leſt they ſhould be ſpotted with their Sweat, they wearing no ſhirts, by which means their Wounds and Sores in both Sexes, are laid open to view.

I come now to the Operation it ſelf, which requires no great nicety or skill. A ſmall quantity of *Moxa* is rolled or twiſted, between the Thumb and Fore-finger into the form of a Cone, almoſt an Inch high, and ſometimes leſs, broad at the bottom.

This Cone is put on the part which is to be burnt. Some wet the bottom a little with Spittle to make it ſtick to the Skin. This done, they put Fire to the top with a thin burning Splinter, which the *Japaneſe* call *Senki*. The Cone being conſumed, which is done in a very ſhort time, another, if needful, is applied to the ſame part, and burnt as before. This is repeated as often as the Patient deſires, or the Operator directs, or the Caſe ſeems to require. The Surgeons, whoſe Buſineſs it is to perform this Operation, are called by the *Japaneſe*, *Tenſaſi*; that is, *feeling People*, or, according to the literal Senſe of the Word, *People that penetrate with the Touch*; becauſe, before the Operation, they always feel about, and examine the part, which the Cauſtick is to be applied to.

The little Rods or Candles, which they make uſe of to put Fire to the Cauſtick are the very ſame which the Heathen, Prieſts burn in the Temples before their Idols, and whereby they meaſure the Hours of Devotion, in imitation, as it were, of the Fires, which it is cuſtomary to make in Camps, to indicate and to meaſure the time for watching. They burn but ſlowly and have a very fragrant and ſtrong Scent.

They are made of the ſlimy Bark of the *Taab*-Tree, as they call it, or *Taab-noki*, that is, *Laurus Japonica ſylveſtris, Wild Japaneſe Bay-tree*, one of the talleſt and largeſt Trees growing in the Country. This Bark is reduced into a Powder, and mixed with *Aloe*-wood, or its reſinous and deareſt part, call'd *Calamback*, and with other ſweet-ſcented Species, according to every ones fancy, all reduced into a Powder. Theſe Powders are mixed with Water, to the conſiſtence of an Electuary, or thick Pulp, which muſt firſt undergo a ſufficient kneading, and being then put into a Baſon with many ſmall, round holes at the bottom, and Weights being laid upon it, there are ſqueezed out thorough theſe holes long round Pieces, or Rods, ſcarce thicker than a Straw, which being taken off, are laid on Laths and dried in the Shade, and afterwards ſold in the Shops for burning Candles, and for the uſe above-mentioned, by bundles wrapt up in Paper. Theſe *Senki*-Candles, however, are not ſo abſolutely neceſſary for the Operation, but that they may be rank'd rather among the more elegant and leſs uſeful *Apparatus* of the Surgeons. Any common Splinter or Straw, will anſwer the end full as well; and theſe are what the common People make uſe of.

The main Art lies in the knowledge of the part, which it is proper to burn in particular Diſtempers. The chief Intention of burning, is to draw out the Humours and Vapours, which lying concealed in the Body, prove the cauſe of the Sickneſs. And altho', upon this ſuppoſition, one would reaſonably imagine that place to be the moſt proper which is the neareſt to the affected part, yet the Operators frequently chooſe ſuch others, as are not only very remote from it, but would be found by anatomical Enquiry, to have ſcarce any communication with it, no more than by the common Integuments. As ſtrange as that *Poliſh* Nobleman thought it, to have a Clyſter odered him, when he complained of a pain in his Head, ſo ſurprizing will this Cauſtick appear to Foreigners, when applied to places which ſeem too remote from the affected Part, to ſuppoſe any communication with it. A few Inſtances will ſerve to explain this. In indigeſtion, and ſickneſs of the Stomach, and loſs of Appetite, they apply the Cauſtick to the Shoulders. In pleuritick Caſes, they burn the *Vertebræ* of the Back, and in the Toothach the Adductor Muſcle of the Thumb, on that ſide where the pain is; and ſo on. I am ſenſible, that the moſt skilful Anatomiſt, would be at a loſs to find out any particular correſpondence of theſe remote and differing parts with one another.

There are ſeveral things required, and many particular rules to be obſerved, in the application of this Cauſtick, with regard chiefly to the place which is the moſt proper to be burnt; to the time, when the Operation is to be performed, to the number of Cones, which muſt be applied ſucceſſively, to the ſituation of the Patient, when under the Operation, to the proper Diet to be undergone both before and after, and other the like circumſtances. The following are the chief and moſt general Rules: Tendons, Arteries and Veins muſt be avoided with all poſſible care, in order to which the Operator muſt not only call to help his Eyes, in a careful examination of the parts, but make uſe alſo of his Fingers, and feel whereabout they lie. Whatever ſituation the Patient was in, when the propereſt place for application of the Cauſtick was examined and determined, in the ſame he muſt remain, whilſt the Operation is performed, whether he was ſitting or ſtanding. He that is to be burnt, muſt ſit on the Ground croſs-leg'd, after the faſhion of the *Eaſtern* Nations, holding the Palms of his Hands to his Cheeks, that poſture being neareſt to that in the Mother's Womb, and thought the moſt proper to ſhew the ſituation and Inteſtines of the Muſcles. Thoſe that are to be burnt in the Legs, muſt ſit on a Stool or Chair, holding their Legs down into a Tub of warm Water, becauſe, they ſay, that in theſe parts, which are ſo remote from the fountain of Heat, the perſpiration muſt be promoted by Art. Thoſe Perſons who are of a tender, ſickly Conſtitution, muſt not have more than three Cauſticks applied at a time, to any part of their Body whatever. To ſtrong People, ten, twenty or more, muſt be ordered, according to the nature of the Diſtemper. There are no certain rules to go by, as to the number of Cones, which muſt be burnt on any part ſucceſſively, or whether the ſame muſt be applied alternatively, this depending in a great meaſure on the Patient's patience, and the Operator's pleaſure. The Day after the Operation, and for ſome following Days the Operator examines and dreſſes the part. If he finds it dry and not ſuppurated, he looks upon it as a very bad ſign, and a proof that Nature is ſcarce ſtrong enough to throw out the morbifick Matter. In this Caſe he endeavours to promote the Suppuration, by applying pounded *Onions*. Thus far what I could learn concerning the *Moxa*, by converſing with the Surgeons of the Country, and thoſe Perſons, who make it more particularly their buſineſs to burn People with it.



Tab. 271. Pag. 627.

Fig. 1 Santolina *Lavender-cotton*

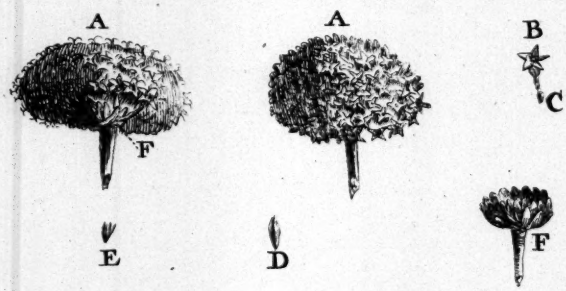


Fig. 2. *Pag. 628.*

Gnaphalium. *Cotton weed.*

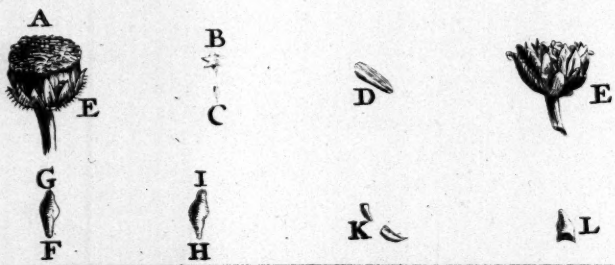


Fig. 3. *Pag. 629.*

Tanacetum. *Tansey.*



TABLE CCLXXI. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS V.

Santolina, LAVENDER-COTTON.

Lavender-Cotton is a Plant with a globoſe, floſculous Flower A, conſiſting of many Florets B, divided into ſeveral Segments, ſitting on the *Embryo* C, contained in the intermediate little Leaves D, hollow'd like a Gutter, and a ſquamous, hemiſpherical Empalement F. The *Embryo* afterwards becomes a Seed, not at all furniſhed with Down. To theſe Notes muſt be added larger Flowers than thoſe of *Wormwood* and *Sothernwood*, and alſo the face of the whole Plant.

The Species of *Lavender-Cotton* are,

1. Santolina foliis teretibus. *Common Lavender-Cotton.* Abrotanum fœmina, foliis teretibus, *C. B. Pin.* 136. Chamæcypariſſus, J. B. 3. 133. Polium Theophraſti & Dioſcoridis & Arabum, vermiculato folio, *Col.* Part 1. 54. Abrotanum fœmina, *Lob. Icon.* 768.

From a thick, hard, ligneous Root, divided now and then into Branches, it ſends forth Twigs, above a Cubit high, ligneous, hoary with a tender Down, and divided into many Branches, which are encompaſſed by ſlender Leaves, about an Inch long, full of ſmall indentations, very hoary, of a phyſical Smell, with a great ſweetneſs, a Taſte partly hot, partly bitter. On each Branch ſits one, yellow Flower, contained in a ſquamous Empalement.

It grows wild in *Tuſcany*.

2. Santolina flore majore foliis villoſis & incanis. *Lavender-Cotton with a large Flower.* Abrotanum fœmina, flore majore, foliis villoſis & incanis, *C. B. Pin.* 137. Seriphium Dioſcoridis, Abrotani fœminæ facie, *Lob. Icon.* 754.

This very much reſembles the firſt, but it is much ſlenderer, and has harder Branches, ſet with ſhorter and leſs frequent Leaves. The Flowers are larger and paler, growing in ſquamous Heads on the extremities of the Branches. The Root is divided into hard and ligneous Branches.

3. Santolina foliis Ericæ vel Sabinæ. *Green leaved Lavender-Cotton, with a Scent like Ointment.* Abrotanum fœmina, foliis Ericæ vel Sabinæ, *C. B. Pin.* 137. Santolina, 3 *Dod. Pempt.* 269.

It has ſlenderer and whiter Stalks, cloathed with ſmaller Leaves, but cut with larger indentations, of a Smell leſs ſtrong and pleaſant.

4. Santolina foliis Cupreſſi. *Cypreſs-leav'd Lavender-Cotton.* Abrotanum fœmina, foliis Cupreſſi, *C. B. Pin.* 137. Santolina 3. *Dod. Pempt.* 269.

It has a ſmall Root, ſending forth many ſtiff and blackiſh Branches. The Leaves are like thoſe of *Cypreſs* or *Savine*, long, narrow and indented.

5. Santolina repens & caneſcens. *Creeping and hoary, Lavender-Cotton.* Abrotanum fœmina, repens, caneſcens, *C. B. Pin.* 137. Santolina, 5 *Dod. Pempt.* 269,

6. Santolina foliis minus incanis. *Lavender-Cotton, with leſs hoary Leaves.* Abrotanum fœmina, foliis minus incanis, *C. B. Pin.* 137. Abrotanum fœmina, ii *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 341.

7. Santolina foliis obſcure virentibus, flore Sulphurei coloris. *Lavender-Cotton, with dark-green Leaves, and a Brimſtone-colour'd Flower.* Abrotanum fœmina viride, *C. B. Pin.* 137. Abrotanum fœmina, vi *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 342.

8. Santolina foliis obſcure virentibus, flore aureo. *Lavender-Cotton, with dark-green Leaves, and a golden Flower.*

9. Santolina foliis Roriſmarini, major. *Greater Lavender-Cotton, with Roſemary-Leaves.* Abrotanum fœmina, foliis Roriſmarina, majus, *C. B. Pin.* 137. Abrotanum fœmina, iv *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 342.

It conſiſts of many, ſlender Twigs, a Foot long, whitiſh, encompaſſed with numerous Leaves, like thoſe of *Roſemary*, but ſmaller and narrower, the new ones being hoary, and having no apparent footſteps of Inciſures, but when old being greener, longer, and as it were markt with ſmall Inciſures, but very different from the *common Lavender-Cotton*, of a bitter Taſte and pleaſant Smell. It produces many Twigs a Span long, out of a Branch, a Span long, ſet with a few Leaves, and ſuſtaining, at the top, a large, yellow Flower. When the Seed is ripe, theſe Twigs wither. The Root is ligneous.

10. Santolina foliis Roriſmarini, minor. *Smaller Lavender-Cotton, with Roſemary-Leaves.* Abrotanum fœmina foliis Roriſmarini minus, *C. B. Pin.* 137. Abrotanum fœmina, v *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 342.

This is ſmaller and ſlenderer in all its parts, than the preceding; which *Cluſius* ſays, muſt not be attributed to the difference of Soil: For it grew in his Garden in *Holland*, no leſs diſtinguiſhable from the preceding than in its native Soil.

11. Santolina Africana, corymbifera, Coronopi folio ampliore. African *Lavender-Cotton, with a larger, Bucks-horn Leaf.*

12. Santolini Africana, corymbifera, Coronopi folio anguſtiore. African *Lavender-Cotton with a narrower Bucks horn-Leaf.* Elichryſum Africanum, inodorum, glabrum, *Bot. Monſp. App.* Elichryſum inodorum, glabrum, Coronopi folio, annuum, *Magnoli H. L. Bat.*

13. Santolina Hiſpanica, Chamæmeli folio. Spaniſh *Lavender-Cotton, with a Chamomile-Leaf.*

14. Santolina vermiculata, Cretica. *Vermiculated Lavender-Cotton of* Candy. Abrotanum vermiculatum, Creticum Ciaſſi, *Nut. Taſt.*

The Leaves and ſometimes the Flowers of *Lavender-Cotton* are uſed, and are reputed to have great ſucceſs in deſtroying Worms, the Leaves and Flowers being boil'd in Milk and taken faſting. The Ancients commend it as good againſt all ſorts of Poiſons, and the bites and ſtings of venomous Creatures, as likewiſe againſt Obſtructions of the Liver, the Jaundice, and to promote the Menſes being given infus'd in Wine. *Miller.*

Lavender-Cotton, is but ſeldom uſed in Shop-preparations; it's much commended for killing of *Worms*. The dry'd Powder of the Flowers may be given along with the *Sem. Santonicum*, or the Herb may be boil'd in Milk, and be given to Drink. Its Taſte and Smell renders it more agreeable for internal uſe than the *Abrotanum mas*. It conſiſts of tenuious and ſubtile Particles, tho' not very volatile, by which it may be effectually preſcribed in diſcutient Fomentations and Cataplaſms, and in *Semicupiums*, for hot bathing. *Blair.*

TABLE CCLXXI. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS VI.

Gnaphalium, COTTON-WEED.

Cotton-weed is a Plant with a floſculous Flower A, conſiſting of many Florets B, divided into ſeveral parts, ſitting on the *Embryo* C, contained in the intermediate little Leaves, folded like a Gutter D, and contained in a ſquamous Empalement, as it were hemiſpherical. The *Embryo* afterwards becomes a Seed F H K, defended with an Hood L G I.

We know but one Species of *Cotton-weed.*

Gnaphalium maritimum, *C. B. Pin.* 263. *Sea-Cudweed or Cotton-weed.* Gnaphalium maritimum multis, J. B. 3. 157. Gnaphalium maritimum, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 329.

It has a thick, long, ligneous Root, with a few Fibres. It ſends forth many Stalks, nine Inches high, thick, hairy, white, on which are ſet very thick, oblong Leaves, half an Inch broad, ſomething round at the extremity, white, which being pluckt go all away into a ſubſtance like *Cotton.* The Heads are diſpoſed on the tops of the Branches, almoſt in form of an Umbel, pretty thick, white, hairy, yellow in the middle, containing a long, white Seed, bended like a Bow.

The whole Plant is very drying and aſtringent, ſomething ſaltiſh, but not unpleaſant or bitter, ſomething aromatick; and of a Smell reſembling the Gum *Elemi.*

It is found on the ſandy Shore of *Abermeney Frith* between *Carnarvan* and *Angleſea*, on *Angleſea*-ſide, and on the ſhore of *Cornwall*, between *Penſance* and St. *Michael's* Mount. It is not uncommon alſo on the Shore of the Mediterranean.

Gnaphalium is derived from the *Greek* Word γνάφαλον, *tomentum.*

TABLE CCLXXI. *Fig.* 3.

GENUS VII.

Tanacetum, TANSY.

TANSY is a Plant with a floſculous Flower A, conſiſting of many Florets B, divided into ſeveral Segments, ſitting on the *Embryo* C, and contained in a ſquamous and hemiſphærical Empalement. The *Embryo* afterwards becomes a Seed E, not at all Downy. To theſe Notes muſt be added, thick Flowers gathered into a kind of Head.

The Species of *Tanſy* are,

1. Tanacetum vulgare luteum, *C. B. Pin.* 132. *Common Tanſy.* Tanacetum vulgare, flore luteo, J. B. 3. 131. Tanacetum Millefolii foliis, *Lob. Icon.* 749.

It grows to the height of two Cubits and more, with round Stalks, ſomething ſtriated and hairy, full of a white, fungous Pith. The Leaves are of a yellowiſh green, pennated, divided into Segments, notcht about the edges, faſtned to a middle Rib, of a ſtrong Smell, and a bitter Taſte. The Flowers grow on the tops of the Stalks, as it were in an Umbel; compos'd of ſmall, yellow Florets. The Stalks die every Year, but the Root remains.

It grows wild in the North of *England*, in many places.

2. Tanacetum foliis criſpis, *C. B. Pin.* 132. *Curled or double Tanſy.* Tanacetum criſpum, flore luteo, J. B. 3. 132. Specioſum Tanacetum, criſtarum, Anglicum, *Lob. Icon.* 749.

This is like the preceding, but has more beautiful Leaves, cut with more frequent diviſions and curl'd about the edges, in an elegant manner, of a more pleaſant Smell, and a bitter Taſte.

It

It is cultivated in Gardens.

3. Tanacetum hortenſe, foliis & odore Menthæ, *H. L. Bat. App. Coſtmary.* Mentha hortenſis, corymbifera, *C. B. Pin.* 226. Mentha corymbifera, ſive Coſtus hortenſis, J. B. 3. 144.

It has oblique, round Roots, ſending down many Fibres; Stalks a Cubit or a Cubit and an half high, ſtriated, branched, of a pale green colour. Leaves like thoſe of *Dittander*, of the ſame colour with the Stalks, ſerrated about the edges, ſeldom jagged, of a ſtrong Smell, and a vehement bitter Taſte.

It is cultivated in Gardens.

4. Tanacetum Orientale, minus. *The ſmaller, Oriental Tanſy.*

5. Tanacetum flore luteo, Camphoram redolens, *D. Oldenland. Raii Supp.* 230. *Tanſy with a yellow Flower, ſmelling like Camphire.*

This is leſs than the *common Tanſy* in all its parts. It was ſent to Mr. *Petiver*, among other rare Plants, from the *Cape of Good Hope.*

6. Tanacetum Africanum arboreſcens, Lavandulæ multifido folio, *Hort. Amſt. var. T.* 2. *Arboreſcent*, African *Tanſy, with a divided, Lavender-Leaf.*

It has whitiſh ligneous Roots, from which ariſes a Stalk a Foot and an half high, round, green at firſt, afterwards brown, ligneous, divided from the Root up to the very top into very various branches, which are green when young, and afterwards brown and ligneous. The Leaves are variouſly divided, and are leſs in all their parts than thoſe of the *common Tanſey.* The Flowers grow on the Tops of the Stalks, as it were in Umbels, compos'd of very ſmall, yellow Florets.

7. Tanacetum Africanum, fruticans, multiflorum, foliis Tanaceti vulgaris decuplo minoribus, *Hort. Amſt. var. Tab.* 2. *Shrubby* African *Tanſy, with many Flowers, and Leaves ten times leſs thoſe of the common Tanſy.*

From a ligneous Root ariſes a Stalk, ſix or ſeven Foot high, round, cover'd with a brown bark. The Trunk is divided into various branches, of the ſame colour (except the tops, which are woolly) cloathed with long green Leaves divided into many and deep jaggs, like the *cut-leav'd Lavender.* The Flowers grow on long Pedicles, at the Tops of the branches. The Smell and Stalk of the Leaves are the ſame with thoſe of the *common Tanſy.*

This Plant is acrid, aromatick, bitter and gives no tincture of red to the blue Paper: the Roots at firſt inſipid, afterwards aſtringent; but without bitterneſs.

The *Tanſy* contains an aromatick, oily, volatile Salt, loaded with a great deal of Sulphur: For by the Chymical Analyſis, it yields a great deal of Oil, a pretty deal of Earth, a little urinous Spirit, and no volatile concrete Salt; thus it is ſtomachick, febribugous, ſudorifick, vulnerary, and aperitive: *Cæſalpinus* ſays, its Leaves infus'd in Wine, provokes the Terms; and that two drams of their juice drank with *Plantain* Water cures intermitting Fevers. *Saxonia* us'd this juice with ſucceſs for *chapt hands:* It is highly eſteemed for the Tetters and Scurf. For the Rheumatiſm, macerate the young ſhoots of *Tanſy* ſome days among Brandy, and then Diſtil it: The Spirit is very penetrating; bath frequently the affected parts, and cover them with a warm Cloth, let the Patient drink two or three ſpoonfuls of it every day. It is very good in hydropick Caſes; and the decoction of *Tanſy* with Wine is excellent to makes Fomentation upon their Legs. For the Cachexy, Dropſy or Green ſickneſs, drink three or four Ounces of the Juice, or elſe make a Tea of it's Leaves, Flowers and Seeds; cover the Pot, let the infuſion cool, and give a great glaſs full of it in malignant Fevers, and the diſeaſes of the lower Belly: It cleanſes the urinal Paſſages, purifies the Blood, removes Obſtructions, and kills Worms: The Conſerve of the Flowers of *Tanſy* are eſteemed for the Epilepſy and Vertigo. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

The Leaves are uſed, being warming and aperitive, opening Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, and helping the Jaundice; they likewiſe provoke Urine and the *Catamenia*, tho' the good Women give a Syrup of the Juice to prevent miſcarriage. The Flowers are accounted good to deſtroy Worms in children. *Miller.*


15
55
OCT

Tab. 272. Fig. 1. Bidens, *Hemp-Agrimony.* Pag. 631.

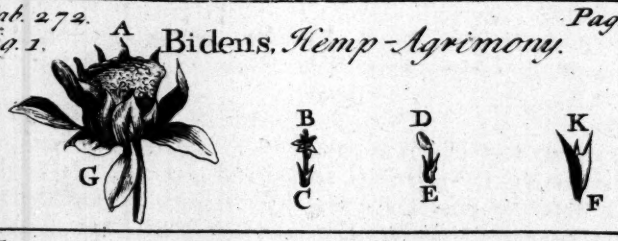
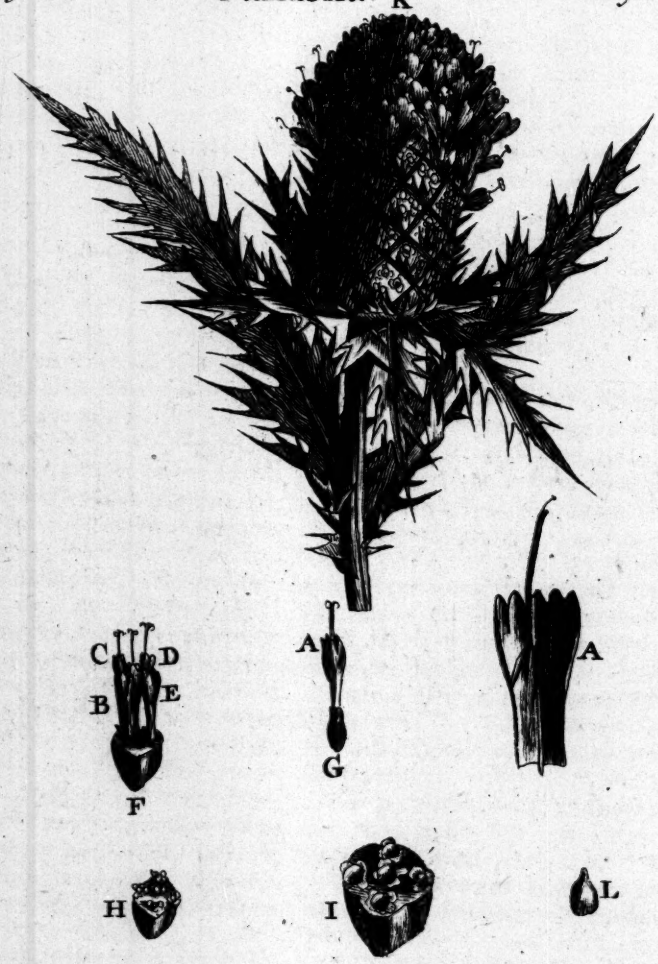


Fig. 2. Gundelia. Pag. 633.



The Powder of dry'd *Tanſy* Flowers or Seed may be effectually given in Worm-powders: The Leaves bruis'd in the Spring may be given in ſmall Balls with Butter to Children for Worms. An Ointment may be made of it's green Leaves, contuſed with *Wormwood* and *Camomile*, and other diſcutient and ſtrengthing Herbs, and boiled with freſh Butter for the weak Joynts of Rickety Children. A Lotion of the dry'd Flowers is recommended for old and maggoty Ulcers. It's aſteemed a good Hydropick and Diuretick. A Cataplaſm may be apply'd to the Navel for Worms, of dry'd *Tanſy*-Flowers, and *Wormſeed*, with *Colycinth-Seeds* and an Ox-Gall. They eat *Tanſy*-Cakes in the Spring made of Milk, Flower and Eggs, with the tender Buds of *Tanſy*-Leaves. *Blair.*

TABLE CCLXXII. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS VIII.

Bidens, HEMP-AGRIMONY.

Hemp-Agrimony is a Plant with a Flower, for the moſt part floſculous A, conſiſting of many Florets B, divided into ſeveral ſegments, ſitting on the Embryo C, and contained in the Empalement G; ſometimes there are found alſo Semi-Florets D, E: The Embryo afterwards becomes a Seed F, ending in prickles K.

The Species of *Hemp-Agrimony* are,

1. Bidens foliis tripartito diviſis, *Cæſalp.* 488. *Water Hemp-Agrimony with a divided Leaf.* Cannabina aquatica, folio tripartito diviſo, *C. B. Pin.* 321. Verbeſina ſive Canabina aquatica, flore minus pulchro, elatior ac magis frequens *J. B.* 2. 1073. Hepatorium aquatile, *Dod*, 595.

The Root conſiſts of many large Fibres, divided into others which are leſs. It lifts up Stalks, a Cubit and a Cubit and half high, round, branched, ſolid, reddiſh and hairy. The Leaves grow at the joints, oppoſite to each other, divided into three and ſometimes five parts, ſerrated about the edges, embracing the Stalk with long Pedicles. The Flowers ſit on the tops of the Stalks and Branches, compos'd of ſmall yellow Florets, naked, encompaſſed with a purpliſh, ſcaly Empalement. The Seed is long, flat, terminated at top with two horns. The Baſe of each Flower is encompaſs'd with ſharp-pointed Leaves diſpoſed in a Ray, ſet with ſhort hairs about the edges.

It grows in moiſt and watry places almoſt every where.

Tragus has diſtinguiſhed this Plant very well. He conjectures it may be that Species of *Vervain*, which *Dioſcorides* has deſcribed with Stalks lying on the ground. We muſt pardon the firſt of theſe for having advanced that the Seeds of this Plant fly in the Air, like thoſe of *Groundſel*; There are none, properly ſpeaking, but the pappous Seeds which are capable of doing ſo: Theſe have but two or three points, by which they faſten themſelves to the Cloaths, as the ſame Author has obſerved. *Cæſalpinus* ſeems to have believed that the *Cannabina aquatica folio non diviſo C. B.* is but a variety of this. *Eadem* (ſays he) *reperitur aliquando folio non diſſecto.* This Plant is twice engrav'd in the Hiſtory of the Plants of *Lyons*, under the Names of *Hydropiper alterum Dalechampii*, of which the Figure is very bad, and *Hydropiper Pſeudo-hepatorium fœmina Dodonæi:* It is found in the Wood of *Boulogne*, in a little *Meer*, on the left hand the Caſtle of *Madrit*, upon the way to the *Croix d' Auteuil.* Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.

2. Bidens folio non diſſecto, *Cæſalp.* 488. *Water Hemp-Agrimony, with an undivided Leaf.* Cannabina aquatica, folio non diviſo, *C. B. Pin*, 321. Verbeſina pulchriore flore luteo, *J. B.* 2. 1074. Eupatorium cannabinum, chryſanthemum, *Tabern. Icon.* 117.

Ite-

It's Root conſiſts of many Fibres, deſcending not only from the bottom of the Stalk, but alſo from it's joints, having an aromatick Taſte. The Stalks are a cubit high, more or leſs, round, a little hairy, and ſometimes reddiſh. The Leaves grow by pairs at the joints, being four or five Inches long, ſharp-pointed, ſerrated, not jagged, ſmooth on both ſides, of a warm Taſte. Out of the boſoms of the Leaves come two branches, one of which is leſs than the other. The Flowers are much more beautiful than thoſe of the preceding.

In the ſame places with the preceding.

Cæſalpinus ſeems to look upon this as only a variety of the preceding, by his manner of treating of it: Its Flower is ill engraved in *Tabernæmontanus*'s figure.

This Plant is found along the Water-Courſes of the Meadows of *Arcæuil*, about *Berney*, *Cachan*, and the *Pont d' Antoni*. Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.

3. Bidens Canadenſis, latifolia, flore luteo. *Broad leav'd Hemp-Agrimony of* Canada, *with a yellow Flower.* Eupatorium Canadenſe, flore luteo, *H. R. Par.* Chryſanthemum Cannabinum, Americanum, *Mor. H. R. Bleſ.*

This is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from our *Hemp-Agrimony*, in that the Stalks are four Foot high, reddiſh, more firm, and upright.

4. Bidens Americana flore albo, folio non diſſecto. American *Hemp-Agrimony, with a white Flower, and a Leaf not cut.*

5. Bidens Americana, Apii folio. American *Hemp-Agrimony with a Smallage-Leaf.* Chryſanthemum aquaticum, foliis multifidis, Cicutæ nonnihil ſimilibus, *Par. Bat.*

6. Bidens Indica, Hieracii folio, caule alato. Indian *Hemp-Agrimony, with an Hawkweed-Leaf, and a winged Stalk.* Chryſanthemum Curaſſavicum, alato caule, *Par. Bat.*

From a Root ſet with many thick Fibres ariſes a Stalk, ſometimes a Cubit high, green, winged, on the top of which, where there are no Wings, appears an *Orange*-colour'd Flower. The Petals being dried, there appears a long, broad, flat Seed, having two Teeth. The Leaves are placed alternately with leafy Pedicles, green, rough with innumerable ſhort hairs, long, broad, ſerrated, and as it were undulated.

7. Bidens trifolia, Americana, Leucanthemi flore. *Three-leav'd*, American *Hemp-Agrimony, with a great Daiſy-Leaf.* Chryſanthemum Americanum Ciceris folio glabro Bellidis majoris flore, *Prod. Par. Bat.*

8. Bidens Americana, foliis ſubrotundis, bullatis. American *Hemp-Agrimony, with roundiſh, ſtudded Leaves.* Chryſanthemum Curaſſavicum, foliis Hyperici nigris punctis notatis, *Prodr. Par. Bat.*

9. Bidens Americana, foliis oblongis, bullatis & ſinuoſis. American *Hemp-Agrimony, with oblong, ſtudded and ſinuated Leaves.*

10. Bidens Americana, fruteſcens, Ilicis folio, flore luteo, *Plum. Shrubby*, American *Hemp-Agrimony, with an Ilex-Leaf, and a yellow Flower.*

11. Bidens Americana, fruteſcens, Sphondylii folio & facie, *Plum. Shrubby*, American *Hemp-Agrimony, with the Leaf and appearance of Cow-Parſnep.*

12. Bidens Americana, triphylla, Angelicæ folio, flore radiato, *Plum. Three-leav'd*, American *Hemp-Agrimony, with an Angelica-Leaf, and a radiated Flower.*

13. Bidens Americana, pentaphylla, flore radiato, *Plum. Five-leav'd*, American *Hemp-Agrimony, with a radiated Flower.*

14. Bidens Urticæ folio, Lithrontriptica, Zeylanica, *D. Petri Hotton Act. Philoſ Lond.* N° 268. p. 760. Chryſanthemum bidens (ſeu potius ſimpliciter Bidens) Zeylanicum flore luteo, Lamii flore, *Breyn. fil. Diſſert. de hac Planta.* Senecio Indiæ Orient. folio profunde crenato, *Pluk. Almag.* Tab. 355. F. 2.

We ſhall here preſent the Reader with a Tranſlation of a Letter dated *May* 15, 1700, to Mr. *Ray*, from the learned Dr. *Peter Hotton*, Profeſſor of Phyſick and *Botany* at *Leyden*; as it ſtands in the Supplement to his *Hiſtory of Plants.*

It

It was ſent me in the Year 1691, by the names of *Ahmella*, *Attemella* and *Hacmella*, from the Iſland of *Ceylon*, where it grows and is familiar. I have not yet diſcovered whether it grows in *Malabar* or other parts of *India*. Seeing the names barbarous, I have nothing to offer concerning their Derivation. The Plant it ſelf, which I cultivated in 1692, bears Flowers on the tops of the Stalks, conſiſting of many tubulous Florets, gather'd into an Head, and ſuſtained by a ſix-leaved, or many-leav'd Empalement, very like thoſe of the *6th* Species, but yellowiſh, on the decaying of which follow dark-grey Seeds, long, flat, with a double beard on the top, plac'd under the Florets. The Stalks are ſquare and cloathed with conjugated Leaves, longer and ſharper, than thoſe of *Arch-Angel* or *Nettle*. Amongſt all the Medicines, that have been celebrated for diſſolving the Stone, this is become moſt famous among our People, who inhabit that Iſland; and of late alſo it has obtained great Fame among us. A certain Soldier, who firſt diſcovered this Herb to our *Eaſt-India* Company in 1690, proteſted that he had cured with it above an hundred People of the Stone, and Nephritick Diſorders; which was confirmed in a Letter from the Governour to the Company the ſame Year, in which it is related, that a great deal of Gravel, and many ſmall Stones, were removed and expelled out of two Perſons, by means of this Herb, with hardly any Pain. The chief Surgeon of *Colombo*, in the ſame Iſland, a Man, in all appearance, very induſtrious and diligent, in a Letter to me, in 1699, affirms, that he can truly teſtify, that there has not yet been found a more efficacious Medicine, againſt the Stone and Nephritick Diſorders; he adds, alſo, that, by much ſearching, he has found three ſorts of it, of which the firſt is cloathed with pale-green Leaves, and bears a yellow Seed; the ſecond ſends forth deep-green Leaves, and bears alſo a yellow Seed; and the third produces a black Seed, and is cloathed with much larger Leaves than the other two, which he affirms to be moſt powerful; and adds, that this Plant is very fertile, producing more than 10,000. Seeds. The Leaves, Seed, Root, Stalk and Branches are us'd; but the beforementioned Surgeon prefers the Seed. The Leaves gather'd before the appearance of the Flowers, dried in the ſhade, and reduced to powder, are given in a convenient vehicle, or infus'd after the manner of Tea. They are infus'd alſo in Spirit of Wine, and a Spirit is drawn from the Root, Stalk and Branches, by Diſtillation. Another Hoſpital-Surgeon of *Ceylon* affirms that he has uſed ſucceſsfully the Flowers, the Extract of the Root and the Salt in the Pleuriſy, Cholick and Fevers. The Author of this Letter concludes, that tho' it be not eaſy to explain the *Modus* by which this and other truly Lithontriptick Medicines act, yet it ſeems hard to deny all belief to credible Witneſſes. For my own part, (ſays he) I commit them to a judicious and repeated Experience.

TABLE CCLXXII. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS IX.

GUNDELIA.

Gundelia is a Plant with a floſculous Flower, gather'd into a kind of Head K, conſiſting of many Florets A B C D E, coming out of a common Empalement F, and ſitting on the tender Fruits G. They are hid in the Cells of the Empalement H, and afterwards become Seeds I, of a roundiſh figure, ending in a Point L.

We know but one Species of *Gundelia*, of which the varieties are,

1. Gundelia Orientalis, Acanthi aculeati folio, capite glabro. *Oriental Gundelia, with a prickly, Acanthus-Leaf, and a ſmooth Head.*

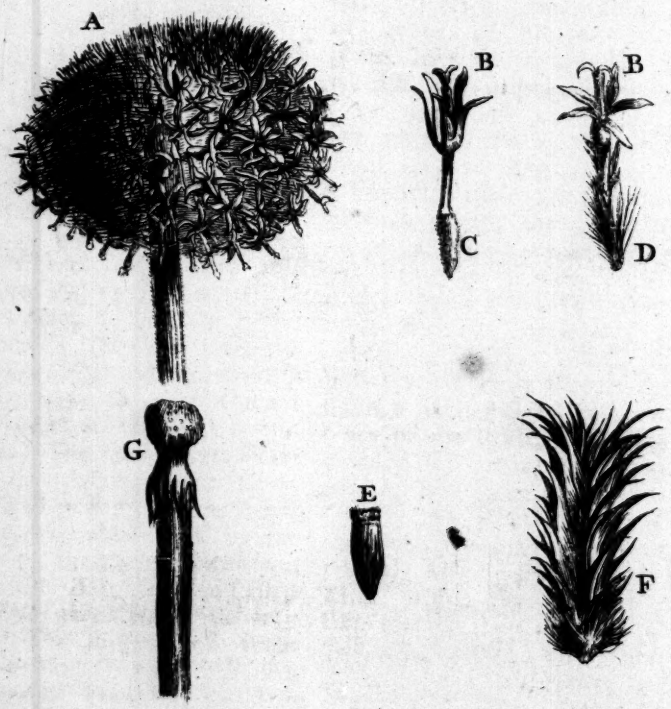
2. Gundelia Orientalis, Acanthi aculeati folio, floribus intenſe purpureis, capite araneoſa lanugine obſito. *Oriental Gundelia, with a prickly Acanthus Leaf, deep purple Flowers, and an Head woven as it were with a Cobweb.*

This Day we gave a name to one of the fineſt Plants in the whole *Levant*, and becauſe M. *Gundelſcheimer* diſcovered it firſt, we agreed that in Juſtice it ought to bear his name. By ill Fortune we had nothing but Water to celebrate the Feaſt; but this agreed the better with this Ceremony, for the Plant grows no where but in dry and ſtony places. The *Baſſa*'s Muſick ſtruck up juſt at the inſtant, which we took for a good Omen: Yet we were a long while before we could find a *Latin* name equivalent to that Gallant Man's. We concluded at laſt that it ſhould be called *Gundelia*. The Stalk of the Plant is high, five or ſix Lines thick, ſleek, bright green, reddiſh in ſome parts, hard, firm, branchy, accompanied with Leaves pretty like thoſe of the thorny *Acanthus*, ſlaſh'd almoſt to the Rib, and re-ſlaſh'd into ſeveral Points, garniſhed with very ſtrong Prickles. The biggeſt of theſe Prickles is half a Foot, or eight Inches broad, and about a Foot long. The Rib is purple. the *Nervure* hairy, whitiſh emboſs'd, cottony, the Ground of the Leaves bright-green, their conſiſtence hard and firm; they diminiſh to the end of the Branches, which ſometimes are covered with a little Down. All theſe parts ſuſtain tops like thoſe of the *Fuller's-Thiſtle*, two Inches and a half long, and one and a half Diameter, ſurrounded at their *Baſis* with a row of Leaves of the ſame figure and riſſure at the bottom, but only two Inches long. Each top conſiſts of ſeveral Scales ſeven or eight Lines long, hollow, and prickly, among which are enchas'd the Embryo's of the Fruit; they are about five Lines long, pale green, pointed at bottom about four Lines thick, ſet off with four corners, hollow'd at their Summits into five Holes with notch'd rims, from each whereof riſes a Flower of one ſingle piece, half an Inch long. It is a Pipe-whitiſh or bright purple, opening to a Line and half Diameter, cleav'd into five points of a dingy purple, which inſtead of widening like a broad end of a Funnel, rather come nearer and nearer to each other; the inſide of the Flower is of a more agreeable purple. From its ſides run off fine Threads or Pillars, which ſupport a yellowiſh Sheath, ray'd with purple, ſurrounded by a Thread yellow and duſty. Which ſhews that theſe Flowers are truly Florets that bear each upon a young Seed incloſ'd in the *Embryo*'s of the Fruit, and theſe *Embryo*'s are divided into many Boxes or Apartments as there are Florets. Moſt of theſe *Embryo*'s prove abortive, except the middlemoſt, which preſſing the others, makes them periſh. All the Plant yields a very ſweet Milk, which clors into grains of *Maſtick*, like that of the *Carline* of *Columna*. The *Gundelia* varies; there are ſome Stocks which have hairy Heads, and Flowers of a deep red colour. *Tourn. Voyage.*

GENUS


BRITISH MUSEUM
15
65
OCT

Echinopus.



GENUS X.

CONYZOIDES.

Conyzoides is a Plant with a floſculous Flower, like that of *Flea-bane*, but differing from it, in that the Seeds are deſtitute of Down.

The Species of *Conyzoides* are,

1. Conyzoides flore flaveſcente, cernuo. Conyzoides *with a yellowiſh, bending Flower.* After matticus foliis circa florem mollibus, *C. B.* 266.

2. Conyzoides Orientalis, Verbaſci folio. *Oriental* Conyzoides, *with a Mullein-Leaf.*

SECT. IV.

Of Herbs with a floſculous Flower, the Florets being divided into equal Faggs, and ſitting on a proper Empalement.

TABLE CCLXXIII. GENUS I.

Echinopus, GLOBE-THISTLE.

Globe-Thiſtle is a Plant with a floſculous Flower A, globoſe, conſiſting of many Florets B, divided into ſeveral Segments, ſitting on the Embryo C; each Floret has a ſquamous Empalement D, fixt to the Thalamus G. The Embryo becomes a Seed E, hid in the Involucrum F, which before was the Empalement of the Flower.

The Species of *Globe-Thiſtle* are,

1. Echinopus major, J. B. 3. 69. *The greater Globe-Thiſtle.* Carduus ſphærocephalus, *Dod. Pemp.* 722.

The Stalks of this Plant grow to the height of one or two Cubits, at the thickneſs of one's finger, cover'd with a purpliſh Down, ſtriated, fat and ſweetiſh; encompaſſed with oblong Leaves, broad at the Baſe, glutinous, deeply jagged, dark green above, hoary underneath, hairy on both ſides, but much more ſo underneath, than above. On the Extremities of the Stalks, and in their Wings grow globoſe heads, compos'd of bluiſh Florets. The Root is of a midling thickneſs, and blackiſh without.

2. Echinopus major, flore candido, ſtaminibus in medio cœruleis. *The greater Globe-Thiſtle, with a white Flower and blue Chives.* Carduus ſphærocephalus, latifolius, vulgaris, flore candido, ſtaminibus in medio cœruleis, *C. B. Pin.* 381.

3. Echinopus minor, J. B. 3. 72. *The leſſer Globe-Thiſtle.* Bitro floribus cœruleis, *Lob. Icon.* 8.

The Root is leſs than one's finger, wrinkled, divided into many heads, out of each of which proceeds one Stalk nine inches or a foot high, all over white, with a a thick Wooll, out of which proceed frequent, alternate Leaves, each of which give place but little to the Stalk in length: Others are but little above an Inch, finely divided to the very Rib, prickly, hoary underneath, greeniſh above. On the top of the Stalk ſits a ſphærical Head, leſs than that of the firſt Species, and full of blue Florets.

It is an annual Plant: It flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*, and ripens its Seed in *September*. It is found wild about *Montpelier*.

4. Echinopus tenuifolius, violaceus. *Fine-leav'd, Violet-colour'd Globe-Thiſtle.* Carduus ſphærocephalus, tenuifolius, violaceus, *Barr. Icon.*

5. Echinopus minor, flore albo. *The leſſer Globe-Thiſtle with a white Flower.*

6. Echinopus minor, annuus, magno capite. *Smaller, annual Globe-Thiſtle with a large Head.* Carduus ſphærocephalus, annuus, Bæticus, minor, *Mor. H. R. Bleſ.* Scabioſa Carduifolia, annnua, *Par. Bat.*

The Leaves are divided into narrow jaggs, dark-green above, hoary underneath. It is a beautiful Plant, on account of its fine, large head.

7. Echinopus Americanus, fruteſcens, ad nodos floridus, Ilicis folio, ſubtus argenteo, *Plum.* *Shrubby, American Globe-Thiſtle, flowering at the joints, with an Ilex-leaf, ſilver underneath.*

8. Echinopus Orientalis, Cardui lanceolati folio, capite magno, cœruleo. *Oriental Globe Thiſtle, with a Spear-Thiſtle Leaf, and a large, blue head.*

9. Echinopus Orientalis, Acanthi aculeati folio, capite magno, ſpinoſo, albo. *Oriental Globe Thiſtle with a prickly Acanthus Leaf, and a large, prickly, white Head.*

10. Echinopus Orientalis, Acanthi aculeati folio, capite magno, ſpinoſo, cœruleo. *Oriental Globe-Thiſtle, with a prickly, Acanthus-Leaf, and a large, prickly, blue Flower.*

11. Echinopus Creticus, capite magno, aculeato. *Candy Globe-Thiſtle, with a large, prickly Head.* Carduus ſphærocephalus, capitulo longis ſpinis armato, *C. B. Pin.* 382. Carduus ſphærocephalus, acutus, *Dod. Pempt.* 722.

This is a perennial Plant, with a Stalk ariſing to ſome cubits in height, ſtriated, divided into various Branches: The Leaves are a Span or nine Inches long, cloath'd underneath with an hoary down on the other ſide green, divided with deep jaggs to the middle Rib, and prickly. On each Branch ſits a ſphærical Head, like that of the firſt Species, but prickly.

12. Echinopus Græcus, tenuiſſime diviſus & lanuginoſus, capite minori cœruleo. Greek *Globe-Thiſtle, finely divided and woolly, with a ſmall, blue Head.* An Carduus ſphærocephalus minimus, acutiſſimis foliis, *C. B. Pin.* 382?

13. Echinopus Græcus, tenuiſſime diviſus & lanuginoſus, capite minori albo. Greek *Globe-Thiſtle, finely divided and woolly, with a ſmaller, white head.*

TABLE


15
63
OCT

Amaranthoides.

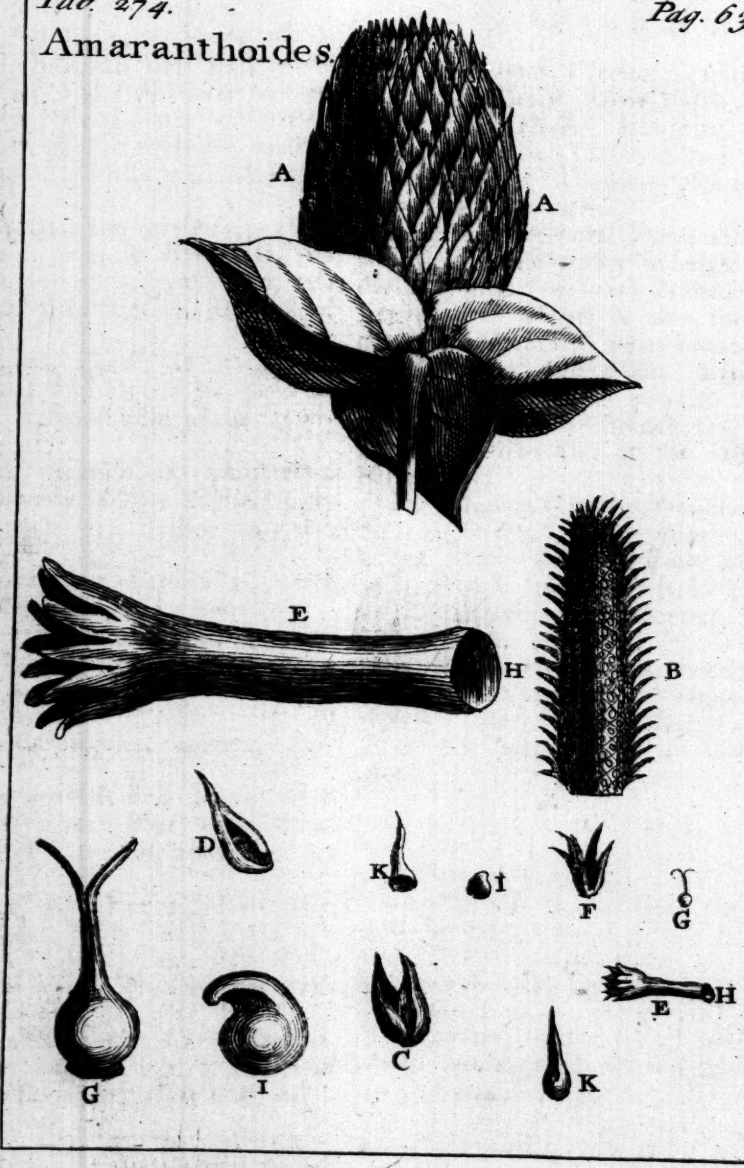


TABLE CCLXXIV.

GENUS II.

AMARANTHOIDES.

Amaranthoides is a Plant with a floſculous Flower, gather'd into a ſquamous Head A; for on the Axis B grow in Scales two Leaves C, hollow like a Gutter D, reſembling a Crab's Claws, embracing the Floret E, divided into many parts, wrapp'd up in the Empalement F, out of the bottom of which ariſes the Pointal G, faſtned like a Nail to the bottom part of the Flower H, cover'd with the *Calyptra* K: it afterwards becomes a roundiſh Seed I, for the moſt part Crooked.

The Species of *Amaranthoides* are,

1. Amaranthoides Lychnidis folio, capitulis argenteis, majoribus. *Amaranthoides with a Lychnis-Leaf, and large ſilver Heads.* Amarantho affinis Indiæ Orientalis, floribus glomeratis, Ocymoidis folio, *Breyn. Cent.* 1. 111. *Icon.* 52.

It has a round, hairy, jointed Stalk, full of white, ſpongy Pith, and ſpread with many branches to the height of two Feet; adorned with Leaves plac'd by pairs, like thoſe of the *Lychnis Ocymoides flore purpureo*, hoary both above and below. Out of their boſoms, beſide the ordinary branches ariſe other branches, on the top of which ſits a round head, almoſt like the Fruit of Hops, defended with two and ſometimes four Leaves, at the Baſe. Theſe heads are compoſed of ſeveral, ſemilunar, flat, membranaceous, ſilver Scales, two of which together form a body reſembling the Claws of a Crab, out of the cavity of which proceeds a Floret, very ſmall, cut into five Segments, white and woolly, containing within it a tender Table, which, in proceſs of time, growing hard, and thick, puts on the appearance of a little Bottle, and is cloathed with a white Wooll an the inſide, as if it had been ſpread with Cotton by Art, and incloſes a very ſmall Veſſel, like that of *Amaranth*, in which is contained one, orbicular Seed, like that of *Amaranth*.

2. Amaranthoides Lychnidis folio, capitulis argenteis, minoribus. *Amaranthoides with a Lychnis-Leaf, and ſmaller, ſilver heads.* Amarantho affinis, Braſiliana, glomeratis parviſque, floſculis, *Breyn. Cent.* 1. 111. *Icon.* 52.

3. Amaranthoides marina, repens, Polygoni folio, capitulis argenteis, *Plum. Creeping, Sea-Amaranthoides, with a Knot-Graſs-Leaf, and ſilver heads.*

4. Amaranthoides Lychnidis folio capitulis purpureis. *Amaranthoides with a Lychnis-Leaf, and purple heads.* Amarantho affinis altera ſpecies ſive flore purpureo, *Breyn. Cent.* 1. 110.

5. Amaranthoides humile, Curaſſavicum, foliis Polygoni, *P. B. P. Low, American Amaranthoides, with Knot-Graſs Leaves.* Amarantho affinis Aizoides, ſive Amaranthoides minima Americana procumbens, Polygoni folio & facie, flore oblongo, cinereo ſeu ſubalbido, *Breyn. Prod.* 2. *Sloan. Cat. Jamaic.*

The Stalks of this Herb are round, reddiſh, tender, hairy, jointed, ſpread wide on the ſurface of the Ground to the ſpace of ſome feet, ſending forth fibres, into the ground, from each joint, and ſome dark-green Leaves, ſmooth above, hairy underneath, of the ſhape of thoſe of *Knot-Graſs*, but bigger. At each joint come forth Cluſters of Flowers, conſiſting of many oblong, dry, ſquamous Membranes, The Seeds are round, flat, of a Cheſtnut-colour.

6. Amaranthoides fruticoſum, foliis longis anguſtis, ſubtus niveis, *Sloan. Cat. Jam.*

The

The Stalk of this Plant was ſtreight, ligneous, cover'd with a reddiſh brown Bark, cloathed with Leaves, at the diſtance of two or three Inches, hanging on very ſhort Pedicles, about two Inches long, about three quarters of an Inch broad at the middle, ſmooth, dark-green above, white underneath. In the boſoms of the Leaves, without any Pedicle, ſits an oblong, glomerated Head, compos'd of many dry membranes, lying in Scales one over another.

7. Amaranthoides humile, foliis Ocimi minoris, floribus albis verticillatis, *Raii Supp.* 137. *Low Amaranthoides, with Leaves like the ſmall Baſil, and white verticillated Flowers.* Amarantus Indicus verticillatus albus, Origani foliis, lanugine incanis, *Pluk. Almag.*

The Leaves of this are like the ſmall *Baſil*; the ſpikes of the Flowers are diſpoſed in whirls, from the bottoms of the Stalks to the tops, without any Pedicles. It is very much branched. The flowering Branches often run into half a Foot in length, laden with Flowers.

8. Amaranthoides Alſines aut Parietariæ fere foliis, elatior, floribus albis verticillatis. *Larger Amaranthoides, with Chickweed or Pellitory-Leaves, and white verticillated Flowers.* Amarantus verticillatus minor Bengalenſis Serpylli foliis incanis, *Pluk.* 10. Fig. 3.

It is three times as lage as the preceding. The Leaves reſemble thoſe of the common *Chickweed*, or *Pellitory*. The Flowers ſit in the boſoms of the Leaves, from the bottoms of the Stalks to the very tops, diſpos'd as it were in whirls. The Spikes of Flowers are ſmaller than thoſe of the preceding.

9. Amaranthoides humile, Curaſſavicum, foliis Cepææ lucidis, capitulis albis, *P.B.P. Pluk. Phytog.* T. 75. F. 9. *Low*, American *Amaranthoides, with ſhining Houſe-leek Leaves, and white Heads.* Perexil Luſitanis, *Marcgr.* p. 14. Caaponga, 1 *Piſon.* p. 243. Amaranto affinis Aizoides, ſive Amaranthoides minor Americana procumbens Sedi tereti-folii foliis & facie, flore oblongo, niveo, *Breyn. Prodr.* 2. p. 13.

The Stalks are half a Foot long, or a little more, round, knotty, reddiſh, partly lying on the Ground, partly erect. At each joint it has two or four Leaves like thoſe of *Hyſſop*, but thicker and ſomething keeled, oppoſite to one another; at the top is an oblong or oval Head, white, containing ſome Florets of a *Saffron* colour.

The Leaves and ſhort Branches being pluckt and a little boil'd, are pickled with Vinegar, and eat as a Sauce. They whet the Appetite, provoke Urine and open Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*.

10. Amaranthoides Indicum monoſpermum, foliis Ocimaſtri, capitulis purpureis, *P. B. P.* 309. Indian *Amaranthoides, with one Seed, Leaves of* Ocimaſtrum, *and purple Heads.* Amaranthoides ſeu Amaranto affinis major Indica, Ocymoidis folio & facie, flore globoſo purpureo, *Breyn. Prodr.* 2. *Pluk. Almag. Bot.* Gnaphalio affinis Ocimaſtri folio, flore ex purpureo violaceo, *Herman. Bat. Leyd. Wada.* Pu H.M.P. 10 73.

The Florets, which appear among the Scales, ariſe out of an Empalement, divided into five parts, which are very narrow and pointed, ſet with a white Wooll and greeniſh, except the tips which are purpliſh. The greyiſh Florets are divided likewiſe into five jaggs, among which are placed long, Snow-white Summits, ſitting on very ſhort and almoſt imperceptible Chives. The Style is forked at the top, and coming out of the bottom of the Floret ſits upon a conical Seed-veſſel.

11. Amaranthoides humile Curaſſavicum, anguſtiſſimo, gramineo folio, *P.B.P. Low*, American *Amaranthoides, with a very narrow, graſſy Leaf.* Amaranthoides perexiguum, foliis tenuiſſimis, longioribus, *Breyn. Prodr.* 2.

12. Amaranthoides Benghalenſe purpureum, capitulis minoribus nudis, ſive foliolis ad baſin florum viduatis, *Pluk. Almag. Bot. Purple Amaranthoides of* Bengal, *with ſmaller Heads, without any little Leaves at their Baſe.*

13. Amaranthoides tomentoſa & incana, foliis longis, anguſtis Helichryſi Germanici panicula, in ſummo alba, pluribus ſpicis compoſita. *Woolly and hoary Amaranthoides, with long, narrow Leaves, the Panicle of the*

Ger-

German *Golden Caſſidony, white at top, compos'd of many Spikes.*

This was ſent from the *Eaſt-Indies* to Mr. *Petiver.*

14. Amaranthoides Indicum, verticillatum, Parietariæ hirſutis foliis, aculeatum, *Pluk. Phytog.* T. 133. F. 3. *Prickly, verticillate*, Indian *Amaranthoides, with hairy Pellitory-Leaves.*

15. Amaranthoides Indicum globoſum, ad caulium nodos floridum, foliis ſolitariis, ſummo apice barbatis, *Pluk. Phyt.* T. 133. F. 2. *Globoſe*, Indian *Amaranthoides, flowering at the joints of the Stalks, with ſolitary Leaves, bearded at the top.*

16. Amaranthoides humile Maderaſpatanum, capitulis candicantibus, folio molli, *Pluk. Phytog.* T. 133. F. 2. *Low Amaranthoides of* Maderaſpatan, *with whitiſh Heads, and a ſoft Leaf.*

17. Amaranthoides Maderaſpatanum, foliis anguſtis, ex adverſo binis, floribus ad nodos verticillatis, *Pluk. Phytog.* T. 132. F. 6. Amaranthoides *of* Maderaſpatan, *with narrow Leaves, growing by pairs, and Flowers in Whirls at the joints.*

18. Amaranthoides ſpicatum, Indicum, ramoſiſſimum, Spergulæ foliis, ſpica Alopecuroide candida, *Pluk. Mantiſſ.* p. 11. *A moſt branched*, Indian, *ſpiked Amaranthoides, with a white, Fox tail Spike.*

19. Amaranthoides Americanum, latioribus bijugis foliis, ſummo caule ſpicatum, *Raii Supp.* 128. American *Amaranthoides, with broader, oppoſite Leaves, and Spikes on the top of the Stalk.*

20. Amaranthoides Indica, purpurea, floribus in globum compactis, calice bifolio, *Raii Supp.* 128. *Purple*, Indian *Amaranthoides, with Flowers gather'd into a globule, and a two leav'd Empalement.*

21. Amaranthoides Indica purpurea elatior foliis tenuiſſimis, ſpicis albis, plurimis, oblongis, teretibus, & foliorum alis, & in ſummo caule, *Raii Supp.* 128. *Larger, purple*, Indian *Amaranthoides with very fine Leaves and oblong, round Spikes, coming out of the boſoms of the Leaves, and on the tops of the Stalks.*

22. Amaranthoides Indica, alba, brevior & humilior, foliis tenuiſſimis, ſpicis albis plurimis, oblongis, teretibus, ſecundum cauliculos, eoſque terminantibus, *Raii Supp.* 128. *Shorter and lower, white*, Indian *Amaranthoides with very fine Leaves, and many, oblong, round Spikes along the Stalk, and at the top of it.*

SECT.

SECT. V.

Of Herbs with a floſculous Flower, conſiſting of Florets, divided for the moſt part into unequal Jaggs, and ſitting on a proper Empalement.

TABLE CCLXXV and CCLXXVI.

GENUS I.

Scabioſa, SCABIOUS.

Scabious is a Plant with a floſculous Flower, A, N, conſiſting of many unequal Florets, contained in a common Empalement M Y. Some of theſe B, O, which ocupy the middle, are cut into four or five Segments; the reſt, which are placed at the Edge, are bilabiated C, T. Each of theſe ſits on the top of an Embryo E, P, V, which is crowned D, Q, X; and is contained in a proper Empalement, F, R, S, which afterwards becomes a Capſule, either ſimple G, L, or Funnel-ſhap'd Z, 3, 4, pregnant with a Seed H, 1, 3, 5, 6, crowned 2, 6, which before was the *Embryo*.

The Species of *Scabious* are,

1. Scabioſa pratenſis, hirſuta, quæ officinarum, *C. B. Pin.* 269. *Common Field-Scabious.* Scabioſa major, communior, hirſuta, folio laciniato, *J. B.* 3. 2. Scabioſa arvenſis, ſive ſegetalis, *Tabern. Icon.* 159.

It has a long, ſtreight Root; Stalks a Cubit and half high, round, hairy, hollow, encompaſſed with oppoſite Leaves at large diſtances, cover'd with an hoary down, ſhap'd like thoſe of the *greater Valerian*, now and then deeply jagged, of a warmiſh Taſte. The Stalks and Branches end in heads of Flowers. The Flowers are compoſed of ſeveral blueiſh purple Florets, each of which ſits on a ſingle Seed, and has its own Empalement, Chives and Style. The marginal Florets are longer than thoſe in the middle, and more jagged. The whole Flower is contained in an Empalement, conſiſting of ſeveral ſharp-pointed Leaves in a circular poſition. The Flowers when blown have almoſt a plain ſurface, very little convex. When the Florets are fallen off, the Seeds are raiſed into a convex head. The Leaves, which come immediately from the Root, are entire, and not at all jagged.

It is common in Paſtures and Flowers in *June* and *July*.

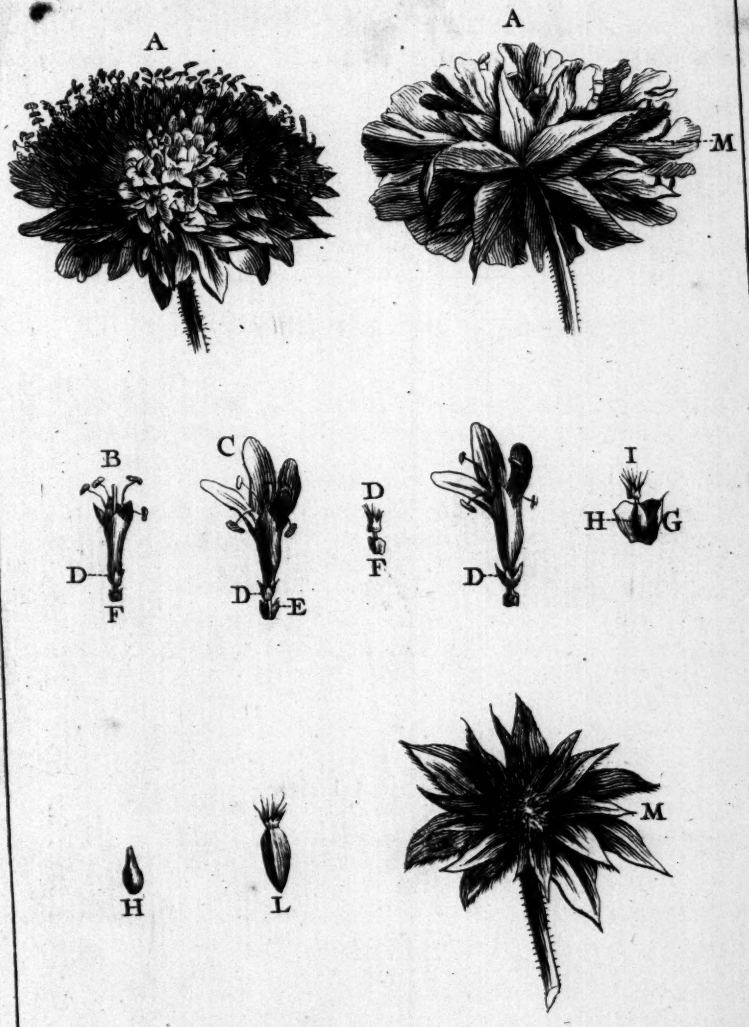
2. Scabioſa major, flore ex cœruleo purpureo, *Tabern. Icon.* 158. *Great Scabious, with a blue purple Flower.*

3. Scabioſa fruticans, latifolia, alba, *C. B. Pin.* 269. *White, broad-leav'd, ſhrubby Scabious.* Scabioſa ix. five æſtivalis *Cluſ Hiſt.* iiij.

4. Scabioſa fruticans, latifolia, floribus ad cæruleum inclinantibus, *C. B. Pin.* 269. *Broad-leav'd, ſhrubby Scabious, with Flowers inclining to blue.*

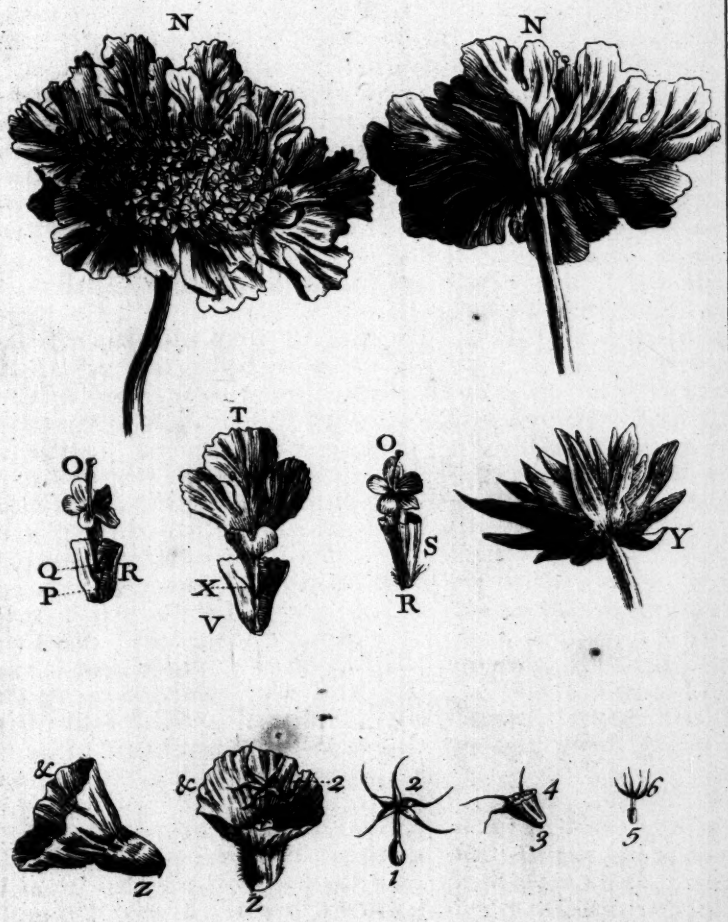
5. Scabioſa

Scabiosa. *Scabious.*




BRITISH MUSEUM
15
OCT

Scabiosa, *Scabious.*




15
51
OCT

5. Scabioſa altiſſima, annua, foliis Agrimoniæ nonnihil ſimilibus, *H. L. Bat.* *The talleſt, annual Scabious, with Leaves ſomething like thoſe of Agrimony.*

6. Scabioſa fruteſcens, anguſtifolia alba, *C. B. Pin.* 270. *White, narrow-leav'd, ſhrubby Scabious.* Scabioſa montana, calidarum regionum, *Lob. Icon.* 538.

This Plant loves the Hills of a temperate Climate, as thoſe about *Piedmont*. It has a narrower and whiter Leaf, but little hairy, and lightly jagged towards the lower part of the Stalk, like thoſe of *Vervain* or *common Scabious*; but thoſe on the upper Branches are ſlender and deeper divided. In *June* and *July* it produces white Flowers, like thoſe of the *leſſer Scabious* or *Knapweed*, in compact, ſcaly Heads.

7. Scabioſa anguſtifolia alba altera, *C. B. Pin.* 270. *The other, white, narrow-leav'd Scabious.* Scabioſa major, alba, *Tabern. Icon.* 163.

8. Scabioſa multifido folio, flore flaveſcente, *C. B. Pin* 270. *Scabious with a variouſly divided Leaf, and a yellowiſh Flower.* Scabioſa multifido folio, albo flore vel potius ochroleuco, J. B. 3. 8. Scabioſa ochroleuco flore, ſive vii *Cluſ. Hiſt.* iii.

Its Stalks are a Cubit high, round, ſlender, firm, greeniſh, knotted, cloathed with oppoſite Leaves, which are ſo divided with thin and deep jaggs, that they ſeem winged they are of a greeniſh Aſh-colour, and a bitteriſh Taſte. Thoſe which grow from from the Root, before it forms a Stalk, are broader and divided with leſs jaggs. Out of the higheſt Wings it produces ſlender and naked Stalks and Branches, which ſuſtain plain Heads, compos'd of white, or rather pale yellow Florets, without any Smell. The Seeds are gathered into an orbicular Head. The Root is of the thickneſs of one's little Finger, endued with many lateral Fibres, lively and producing new Stalks every Year.

It grows in the Meadows and Paſtures about *Vienna*.

9. Scabioſa alba, gemino capite, *C. B. Pin.* 270. *White Scabious with a double Head.* Scabioſa alba, gemino trigeminove capite, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* iii.

10. Scabioſa prolifera, folio lariore, *C. B. Pin.* 270. *Proliferous Scabious, with a broader Leaf.* Scabioſa prolifero flore, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* v. Scabioſa prolifera, J. B. 3. 5.

11. Scabioſa prolifera, foliis Gingidii, *C. B. Pin.* 270. *Prodr.* 126. *Proliferous Scabious, with Tooth-pick Chervil Leaves.*

12. Scabioſa tenuifolia, prolifera, minor, *C. B. Pin.* 270. *Fine leav'd, proliferous, leſſer Scabious* Scabioſa tenuifolia, minima, prior, *Eyſt.*

13. Scabioſa Alpina, foliis Centaurii majoris, *C. B. Pin.* 270. *Great, Mountain Scabious.* Scabioſa Alpina, maxima, *Lob. Icon* 537.

From a thick Root, it ſends forth many Leaves, a Foot long or longer, winged or divided into many jaggs on each ſide, neatly indented about the edges, cut almoſt to the middle Rib; among which ariſe ſome Stalks, two Cubits high and higher, according to the Soil, angular, hard and ligneous, divided at the upper part in Branches, on the end of each of which ſits a large, round, dark-green Head, compos'd of pale yellow Florets, which are ſucceeded by oblong, hairy, brown Seeds.

It grows on the Aſcent of Mount *Jura* near its higheſt Summit *Thuiri*.

14. Scabioſa montana, glabra, foliis Scabioſæ vulgaris, *C. B. Pin.* 270. *Mountain Scabious with ſmooth Leaves.* Scabioſa glabra, carnoſis foliis virentibus, flore ex cæruleo purpureo, J. B. 3. 7. Scabioſa montana, ſive v *Cluſ. Hiſt.* ii.

It has five or ſix Leaves ſpread on the Ground, almoſt like thoſe of the *common Scabious*, which grows amongſt the Corn, not ſet with any Hairs at all, but very fleſhy and veiny, ſhining, ſomething notcht, of a viſcid and gummy Taſte, and at laſt hot. Out of the middle of theſe ariſes a Stalk a Span high, ſometimes higher, ſlender, round, encompaſſed at the bottom with four or ſix Leaves, divided into deep and ſlender jaggs, always oppoſite to each other. On the extremity of the Stalk ſits a little Head; compos'd of many Florets, of a blue purple colour.

It is found on the tops of *Sneberg* and *Snealben*, Mountains of *Auſtria* and *Styria*.

15. Scabiosa montana, latifolia, non laciniata, rubra & prima, *C. B. Pin.* 270. *The first, red, broad-leav'd, Mountain Scabious, not jagged.* Scabiosa latifolia, Pannonica, purpureo flore, seu, iv *Clus. Hist.* iii.

16. Scabiosa latifolia, rubra non laciniata secunda, *C. B. Pin.* 270. *The second, red, broad leav'd Scabious, not jagged.* Scabiosa latifolia, rubro flore, J. B. 3. 9. Scabiosa, iii *Clus. Hist* 9.

The Stalks of this are a Cubit high, round, knotted or jointed, something hairy, hollow, having two Leaves opposite to one another at each joint; not variously divided, like the other Species of *Scabious*, but broad and notcht about the edges, sometimes larger than those of *Nettle*, hanging on a short Pedicle, of a pale-green colour, and a bitter hot Taste. Out of the bosoms of the Leaves proceed leafy Branches, which send forth Pedicles out of their sides, adorn'd with Flowers like those of the *common Scabious*, of a reddish colour and no Smell. The Flowers are succeeded by angular, hairy Seeds.

It grows on the Mountains near *Geneva*, in great abundance, and in many Mountainous Woods of *Germany*.

17. Scabiosa Virgæ pastoris folio, *C. B. Pin.* 270. *Scabious with a Teasel-Leaf.* Scabiosa larifolia, peregrina, *Tabern. Icon.* 160.

18. Scabiosa argentea, angustifolia, *C. B. Pin.* 270. *Prodr.* 127. *Narrow-leav'd, silver Scabious.* Scabiosa graminea, argentea, J. B. 3. 12.

From a ligneous Root arise two or three Stalks, a Span and half high and higher, round hoary, a little reflext, with thick joints. About the Root are placed Leaves four or five Inches long, narrow, grassy, whitish and silver, with a Nerve running lengthwise, over against one another on the Stalk; the upper part of which is naked. The Stalk sustains one, orbicular, plain Disk, hoary with a soft Down, containing many pale blue Flowers; which are succeeded by little, membranaceous Empalements, with short Threds, containing the Seed. The Head is encompassed by many, little, sharp-pointed Leaves.

19. Scabiosa peregrina, rubra, capitulo, oblongo, *C. B. Pin.* 270. *Purple*, Indian *Scabious.* Scabiosa rubra, peregrina, quibusdam Indica, J. B. 3. 6. Scabiosa vi. Indica, *Clus. Hist.* 3.

This Plant has Leaves of various shapes. The lower ones, which are next the Root, are broader than the rest, some notcht, some jagged, but not very deep, and hanging on a long Pedicle. The upper ones are more cut, and divided into deeper jaggs, and subdivided, each of which subdivisions resembles in shape tho' not in size, the under Leaves. Amongst these there are some still deeper and finer cut. The highest which arise at the divarications of the Stalks, have but few incisures, and those not very deep, and sometimes none at all, being even about the edges, narrow and sitting on short Pedicles. The under Leaves are hairy. The Stalk is a Cubit or two Cubits high, pretty slender, divided into many thin Branches, bearing at the end a kind of Umbel of Florets, gather'd into an Head, the outer ones, which encompass the rest, being large and divided into five jaggs, as are also the smaller and inner ones, being all of a fine deep red colour, inclining to purple, with long Chives, sustaining white Summits. These are succeeded by oblong Heads of Seeds, with Stars at the top, as in the rest. The Root is shaped like a *Turnep*, and does not perish every Year, as *Clusius* thought.

It flowers in Summer and Autumn. The Seed is ripe about the end of *September* and beginning of *October*.

The Seeds of this Plant are said to be bitter, and kill Worms.

20. Scabiosa peregrina, capitulo oblongo, flore carneo, *H. R. Par.* *Foreign Scabious with an oblong Head and a Flesh-coloured Flower.*

21. Scabiosa peregrina, capitulo oblongo, flore variegato, *H. R. Par.* *Foreign Scabious, with an oblong Head and a variegated Flower.*

22. Scabiosa peregrina, capitulo oblongo, nigricante, odore Zibethi, *C. B. Pin.* 270. *Foreign Scabious with an oblong blackish Head smelling like Civet.* Scabiosa peregrina, capitulo oblongo, flore atro-purpureo, *H. R. Par.*

23. Sca-

23. Scabioſa Indica prolifera, *H. Edinb.* Indian *proliferous Scabious.*

24. Scabioſa Luſitanica, Indicæ ſimilis, Portugueze *Scabious like the* Indian *one.*

25. Scabioſa capitulo globoſo, major, *C. B. Pin.* 370. *Greater Scabious with a globoſe Flower.* Scabioſa minor, vulgaris, J.B. 3. 3. Scabioſa, v. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* ii.

26. Scabioſa capitulo globoſo minor, *C.B. Pin.* 270. *Leſſer Scabious with a globoſe Head.* Scabioſa minor, iv. *Tabern. Icon.* 162.

27. Scabioſa minor i, ii, iii. *Tabern. Icon.* 160, & 161. Tabernæmontanus's *Leſſer Scabious.*

28. Scabioſa minor, capitulo odoro, globoſo, *C. B. Pin.* 271. *Leſſer Scabious with a ſweet-ſmelling globoſe Head.* Scabioſa parva, odorato flore, foliis maculis infectis, J. B. 3. 6. Phyteuma minus, Scabioſa parva, floribus Ocimi laciniatis, atque odoris, *Col. Phytob.* 32.

29. Scabioſa ſtellata, Hiſpanica, ampliſſimo folio. Spaniſh *Starred Scabious with a very large Leaf.*

30. Scabioſa ſtellata, folio laciniato, major, *C. B. Pin.* 271. *Greater ſtellated Scabious with a jagged Leaf.* Scabioſa major, cum pulchro ſemine, J. B. 3, 9. Scabioſa major, Hiſpanica, ſive i. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1.

The Leaves are like thoſe of the *Common Scabious*, deeply cut, ſoft and woolly. The Stalks are knotty, round, ſometimes a Cubit high, cloathed with Leaves by pairs. On the top of the Branches ſit little heads, compoſed of many membranaceous and chaffy Empalements, containing whitiſh Flowers; on the falling off of which, as it were in the middle of each Navel, a ſmall, blackiſh Star appears, conſiſting of five or ſix Rays; they are expanded by little and little, till the hairy thick ſeed, which ſuſtained the Empalement begins to ripen.

The Root is white and thick, and like the common one.

It grows by the ſides of Vineyards, and by Path-ways, in *Spain.*

31. Scabioſa ſtellata, folio laciniato, minor, ſive maritima, *C. B. Pin.* 271. *Small maritime, ſtarred Scabious, with a jagged Leaf.* Scabioſa minor, Hiſpanica, ſive ii. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1.

32. Scabioſa ſtellata, minima, *C. B. Pin.* 271. *Prodr.* 126. *The leaſt ſtarred Scabious.* Scabioſa cum pulchro ſemine, minor, J B. 3. 7. Phyteuma, *Col. Phytob.* 98.

It has a ſimple, wooddy, whitiſh Root, ſet with a few ſmall Fibres. The ſtalk is a ſpan high, hollow, round, hairy. The Leaves are finely cut, and ſet with hairs. under the heads are long radiated Leaves. The ſeed is woolly, crowned with a membranaceous Empalement, about the bigneſs of one's Nail, tranſparent, ſtriated, having a five-pointed ſtar in the middle. Out of the boſom of the ſeed proceed ſmall ſtiff hairs.

It grows in *Spain*, *Provence* and *Sicily.*

33. Scabioſa ſtellata, folio non diſſecto, *C. B. Pin.* 261. *Starred Scabious with an undivided Leaf.* Scabioſa fruticoſa, folio non diſſecto, peregrina, J. B. 3. 19. Scabioſa peregrina, *Lob. Icon.* 540.

Its Leaves grow by pairs, they embrace the ſtalk, and are oblong, ſharp-pointed, broader in the middle, hairy and hoary. The ſtalk is round, ſhrubby, whitiſh, ſuſtaining a pale purple Flower. The ſeed is beautiful, pretty long, thick, white, ending in a broad membrane.

It grows in the warmer Countries, as *Crete*, where it remains many years, keeping its Leaves all the Winter; but it can hardly bear our Northern Winters.

34. Scabioſa ſtellata, annua, prolifera, *A. R. Par.* 109. *Proliferous, annual, ſtarred Scabious.*

35. Scabioſa Sicula, Cardiacæ folio. Sicilian *Scabious with a Motherwort Leaf.* Scabioſa Calatanixectenſis, minor, folio palmato, ſeu Cardiacæ, incarnato flore, *H. Cathol.*

36. Scabioſa montana, fruticoſa, reclinata, Achilleæ naſcentis foliis, *H Cathol. Mountain, ſhrubby, reclined Scabious, with Milfoil-Leaves.*

37. Scabiosa Sicula, fruticans; Laureolæ folio, subtus incano. *Shrubby*, Sicilian *Scabious, with a dwarf Laurel-Leaf, hoary underneath.* Scabiosa Cophanensis, fruticans, cærulea, Laureolæ folio crasso, rotundo, lucido, molli, subtus incano, *H. Cathol.*

38. Scabiosa frutescens, foliis Leucoii hortensis, *H. Cathol. Shrubby Scabious, with Stock-Gilly flower Leaves.*

39. Scabiosa Panormitana, purpurea, folio angusto, ad nervum usque laciniato, umbellatim prolifera, *H. Cathol. Purple*, Sicilian *Scabious, with a narrow Leaf, jagged to the very Nerve, proliferous in Umbels.*

40. Scabiosa Nabrodensis, Succisæ hirsutæ laciniatæ foliis, flore carneo, *H. Cathol. Scabious, with Leaves like the hairy, jagged Devils bit, and a flesh colour'd Flower.*

41. Scabiosa Africana, arborescens, maxima, foliis rugosis, & crenatis, integris, major, *Prodr. Par. Bat. The greatest, shrubby*, African *Scabious, with wrinkled and notched Leaves.*

42. Scabiosa maritima, parva, J. B. 3. 7. *Small, maritime Scabious.*

It has a long, thick Root, with many Heads, from which arise as many Stalks, a Span high, branched, and deeply divided. The Heads are large in proportion to the bigness of the Plant, full of little Flowers, of a purplish colour. The Head is encompassed by many, oblong, green Leaves.

It grows on the sandy shores of *Cajeta.*

43. Scabiosa foliis dissectis, flore amplo, calyce membranaceo, semine lanuginoso, *H. R. Blef. Scabious with divided Leaves, a large Flower, a membranaceous Empalement and a woolly Seed.*

44. Scabiosa minima, annua erecta, semine angulosa, *Mor. H. R. Blef. The smallest, annual, upright Scabious, with an angular Seed.*

45. Scabiosa annua, integrifolia, sive foliis Bellidis, *Bot. Monsp. Annual, Daisy-leav'd Scabious.*

46. Scabiosa Pyrenaica cinerea, villosa, magno flore. *Hairy, ash colour'd*, Pyrenean *Scabious, with a large Flower.*

47. Scabiosa gramineis foliis, glabris, *Mor. H. R. Blef. Scabious with smooth, grassy Leaves.*

48. Scabiosa hirsuta, multifida, Alpina, repens, *Boc. Mus.* Part 2. 22. *Creeping, Alpine, multifid, hairy Scabious.* Scabiosa hirsuta, multifida, Alpina, supina, *Ejusd.* Tab. 6.

49. Scabiosa folio integro hirsuto. *Devil's Bit.* Succisa hirsuta, *C. B. Pin.* 269. Succisa sive Morsus Diaboli, J. B. 3. 11. *Dod. Pemgt.* 124.

The Root is of the thickness of one's little finger, set about with long white fibres, appearing as if cut or bit off at the bottom, of a warm and bitter taste. The Leaves are oblong, sharp-pointed, entire, or but little serrated, greener above than below, hairy, growing by Pairs and embracing the stalk with their Pedicles. The stalk is above a cubit high, round, solid, reddish and branched. The Flowers grow on the tops of the stalk and branches, blue, not so plain as those of the *Common Scabious*, but globose. All the Florets are of the same shape and bigness; whereas in the *Common Scabious* the inner ones are the biggest. The Florets are cut into four segments, and have a style and Chives within them.

It flowers in Autumn, and is common in Meadows and Pastures, but chiefly in bushy places.

50. Scabiosa folio integro, glabro, flore cœruleo. *Blue-flowered smooth Devil's Bit.* Succisa glabra, *C. B. Pin.* 269.

51. Scabiosa folio integro, flore albo. *White-flowered Devil's Bit.* Succisa glabra, floribus albis, *C. B. Pin.* 269.

52. Scabiosa folio integro, flore incarnato. *Devil's bit with a flesh-colour'd Flower.* Succisa glabra, floribus incarnatis, *C. B. Pin.* 269.

53. Scabiosa folio integro, flore cæruleo, prolifero. *Proliferous, blue flower'd Devil's-bit.* Succisa Alpina, flore prolifero, cæruleo, *H. R. Par.*

54. Scabiosa Fraxinellæ foliis. *Scabious with white Dittany-Leaves.*

55. Scabiosa Cretica, capitulo pappos mentiente. Candy *Scabious, with a Head appearing to be Downy.* 56.

56. Scabiosa Cretica, frutescens, Auriculæ Ursi folio. *Shrubby*, Candy *Scabious, with a Bear's ear Leaf.* Scabiosa arborea, *P. Alp. Exot.* 34.

57. Scabiosa Orientalis, argenta, foliis inferioribus incisis. *Silver, oriental Scabious, with the lower Leaves cut.* Scabiosa argentea, *Wheel. Itin.*

58. Scabiosa Orientalis, hirsuta, tenuissime laciniata, flore parvo, candicante. *Hairy, Oriental Scabious, finely jagged, with a small, whitish Flower.*

59. Scabiosa Orientalis, hirsuta, tenuissime laciniata, flore parvo, purpureo. *Hairy, oriental Scabious, finely jagged, with a small, purple Flower.*

60. Scabiosa Orientalis, foliis Centaurii majoris, glabris & rigidis. *Oriental Scabious, with smooth and stiff Leaves, shaped like those of the greater Centaury.*

61. Scabiosa Orientalis, foliis Centaurii majoris subhirsutis, flore maximo, flavescente. *Oriental Scabious, with hairy Leaves, shaped like those of the greater Centaury, and a very large, yellowish Flower.*

62. Scabiosa Orientalis, tenuissime laciniata, flore magno flavescente. *Oriental Scabious, finely jagged, with a large, yellowish Flower.*

63. Scabiosa Orientalis maxima, hirsutissima, flore flavescente. *The most hairy, greatest, Oriental Scabious, with a yellowish Flower.*

64. Scabiosa Orientalis, Virgæ pastoris folio, flore minore, albido. *Oriental Scabious, with a Teasel-Leaf, and a smaller Flower.*

65. Scabiosa Orientalis, Virgæ pastoris folio, flore maximo. *Oriental Scabious, with a Teasel Leaf, and a very large Flower.*

66. Scabiosa Orientalis, Scorzoneræ folio, flore maximo, leucophæo. *Oriental Scabious, with a Vipers Grass Leaf, and a very large, pale, brown Flower.*

67. Scabiosa Orientalis, flore suaverubente, fructu pulchro, oblongo. *Oriental Scabious, with a sweet red Flower, and a beautiful oblong Fruit.*

68. Scabiosa Orientalis, villosa, flore albo, fructu pulchro, oblongo. *Hairy, Oriental Scabious, with a white Flower, and a beautiful oblong Fruit.*

69. Scabiosa altissima, flore cæruleo, *Boer. Ind.* 131. *The tallest Scabious, with a blue Flower.*

70. Scabiosa altissima, flore carneo, *Boer. Ind.* 131. *The tallest Scabious, with a flesh colour'd Flower.*

71. Scabiosa frutescens, foliis infra integris, flore cæruleo, *Boer. Ind.* 131. *Shrubby Scabious, with the lower Leaves entire, and a blue Flower.*

72. Scabiosa perennis, Sicula, flore Sulphureo, *Boer. Ind.* 131. *Perennial*, Sicilian *Scabious, with a Brimstone colour'd Flower.*

73. Scabiosa annua, parva, ramosa, flore parvo, pallide cæruleo, *Boer. Ind.* 131. *Small, annual, branched Scabious, with a small pale-blue Flower.*

The first Species is bitter, and gives a faint Tincture of red to the blue Paper, which gives us reason to believe that it contains a Salt resembling the *Sal Armoniac*, and joined with a great quantity of fetid Oil and Earth; for by the *Chymical Analysis*, besides several acid Liquors, a great deal of Sulphur and Earth, a little urinous Spirit, and volatile concrete Salt are obtained from it. The *Scabious* is alexipharmic, sudorific, aperitive, detersive, vulnerary, and good to promote Expectoration when the *Bronchiæ* and the Vesicles of the Lungs are stuffed with a glutinous and condensed Phlegm: The Juice of this Plant from three to six Ounces, in which one Dram of *Treacle*, and ten Grains of *Camphire* are dissolv'd, may be given for a Sudorifick. This is a good Remedy in malignant Fevers, Small-Pox, Measels, and in the Pleurisy, after the use of Antimonial Medicines. *Scabious* and *Carduus benedictus* Water, are mixed in expectorating and diaphoretic Juleps. A Syrup of the Juice of this Plant, is very good for cutaneous Diseases; but the outward parts must be bath'd at the same time with the Decoction of *Scabious*. Take a Pint of this Decoction, three Spoonfuls of well camphorated Brandy, separate what of the *Camphire* remains upon the surface of the Decoction by passing it thro' a linen Cloth, and give it by spoonfuls for the Vapours. Bath for the Tetters, for about the space of a Month, and continue the use of the Syrup during the whole time. The same

Deco-

Decoction may be given to thoſe who make purulent Urine, and thoſe that have Ulcers in their inward parts. It is uſed alſo to waſh Wounds. *Tabernæmontanus* ſays, that the juice of *Scabious* mix'd with a little *Borax* and *Camphire* takes away the white ſpots that are often ſeen upon the Horn of the Eye. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

The Leaves are accounted cordial, alexipharmic, ſudorific and pectoral, and good for all the Diſtempers of the Lungs, as Coughs, ſhortneſs of Breath, &c. as alſo for ſore Throats and Quinſies; outwardly, they are ſerviceable againſt the Itch, whence it takes its name of *Scabioſa*, ſcabby Sores, Tetters, and other cutaneous Diſtempers, and takes black and blue marks out of the Skin.

Officinal Preparations from *Scabious*, are the *Syrupus Scabioſæ Comp.* and the *Valentia Scabioſæ. Miller.*

The Leaves of the *Succiſa*, which they call in *French*, *Mors du diable* or *Remors* (in *Engliſh*, *Devil's-bit*) are bitter and ſtain the blue Paper with a pretty deep red colour, the Root which is bitter and ſtiptick, ſtains it with a deeper; the ſame Virtues are attributed to this Plant that are to the *Scabious. Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

The Leaves of the *Devil's-bit* are accounted Alexipharmic, and uſeful in malignant Fevers and peſtilential Diſtempers, and againſt the bites of venomous Creatures. They are good to diſſolve congealed Blood, and therefore ſerviceable againſt the ill effects of Falls, Bruiſes and Contuſions, and being applied as a Cataplaſm, take away the black and blue marks in the Skin ariſing from them. Our Herb-Women generally ſell the Leaves of this Plant for thoſe of the *common Scabious. Miller.*

TABLE CCLXXVII. *Fig.* 1.

GENUS II.

Dipſacus, TEASEL.

TEASEL is a Plant with a floſculous Flower, conſiſting of many Florets gather'd into a kind of an Head like an *Honey-comb*. The Head A, is compoſed of many gutter'd Leaves B, placed like Scales, and fixt to an Axle. Out of the boſoms of which ariſe many-divided Florets C, ſitting on the upper part of an *Embryo* D crowned E, and turning afterwards to a Seed F, for the moſt part ſtriated.

The Species of *Teaſel* are,

1. Dipſacus ſativus, *C. B. Pin.* 385. J. B. 3. 73. *Manured Teaſel.* Carduus fullonum ſive Dipſacus ſativus, *Lob. Icon* 17.

The Stalk is two or three Cubits high, about the thickneſs of one's Thumb, ſtreight, ſtiff, branched, ſtriated and prickly. The Leaves are placed oppoſite to each other in ſuch a manner as to form a Baſon about the Stalk, they are long, broad, and no leſs prickly than the Stalk it ſelf. The Heads are about the bigneſs of one's Fiſt, ſet with ſtiff, hooked Leaves, bending downwards, amongſt which appear tubulous, purpliſh Florets. The Root is ſmooth and white.

It is ſown frequently for the uſe of the *Woollcombers*. The Heads are to be gathered in *Auguſt*.

2. Dipſacus ſylveſtris aut Virga Paſtoris major, *C. B. Pin.* 385. *Wild Teaſel.* Dipſacus ſylveſtris ſive Labrum Veneris, J. B. 3. 74. Labrum Veneris, *Lob. Icon.* 18.

From

From a ſimple Root, ſet with large Fibres ariſes one Stalk, three or four Cubits high, round, ſtriated, hollow, having many ſtiff Prickles, eſpecially near the head. The lower Leaves, which come from the Root, are ſofter and tenderer, with blunter Points, notched about the edges, wrinkled, hairy, ſet with fewer Prickles, long and narrow. Thoſe which accompany the ſtalk, are placed oppoſite to each other, and encompaſs it with their Baſes, in ſuch a manner as to form a Cavity or Baſon capable of holding the Rain. Theſe Leaves have a ſmoother Surface, than thoſe which proceed from the Root. They are ſharp-pointed, and indented about the edges, only the upper ones are entire. All of them have a row of crooked Prickles along the middle Rib. On the tops of the Stalk and Branches, which come two and two out of the boſoms of the Leaves, are thick, oblong Spikes of Flowers, compoſed of innumerable Scales, ending in a ſharp, ſtreight Prickle. Each of theſe Scales contains in its boſom one long, four-ſquare, ſtriated Seed; on which ſits an oblong, tubulous, pale purple Flower, divided into four obtuſe Segments. The Head of the Flowers are encompaſſed at the Baſe with many prickly Rays, as it were with an Empalement.

Dodonæus's compariſon of its Seed with that of *Fennel* is not very juſt. *Cæſalpinus* has not diſtinguiſhed this Species well enough from that called *Dipſacus ſativus*, or *manured Teaſel*: He believes they differ only in the bigneſs of their Heads; but it is is certain that that of the *wild* one has its points ſoft and erect, whereas thoſe of the *manured* are hooked. *Tourn. Hiſt. des Plantes.*

3. Dipſacus folio laciniato, *C. B. Pin.* 385. *J. B.* 3. 75. *Wild Teaſel with jagged Leaves.* Dipſacus, ii *Tabern. Icon.*

From a thick, white, ſimple Root, ariſes a ſtreight, branched, prickly Stalk, two or three Cubits high or higher. The Leaves are very large, long, and broad, armed with Spines along the Rib, and on the back, not ſtudded, deeply jagged, meering in form of a Baſon. The Flowers are whitiſh, and the prickly Leaves, which compoſe the Head, are ſmaller and longer than thoſe of the firſt Species, and not crooked as in that. The Seed is oblong and ſtriated.

4. Dipſacus Gigantæus tetraphyllus, glaber, exoticus, Scabioſæ foliis, pyriformi capitulo, *Bocc. Muſ.* Part 3. 63. *Smooth, exotick, four-leav'd, Gigantick Teaſel, with Scabious Leaves, and a Pear-faſhioned Head.* Dipſacus Giganthæus, tetraphyllus, & triphyllus, *Ejuſd.* Tab. 52.

The firſt Leaves of this Plant are like thoſe of *Scabious*, and ſmooth. The Stalk is encompaſſed, at three or four lower joints, with two, three and ſometimes four Leaves. The Head is oblong, and ſhaped like a *Pear*. It ariſes ſometimes to the heigth of twelve Foot. The Seed was ſent from *Egypt*.

5. Dipſacus Indicus, maximus, pluribus capitulis racematim diſpoſitis, *Ambroſ.* 201. *The greateſt*, Indian *Teaſel, with many Heads, diſpoſed in cluſters.*

6. Dipſacus Orientalis, foliis laciniatis, capitulo globoſo & molli. *Oriental Teaſel, with jagged Leaves, and a globoſe ſoft Head.*

7. Dipſacus ſylveſtris, capitulo minori, vel Virga paſtoris minor, *C. B. Pin.* 385. *Small, wild Teaſel or Shepherds rod.* Dipſacus, 3 *Dod. Pempt.* 735.

The Stalk of this is four or five Cubits high, a finger thick, ſmooth, ribb'd with hard Prickles, and divided into many Branches. The Leaves grow at the joints by pairs, not embracing the Stalk, but hanging on a Pedicle, about an Inch long, and having two Ears at the lower part. The Heads are much leſs, than thoſe of the *common Teaſel*, round, ſet with white Florets, each of which is cut into four ſegments. The Seeds are oblong, angular, blackiſh. The Heads are encompaſſed, with ſix narrow, ſharp-pointed Leaves at the Baſe. The Root is white, ſimple, woody not deſcending deep into the Ground, ſet with a few Fibres, and periſhes when the Seed is ripe.

8. Dipſacus ſpinoſus Americanus, *Munting. Herbar. Belgic.* *Prickly* American *Teaſel.*

The

The Decoction of the Root is recommended for Rents and Clifts in the Fundament, and for the *Fiſtula Ani*, being drank it is ſaid to be good for a dry inverate Cough. It is alſo commended for ſcrophulous Tumours. *Blair.*

The *manured Teaſel* is cultivated in the Fields for the uſe of the *Cloth-worker's* to dreſs their Cloaths with, flowering in *July*. The Virtues of both of them are much the ſame; the Roots which are the only parts uſed being reckoned to have a cleanſing faculty. The Ancients commend a Decoction of them in Wine, boil'd to a Conſiſtence, and kept in a Brazen Veſſel, to be applied to the Rhagades or Clefts of the Fundament, and for a *Fiſtula* therein; and to take away Warts. The Water found ſtanding in the hollow of the Leaves is commended as a *Collyrium* to cool Inflammations of the Eyes, and as a *Coſmetic* to render the Face fair. *Miller.*

TABLE CCLXXV. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS III.

GLOBULARIA.

Globu'aria is a Plant with a floſculous Flower A, conſiſting of many Florets B, which are unilabiated, divided into ſeveral ſegments, and contained in a proper Empalement D, out of the bottom of which ariſes the Pointal E, fixt like a Nail to the lower part C of the Floret E, and becoming a Seed G, hidden in the Capſule H, which before was the Empalement of the Floret. On that Capſule ſit the Placenta's F, I, which occupy the middle part of the common Empalement L.

The Species of *Globularia* are,

1. Globularia vulgaris. *Common* Globularia. Bellis cœrulea, caule folioſo, *C. B. Pin.* 262. Aphyllanthes Anguillaræ, ſive Globularia Bellidi ſimilis, J. B. 3. 13. Bellis cœrulea, Globularia Monſpelienſium, *Adv.* 109.

The globular Head conſiſts of blue Florets, ſtanding cloſe together, and ſits on the top of a ſtalk, which is a ſpan or a ſpan and half, ſeldom a cubit high, round, ſtriated, reddiſh, cloathed with many Leaves. Other Leaves are ſpread on the ground, very like thoſe of *Daiſy*, more ſolid, ſmooth, nervous, bitter to the taſte. The Root is wooddy, hard, ſet with fibres, red without, white within.

It grows about *Montpelier* in many places, and at the Roots of the Mountains *Jura* and *Saleva*, and in other places both in *Italy* and *Germany*.

2. Globularia Pyrenaica, folio oblongo, caule nudo. Pyrenean Globularia, *with an oblong Leaf and a naked Stalk.* Bellis cœrulea, caule nudo, *C. B. Pin.* 262. Aphyllanthes, iii. *Lugd.* 864.

This is larger than the former; the ſtalk is quite naked, the Flower larger, the Leaves narrower, and twice or thrice as oblong.

It is found in the Woods and Mountains near the Convent of the *Carthuſians*.

3. Globularia montana, humillima, repens. *The loweſt, creeping, Mountain-*Globularia. Bellis cœrulea, montana, frutescens, *C. B. Pin.* 262. Scabioſa 10. ſive repens, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* v.

It ſpreads its Branches along the Ground, which ſtrike Root now and then, ſending forth Fibres; otherwiſe the primary Root is woody and thick. The Leaves are deep green, ſmooth, pretty thick, not entire at the extremity, like thoſe of the *common Globularia*, but heart-faſhion'd, hanging on a pretty long Pedicle, of a bitter Taſte. Among the Leaves ariſe ſhort little Pedicles, which ſuſtain a blue Flower, like that of the *common* one.

4. Globularia fruticoſa, Myrti folio tridentato. *Shrubby Globularia, with a trifid, Myrtle-Leaf.* Thymælea foliis acutis, capitulo Succiſæ, ſive Alypum Monſpelienſium, *C. B. Pin.* 463. Alypum Monſpelianum, ſive frutex terribilis, J. B. 1. 598. Hippogloſſum-Valentinum, *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 90.

5. Glo-

Tab. 277. *Pag 648.*
Fig. 1.

Dipsacus. *Teasel.*

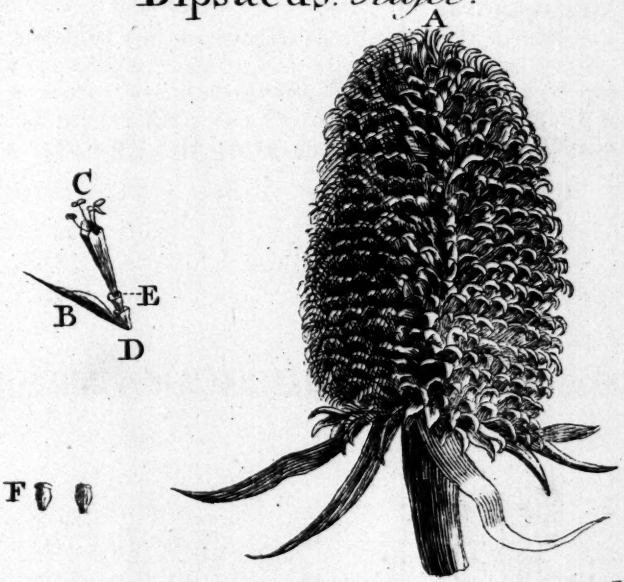
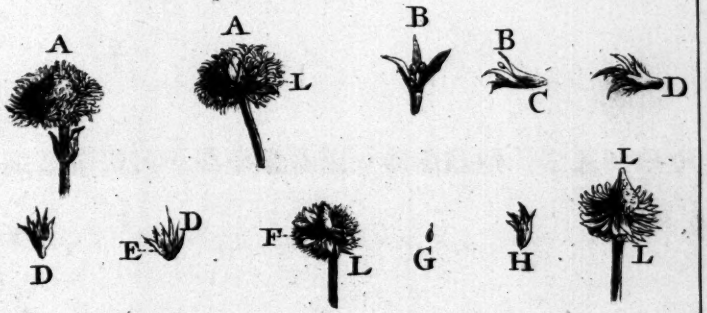
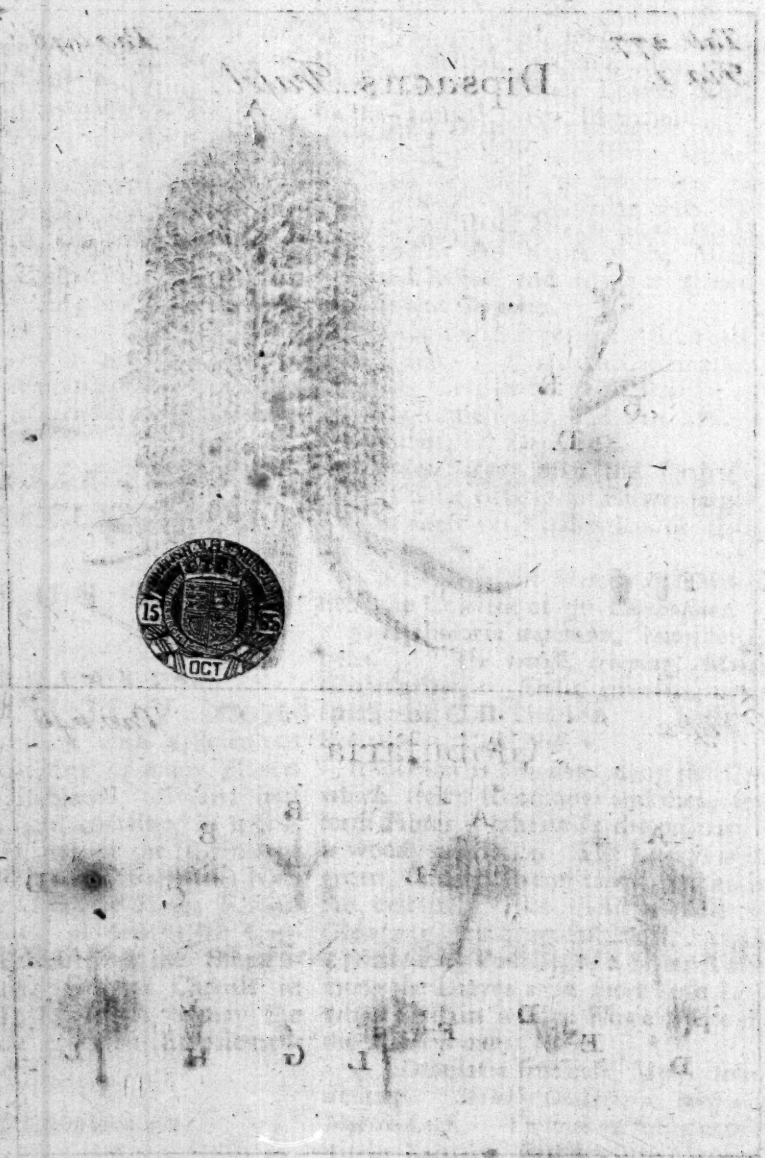


Fig. 2. *Pag. 648.*

Globularia.





5. Globularia Africana, fruteſcens, Thymeleæ folio lanuginoſo. *Shrubby*, African *Globularia, with a woolly, Thymelea-Leaf.* An Frutex Æthiopicus, conifer, foliis Cneori Salici æmulus, *Breyn. Cent.* 1. 21.

6. Globularia ſpinoſa. *Prickly Globularia.* Bellis ſpinoſa, flore globoſo, *C. B. Prodr.* 121. Bellis cærulea, ſpinoſa, *C. B. Pin.* 262.

This reſembles the *common Globularia*, in its whole appearance; but its Leaves at the Root are more in number, ſmall, ſtiff, notcht, each notch ending in a Prickle. The ſtalk is a ſpan high, dark-green, encompaſſed without any order by oblong, narrow Leaves not notcht, but ending in a Prickle. At the top is a round, blue, hairy Head, larger than that of the common Species.

It grows plentifully on the Mountains of *Granada.*

7. Globularia Alpina, minima, Origani folio. *The ſmalleſt* Alpine *Globularia, with an Organy-Leaf.*

8. Globularia Orientalis, floribus per caulem ſparſis. *Oriental Globularia, with Flowers ſcattered along the ſtalk.*

9. Globularia Orientalis, flore ampliſſimo. *Oriental Globularia, with a very large Flower.*

The End of the Second VOLUME.

Mmmm INDEX


OCT

INDEX

OF THE

NAMES of the Plants *contained in the* Second Volume *of the* Compleat Herbal; *with their ſeveral* Species *or Sorts.*

A.

AGrimony, *Agrimonia.* Page 57
----- Baſtard, *Agrimonoides.* 58
----- Dutch, *Eupatorium.* 609
----- Hemp, *Bidens.* 631
Alexanders, *Smyrnium.* 118
Aloes, *Aloe.* 291
Amaranthoides. 637
Anemone, *Anemone.* 9
Angelica. 114
----- Berry-bearing, *Aralia.* 46
Araliaſtrum. 47
Artichoak, *Cinara.* 609
Aſparagus or Sperage, *Aſparagus.* 49
Aſphodel, *Aſphodelus.* 219
Aſtragaloides. 409
Aſtrantia. 107
Avens, *Caryophyllata.* 37

B.

BEAN, *Faba.* 385
----- Kidney, *Phaſeolus.* 474
Bindweed, (Rough) *Smilax.* 54
Bermudiana. 375
Biſhops Weed, *Ammi.* 67
Birds-foot, *Ornithopodium.* 410
Bulbocodium. 267
Blue-bottle, *Cyanus.* 579
Burdock, *Lappa.* 591
Burnet-Saxifrage, *Tragoſelinum.* 88
Butter-bur, *Petaſites.* 597

C.

CAchrys. 162
Capnoides. 516
Campions, *Lychnis.* 185
Capnorchis. 516
Indian Cane, *Cannacorus.* 302
Caraway, *Carvi.* 79
Carrot, *Daucus.* 82
Golden Caſſidony, *Elychryſum.* 599
Caterpillars, *Scorpioides.* 416
Greater Centaury, *Centaurium majus.* 588
Chervil, *Chærophyllum.* 109
Herb Chriſtopher, *Chriſtophoriana.* 45
Berry-bearing Chickweed, *Cucubalus.* 202
Chiches, *Cicer.* 378
Chichling, *Lathyrus.* 398
Cinquefoil, *Quinquefolium.* 40

Sweet Cicely, *Myrrhis.* 111
Climber, *Clematitis.* 35
Clove gilly-flower, *Caryophyllus,* 175
Cnicus. 593
Cocks-head, *Onobrychis.* 381
Coriander, *Coriandrum.* 120
Columbine, *Aquilegia.* 527
Courbaril. 499
Corindum. 533
Conyzoides. 635
Cotton-weed, *Gnaphalium.* 628
Indian Creſs, *Cardamindum.* 531
Crowfoot, *Ranunculus.* 19
Crown Imperial, *Corona Imperialis.* 318
Cudweed, *Filago.* 606
Wild Cummin, *Cuminoides.* 55
Cyſticapnos. 516

D.

Daffodil, *Narciſſus.* 252
Diers-weed, *Luteola.* 518
Dill, *Anethum.* 127
White Dittany, *Fraxinella.* 530
Dorycnium. 384
Dropwort, *Filipendula.* 34
Dropwort, *Oenanthe.* 105

E.

Earth-Nut, *Bulbocaſtanum.* 81
Ephemerum. 306
Ervum 407
Eryngo, *Eryngium.* 167

F.

Fennel, *Fœniculum.* 96
—— Giant, *Ferula.* 142
—— Hog's, *Peucedanum.* 129
—— Scorching, *Thapſia.* 147
Fenugreek, *Fœnum Græcum.* 464
Corn-Flag, *Gladiolus.* 289
Flax, *Linum.* 203
Fleabane, *Conyza.* 607
Flower-de luce, *Iris.* 267
—— bulbous, *Xiphion.* 284
Fritillary, *Fritillaria.* 330
Fumitory, *Fumaria.* 512

G.

Garlick, *Allium.* 355
Globe-Thiſtle, *Echinopus.* 635
Globularia. 648
Gnaphalodes. 560
Goats Rue, *Galega.* 408
—— Thorn, *Tragacantha.* 496
Groundſel, *Senecio.* 611
Gundelia. 633

H.

Hæmanthus. 266
Hares Ear, *Bupleurum.* 91
Hare-ſtrong, *Peucedanum.* 129
Hart wort, *Tordylium.* 140
Hellebore, black, *Helleborus.* 4
—— White, *Veratrum.* 6
—— Baſtard, *Helleborine.* 548
Hemlock, *Cicuta.* 76
—— Baſtard, *Cicutaria.* 150
—— Water, *Phellandrium.* 80
Hemp Agrimony, *Bidens.* 631
Hermodactyl, *Hermodactylus.* 288
French Honey-ſuckle, *Hedyſarum* 412
Hyacinth, *Hyacinthus.* 222
Hypericoides. 256

K.

Kepp-Nut, *Bulbocaſtanum.* 81
Knapweed, *Jacea.* 573

L.

Ladies-Slipper, *Calceolus.* 550
Larks-ſpur, *Delphinium.* 523
Laſerwort, *Laſerpitium.* 157
Sea, Lavender, *Limonium.* 212
Lavender-Cotton, *Santolina.* 627
Leek, *Porrum.* 248
Lentils, *Lens.* 379
Lilly, *Lilium.* 309
—— Day, *Lilio-Aſphodelus.* 221

Lilly Daffodil, *Lilio Narciſſus.* 365
—— Hyacinth, *Lilio-Hyacinthus.* 317
----- St. Bruno's, *Liliaſtrum.* 308
Limodorum. 557
Lion-Leaf, *Leontopetalon.* 64
Liquorice, *Glycirrhiza.* 375
Lovage, *Liguſticum.* 154
Lupine, *Lupinus.* 389
Lybiſtick, *Liguſticum.* 154

M.

MArſh-Marygold, *Populago.* 6
Maſterwort, *Imperatoria,* 122
Meadow-Rue, *Thalictrum.* 1
Medicago. 472
Medick, *Medica.* 466
Melilot, *Melilotus.* 452
Melianthus. 532
Monks-hood, *Aconitum.* 519
Moon-ſeed, *Meniſpermum.* 54
Mugwort, *Artemiſia.* 620
Muſcari. 228

N.

NIghtſhade, American, *Phytolacca.* 45
----- Inchanters, *Circæa.* 56

O.

OChrus. 403
Low Oleander, *Chamænerion.* 60
Onion, *Cepa.* 350
Orchis. 534

P.

PArkinſonia. 555
Parſley, *Apium.* 68
----- Baſtard, *Caucalis.* 151
----- Mountain, *Oreoſelinum.* 131
----- Wild Milky, *Thyſſelinum.* 133
Parſnep, *Paſtinaca.* 133
----- Cow, *Sphondylium.* 137
----- Water, *Sium.* 85
Paſque-flower, *Pulſatilla.* 18
Pea, *Piſum.* 395
Peiony, *Pæonia.* 6
Pelecinus. 499
Marſh-Pennywort, *Hydrocotile.* 173
Pentaphylloides. 43
Phyſick-Nut, *Ricinoides.* 64
Tree-Primroſe, *Onagra.* 59

R.

REſt-harrow, *Anonis.* 457
Meadow Rue, *Thalictrum.* 1
Flowering Ruſh, *Butomus.* 4

S.

SAmphire, *Crithmum.* 126
Sanicle, *Sanicula.* 166
Sarracena. 65
Saffron, *Crocus.* 236
----- Meadow, *Colchicum.* 231
----- Baſtard, *Carthamus.* 613
Sainct-foin, *Onobrychis.* 381
Scabious, *Scabioſa.* 640
Sermountain, *Liguſticum.* 154
Seſamoides. 519
Sesban. 417
Shepherds-Needle, *Scandix.* 164
Skirret, *Siſarum.* 87
Snow-drop, *Narciſſo-Leucoium.* 370
Solanoides. 65
Sothernwood, *Abrotanum.* 678
Spaniſh Nut, *Siſyrinchicum.* 288
Spignel, *Meum.* 103
Spiderwort, *Phalangium.* 307
Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum.* 336
Water-Starwort. *Stellaria.* 553
Strawberry, *Fragaria.* 39
Sulphur-wort, *Peucedanum.* 129

T.

TAnsey, *Tanacetum.* 629
Tapia. 554
Teasel, *Dipsacus,* 646
Ternatea. 488
Thistle, *Carduus.* 561
—— Gentle, *Cirsium.* 582
Thrift, *Statice.* 211
Tormentil, *Tormentilla.* 42
Trefoil, *Trifolium.* 422
—— Bird's foot, *Lotus.* 417
Tulip, *Tulipa.* 320
Tway-blade, Ophrys. 551

V.

VAnilla. 555
Venus's Comb, *Scandix.* 164
Vetch, *Vicia.* 403
—— Bitter, *Orobus.* 392
—— Chichling, *Clymenum.* 402
—— Hatchet, *Securidaca.* 410
—— Horse-shoe, *Ferrum equinum* 411
—— Milk, *Astragalus.* 489
Vetchling, *Aphaca.* 409
Violet, *Viola.* 505
—— Bulbous, *Narcisso-leucoium* 370
—— Dog's-Tooth, *Dens Canis.* 334

W.

WOrmwood, *Absinthium.* 614
Woundwort, *Vulneraria.* 383

INDEX

OF THE

PHYSICAL Virtues and Uses of the several Plants *contained in the* Second Volume *of the* Compleat Herbal.

A.

ABortion Cause. Page 284
—— Prevent 102,171,547
Abscesses, *see* Tumours *and* Imposthumes
Absterſive. 201
Aches 145,301
Acrimony of Urine. 376
After-Birth. 7,71,106,146,250,316
Agglutinating. 227
Agues. 37,41,117,124,160,596,617
Alexipharmick. 116,124,157,171,348, 362,408,523,531,596,598,645
Analeptick. 547
Anaſarca. 47
Ani procidentia. 31
Anodyne 128,222,251
St. *Anthony*'s Fire 78,81,95,111,120,250
Antidote. 90,172,523
Antiſcorbutick. 157,515,532,617
Aperitive 35,104,145,251,348,456, 529,569,571,611,622,645
Apoplexy 7,125,251
Appetite 47,127,135,353,618,626
Aromatick 68,119,157,531
Arteries relax'd 52
Aſthma 90,101,114,116,119,125,136, 139, 142,145, 201,248,282, 348,353,377, 598
Aſtringent 41,43,44,107,121,167,212, 217,227,299,381,590
Atrophy, *see* Conſumption.
Attenuating 68,90,102,104,107,124, 130,135,157, 201,231, 282, 309,348,349, 611,617

B.

BAldneſs 620
Balſamick 102,114,167,210,377,531
Barrenneſs Cauſe 52
—— Cure 154
Belching 104,352
Belly-flux 216,283,417
—— Open 52,84,282,296,376,379, 381,514
Birth to haſten 136,531
Bite Venomous 52,55,71,101,113,121, 124,135,144, 154,156,160,172, 201,203, 308,349,409,523,620,646

INDEX.

Bladder 44,88,106,107,130,135,154, 165,376
—— Exulcerate 52
Blisters 456
Blood to Purify 81,87,90,101,111, 119,172,515,559,592
—— Spitting 41,58,82,121,144,280, 212,216,353,592
—— Stanch 201,202,300,590
Bloody-Flux 44,167,212,297
—— Urine, *see* Urine
Boil 117
Bowels 52,80
Brain 125,145
Breast 47,52,145,149,376,605,613
Breath 47,101,124,139,248,282,376, 598,608,646
Bruise 55,80,95,142,149,160,582, 608,646
Bubo 90,353,598
Burns 165,210,217,349,353

C.

CAchexy 58,104,114,172,515,630
Cancer 78,79,95,596
Canker 202,392
Carbuncles 21,160,392
Carminative 68,102,110,283,456
Carnosities 463
Catarrh 58,104,125,130,144,248, 363,377,611
Cephalick 185,249
Chancres 90
Chilblains 353
Choler 149,515
Cholick 52,80,90,107,110,119,121, 124,125,129,136,144,146,161,171,209, 317,335,362,456,463,529,569,592,596, 613
Cicatrise 130
Cleanse 90,135,173,222,282
Cods swoln 55,103,121
Conception to help 165,547
—— Hinder 52
Consolidate 90
Consumption 112,248,376
Contagion to Resist 90
Contusions 582,608,646
Convulsions 7,58,136,145,146,184, 201,210,301,590
Cooling 22
Cordial 184,248,511.523,531,596, 646
Corns 160,363
Cough 58,71,84,90,130,136,139,142, 144,208,282,348,353,362,376,498,511, 590,598,605,611,646,648
Corrosive 284
Cosmetick 283,531,648
Cramp 101,125,130,160,171,210,621
Crudity 90,117,124

D.

DEafness 80,353
Deobstruent 377
Deterstive 37,43,44,220,227,327,381, 463,515,645
Diarrhœa, *see* Looseness. 43
Digest 128.156,210,231,282,369,455
Digestion help 87,103,116,121,157
Dimness 47,117
Discutient 51,80,100,102,107,125,128, 529,620
Diuretick 35,51,80,100,107,116,348, 378,529,592
Dizziness 47
Dropsy 21,52,58,71,110,125,136, 145,160,248,282,317,348.353,379,515, 569,590,611,617,630
Drunkenness 250,350
Drying 22
Dysentery 35,58,87,167,283,499

E.

EArs 130,349
Emetick 149,230,346,372,526,596, 613
Emollient 139,210,222,287,309,369
Emplastick 210
Epilepsy 7,35,58,107,130,139,145, 184,531,630
Errhine 283
Expectorate 124,130,142,282,363, 376,645
Eyes 44,78,80,100,117,144,184,210, 250,376,499,530,531,569,582,648

INDEX.

F.

Fainting 184,249,316,529,598
Falling Sickneſs 52,71,84,114,130, 136,139,144,145,160,171,201,531,621
Febrifugous 569,592,617
Fevers continued 125,596
—— Intermitting 37,117,363,569, 611,618,630
—— Malignant 77,185,592,596,630,645
—— Peſtilential 598
Fiſtula 139,201,300,648
Fits 113,335
Flux 121
Fœtus expel 125,144,146,208,250.590
Fractures 95
Freckles 90,117
Frets 71
Fumes 47
Fundament 21,160,380,648

G.

Gall 191
Gangrene 160
Giddineſs 130,249
Gonorrhœa 167
Gout 78,79,101,117,124,235,384,592, 613
Gravel 52,88,90,127,128,154,202,210, 353,463,569,632
Green-Sickneſs 104,296,611,630
Gripes 71,104,110,117,144,166,282, 289,529,531
Gums 51
Guts 145

H.

Hæmorrhage 41,44,201,212, 297
Hæmorrhoids 41,210,300,349,463
Hair 353,620
Head 7,47,80,130,136,139,145,203, 353,622
Heat of Urine 41,44
Hepatick 171
Hick-Cough 55,101,128,165
Hoarſneſs 160,362,376,499
Hone 87
Horſes Diſeaſes 377,614
Hunger 395
Hydragogue 614
Hydrophobia 201
Hypochondria 202,316,378,515
Hyſterick Fits 84,125,128,130,136, 146,172,249,316,592,620,622

I.

Jaundice 52,71,77,101,106,116,136, 139,160,171,202,249,251,282,296,377, 379,463,515,529,569,571,582, 590, 613, 614,617,628,630
Iliac Paſſion 128,209
Impoſthume 392
Inchantment 348
Inciſive 145
Infection 117
Inflammation 22,44,77,78,79,81,90, 121,210,248,250,456,582,613,648
Ink 210,282
Joints 145
Itch 154,202,284,515,611,646

K.

Kernels 210,383,592
Kibes 353
Kidneys 44,51,84,88,90,106,107, 130,135,142,165,305,376,377,387,531
King's-Evil 52,71,95,160,250
Knots 146,383

L.

Labour to promote 171,184,248, 305,316,529
Leather to Tan 43
Leproſy 149,515,559
Lethargy 125,130,136,139
Life to Prolong 101 47
Lithontriptick 31,90,379,511,608

Liver 22,37,51,71.90,101,139,165, 462,590,618
Lochia 58,531
Looseneſs 44,165,227
Lungs 47,90,104,107,124,145,167, 248,282,348,376,614,646
Luſt Provoke, *ſee* Venery. 52
Luxations 58
Lymph to Increaſe 47

M.

MAdneſs 202
Meaſles 100,529,645
Megrim 130,136,353
Melancholy 80,249,296
Menſes, *ſee* Terms.
Milk Curdled 160,613
—— Diminiſh 31,72,78
—— Increaſe 90,100,138,378
Morphew 149,392,515
Mother 52,84,139,146,598

N.

NArcotick 78,251
Navel 167
Nauſea 154
Nephritick 171,317,569
Nerves 7,125,130,145,184,317,622
Nodes 77,145,383,392
Nouriſh 82,571
Numbneſs 145

O.

OBſtructions of the Breaſt 377
—— Gall 101,171,250
—— Kidneys 90,111,130
—— Liver 37,90,101,116,119,127, 130,145,154,171,210,250,348, 391, 605, 628,630
—— Lungs 90,101,377
—— Menſes 7,53,171,282,317
—— Meſentery 305
—— Midriff 145,372
—— Spleen 101,116,119,127,130, 145,154,171,348,391,605,630
—— Viſcera 104,125,127,128,135, 305,529,569,611
—— Urine 171
—— Womb 90,144,145,296,531

P.

PAIN to aſſuage 128,455
Palpitation of the Heart 184
Palſey 125,130,145,146,185,251
Paregorick 139
Pectoral 101,130,283,377,511,592, 605,646
Penetrating 145
Phlegm 150,350
Phrenſy 52,130,139,249
Piles 21,107,210,353,363,463,559, 613
Pimples 392
Pituitous Humours 47
Plague 2,112,202,235,249,317,352, 353,363,523,531,598
Pleuriſy 47,81,84,103,117,145,208, 317,349,353,376, 455, 511,569,592,596, 626,645
Poiſon to Reſiſt 81,90,101,114,117, 124,135,157,160,171,172,220, 353, 408, 529,531,620
Polypus 160,349
Pot-herb 46
Purge 2,46,108,139,145,146,149,150, 150,154,201,281,283, 511,515,523, 611, 614
Puſhes 78,121,149
Putrefaction reſiſt 136,299,620

Q.

QUartan 77,101,124,125,154
Quinſy 117,160,171,210,529, 617,646

R.

REdneſs of the Face 44
Reins 52,145,154
Reſolving 222,227,231,287,309, 349,369,455

Reſpiration 145
Retention of Urine 456,582
Rheum 125,376
Rheumatiſm 37,235,456,569,596, 630
Ringworm 160,201,209,282
Ripen 128
Ruptures 95,167,604

S.

Sallad 46,532
Sarcocele 462
Scab 124,139,149,154,201,284,392
Scald-Head 613
Schirrus 78,79,108,317
Sciatica 52,79,119,130,136,160, 171,621
Scrophulous, *ſee* Tumours. 71,79
Scurf 149
Scurvy 21,58,81,87,102,317,353 463, 529,618
Secundine 117
Seed increaſe 52
Serofities 150
Shingles 139
Sight 47,154,160
Sinews 210
Sleep procure 128,352
Small Pox 100,251,392,529,592,645
Sneezing Provoke 201,284
Spaſms 146,171
Spirits 47
Spleen 51,71,77,87,101,108,130, 139,145
Stiches 87,103,135,210
Stomach 37,47,52,79,80,90,101,104, 114,116,117,124,135,145,156, 157, 249, 284,531,617,626
Stone 52,71,81,84,87,88,90,101, 107,110,114,127,128,130,142, 144, 154, 171,202,210,353,362,379,388, 462, 529, 569,632
Strangury 52,84,87,90,103,172,305
Strengthning 114,135
Stupidity 136
Sty 146
Sudorifick 81,90,100,124,145,157, 201,488,529,589,592,596,598, 645
Suffocation of the Womb 84, 104, 125,146
Suffuſion 101
Suppurate 2,350
Surfeit 617
Swellings 78,87,103,130,156,353

T.

Tan 44
—— Leather 43
Teeth 7,160,463
Terms immoderate 167,212,217, 417
—— provoke 53,55,58,71, 81,84, 87,90,95,101,104,110,113,116, 119, 125,127,133,135,136, 139,142, 144, 146,149,154,156,157,161,171, 201, 220,248,250,284, 300,348,350, 379, 387, 391, 531, 590, 598, 620, 622, 628,630
Tertian, *ſee* Ague. 37
Teſticles 79
Tetter 124,160,201,209,282,392, 515,559,646
Thirſt 185,395
Thorax 249
Throat 41,167
Thruſh 41
Tiſſick 114,208,376,614
Tonſils 617
Tooth-ach 51,52,90,124,130,133,161, 209,462,626
Tumours 71,72,77,78,90,95,102, 108,124,139,145,146, 171, 201,208, 210,559,648

V.

Vapours 47,71,139,145,146,227, 349,622,646
Venereal Diſeaſe 90,154,171,201, 301,515,592
Venery hinder 128
—— provoke 82,84,103,125,135, 165,171,335,353 379,547,571
Vertigo 80,185,529,630

INDEX.

Ulcers 21,41,44,47,78,95,130,160, 167,202,212,220,300, 352,377,380, 392,515,529,582,592,596,598
Vomiting 47,128,617
Ureters 116
Urine bloody 31,52,82,377
—— involuntary 58
—— provoke 52,55,58,68,71,78, 81,12,84,87,88,93,101,104,106,110, 113,119,121,125,127,130,133,135, 136,139,142,144,154,156,157,165, 171,185,202,210,217,220,248,250, 348,350,352,363,372,379,387,391, 462,463,531,569,571,592,598,604, 620,630
Vulnerary 22,37,43,44,90,95,112,116, 133,165,167,173,212,217,463, 531, 569,582,590,592,611,645
Uvula 136,160

W.

WARTS 58,160,648
Weakneſs 47,143,531
Wearineſs 621
Web 160,376
Wheals 78,121,149
Wheezing 101,376
Whites 35,44,107,202,498
Wind expell 52,55,71, 79,80, 81, 100,104,107,117,121, 129,130, 133, 136,145,156,157,171,309
Witchcraft 348
Womb 80,84,90,104,116,130,133, 139,144,146,201,283,305, 581,647
Worms 121,136,296,335,353,363, 409, 523,531, 598,613,617,620,628
Wounds 2, 22, 47, 90,95, 167,201, 300,308,384,569,582,608,646

FINIS.